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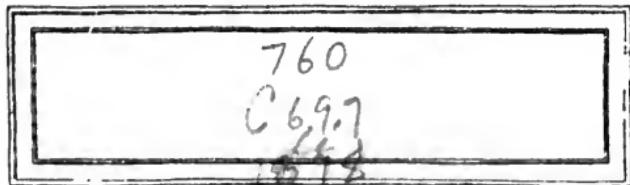
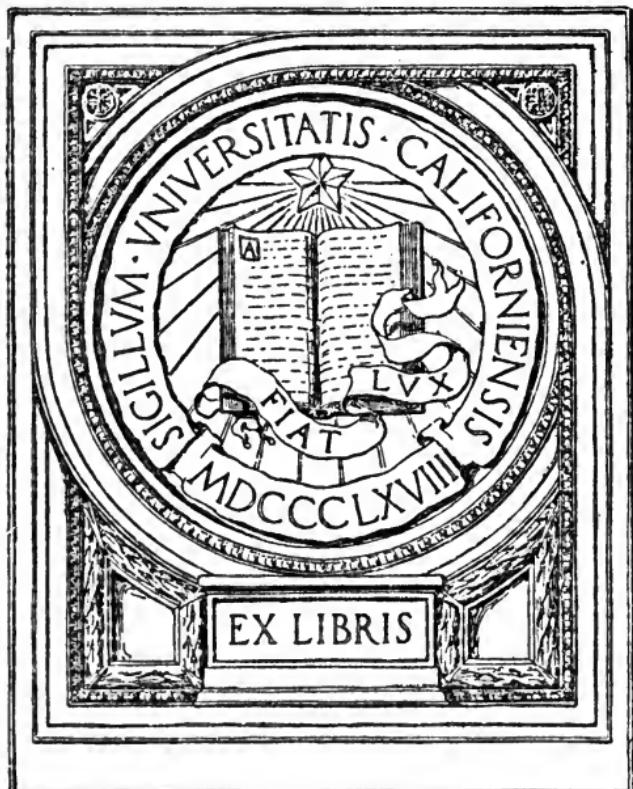
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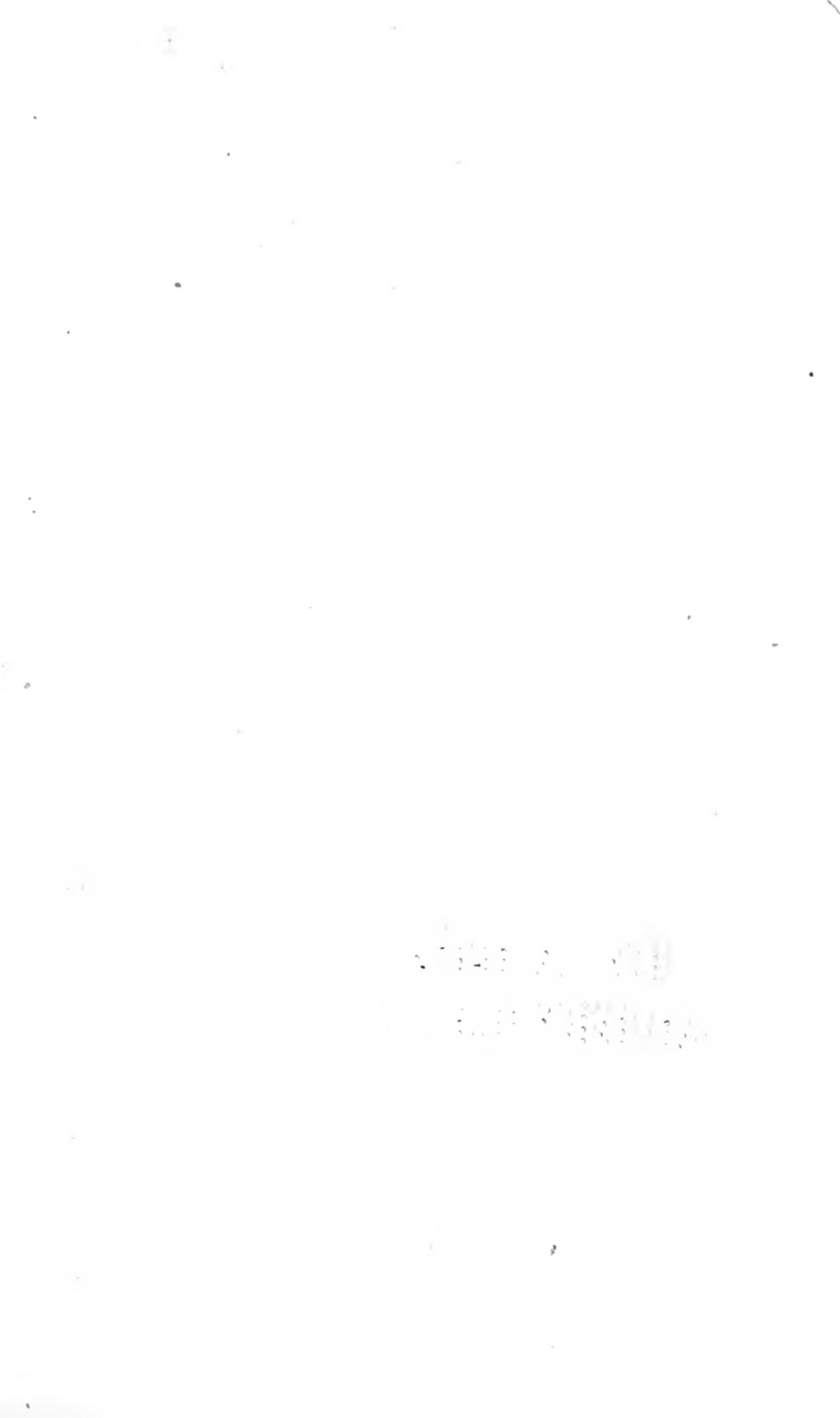
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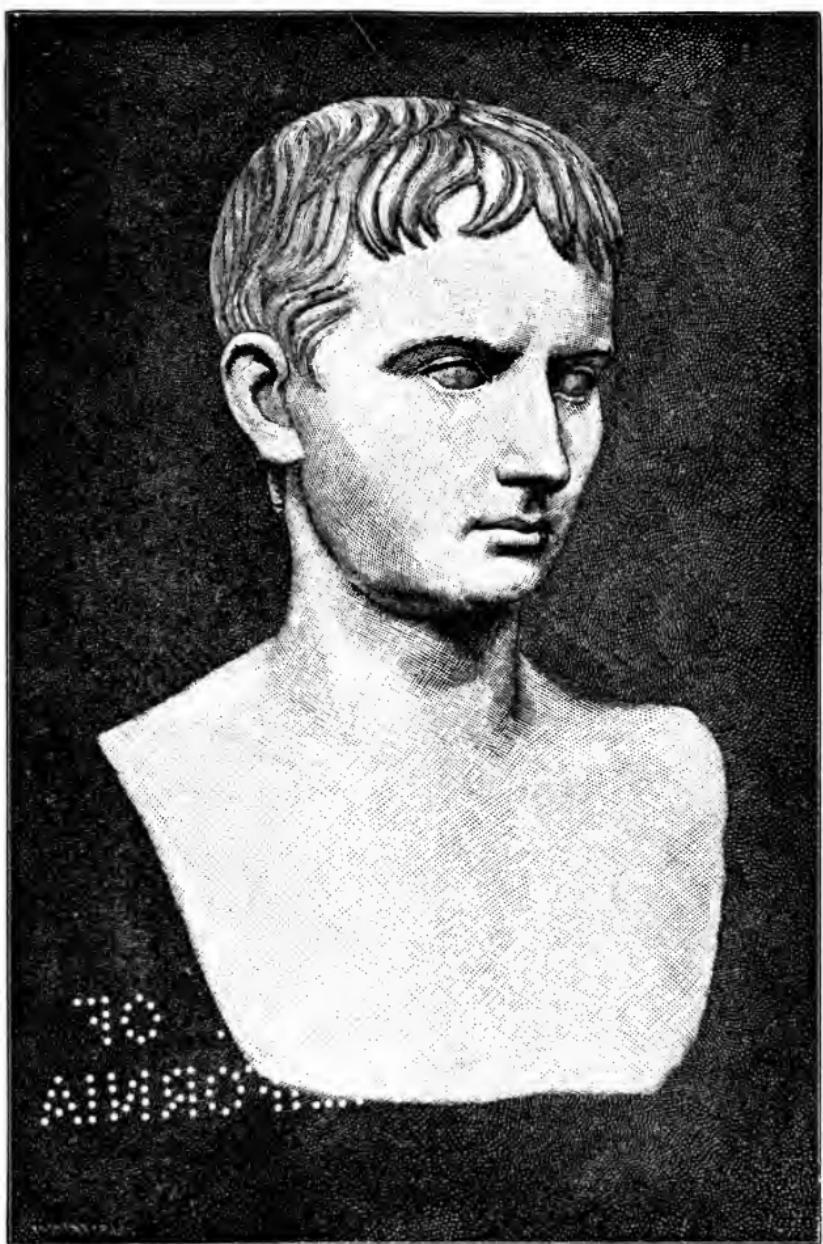
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THE YOUNG AUGUSTUS

THE
FIRST LATIN BOOK

BY

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PRINCIPAL CHAUNCY-HALL SCHOOL, BOSTON

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TO
AMERICA



P R E F A C E.

THIS book is not a revision of "The Beginner's Latin Book," nor is it intended to supersede that work. It has been written for the purpose of offering to schools that cannot afford the amount of time and practice required to complete "The Beginner's Latin Book," a work not less thorough, but easier, and demanding not more than two-thirds as much time. The reduction has been made almost wholly by shortening the exercises for translation, particularly those to be turned into Latin.

Those who compare the two books will find that the inflections of the language are illustrated with as much copiousness in this book as in the former. The same is true of the comparative completeness with which the principles of syntax are treated. In fact a place was found for some points of construction that were not taken up in the earlier book.

Except in the few pages of introduction, the *colloquia*, and some minor matters, the contents of the book are new, but everywhere increased simplicity and clearness have been studied, not novelty.

Deviations from the method of "The Beginner's Latin Book" will be found to be unimportant, except in the treatment of the pronouns, the subjunctive, the infinitive,

and the participle. Instead of deferring these subjects till very late and then dealing with them in mass, they have been brought forward much earlier in some of their uses, so as to distribute difficulties and make practice more gradual, varied, and extended. Reading lessons have been introduced early and great pains taken to grade them in point of difficulty to the progress of the learner, and at the same time to exemplify those forms and principles of syntax that have constituted the substance of preceding lessons.

Beyond such changes in order and method, it did not seem to us wise to depart from the plan of the earlier book. The surprising favor with which that book was received at once, on its publication, and its annually increasing use, amounting, as the publishers inform us, to more than 45,000 copies a year, seemed the strongest justification for building on the same plan.

In preparing the former book we conceived it to be of the highest importance, "while following a rigorously scientific method in the development of the successive subjects, to impart something of attractiveness, interest, freshness, and variety to the study of the elements of Latin."¹ To engage the interest of the young learner at the outset of his study of Latin is to gain for him an immense advantage in wrestling with so difficult a language. Though this principle seems to have been purposely ignored in some first Latin books that have appeared since the publication of "The Beginner's Latin Book," we are not shaken in our belief that both reason and experience will continue to condemn such works as

¹ See "The Beginner's Latin Book," p. vi.

fundamentally and fatally wrong in conception, whatever be the care and skill shown in their compilation. To acquire Latin is a task calling for patience, industry, perseverance, time. But if the beginner, as sometimes happens, has the misfortune to spend a good part of a year over a wooden book of forms and exercises, then to be thrust upon a difficult and uninteresting military history, there is considerable danger that he will become impatient, lazy, discouraged, and will abandon the study.

Whatever means were found available in the preparation of "The Beginner's Latin Book" for imparting "interest and freshness," have been used in this, and in particular the principle of continuity in separate exercises has been kept in view and applied as far as was found practicable. What is meant may be found illustrated in such exercises as those numbered 104, 118, 123, 128, 129, 310, 480.

It will be seen that this book is designed to be not simply a stile to a particular author, but rather a gate to the Latin language. No effort has been made to keep the vocabularies down to the point of meagreness and to circumscribe them to one set of ideas. It was accordingly no objection in the opinion of the authors, but rather a recommendation, that the selections for reading at the end of the book contain a copious and varied vocabulary. Yet it appears that the learner, after completing the lessons that precede, has already had and used more than two-thirds of the words occurring in these selections.

The attention of all who use this book is called to the special and general vocabularies at the end. They are

not mere catalogues of words. Great pains have been taken to make them thoroughly helpful to the learner. Besides references to the text, comparisons are constantly made with synonymous words, and the learner is reminded of the most interesting kindred words in English.

We are strongly of the opinion that, after the rudiments have been learned, it is wise to have some weeks or months of reading in easy Latin before Nepos and Caesar are taken up. Even in the course of the first few months of study it is desirable to give a part of the hour of recitation to reading at sight in such a book as "The New Gradatim," the teacher leading the way and supplying the meanings of words. This book may very well be followed by some easy Latin Reader, or by "Viri Romae," for which a term or more of the first year should remain after completing the lessons. We are confident that such a course would so much lessen the difficulty of beginning Nepos or Caesar, and so much increase the pleasure and confidence of the learner, that it would soon seem strange that a different practice should ever have prevailed.

The merits of "Viri Romae," as a reading book for boys and girls, seem not to be fully appreciated in this country. It is not too difficult, it is interesting from beginning to end, and it presents to the young many noble ideals of spirit and conduct. Occasionally a pedant objects to the Latinity; but the Latinity is at least as good as that of Nepos, and learned schoolmasters all over Europe put it into the hands of their pupils.

Our thanks are due to Miss Alice M. Wing, of the Springfield High School, and to Mr. J. H. Humphries, of the Girls' High School, Philadelphia, for suggestions

made while the proof-sheets were passing through the press. We are under special obligations to Mr. John L. March, of the Harry Hillman Academy, Wilkesbarre, Pa., and to Mr. Clarence W. Gleason, of the Roxbury Latin School. Both gentlemen made valuable suggestions and read the proofs with as much concentrated attention and scrupulous care as if the work were their own and its accuracy depended upon them individually.

W.M. C. COLLAR.

M. G. DANIELL.

BOSTON, Sept. 14, 1894.

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THE FIRST LATIN BOOK.

GRAMMATICAL INTRODUCTION.

THIS introduction, particularly so much of it as relates to pronunciation, may be most profitably used for reference. Pupils catch pronunciation quickly from the lips of the teacher, and, if they make mistakes, are interested in being referred to rules. It is therefore advised that the teacher begin with the *Colloquium*, page 5, pronouncing slowly each sentence, the pupils following successively, and then together.

1. ALPHABET.—The Latin alphabet has no *j* or *w*. Otherwise it is the same as the English.

2. *I* does service both as a vowel and as a consonant. Before a vowel in the same syllable it has the force of a consonant, and is called *i-consonant*.

3. Of the consonants

The mutes are p, b, t, d, c, k, g, q.

The liquids are l, m, n, r.

The sibilant is s.

The double consonants are . . . x = *cs* or *gs*, z = *ds*.

SOUNDS OF THE LETTERS, ROMAN METHOD.

4. *Vowels.*

ā as the last <i>a</i> in <i>aha'</i> .	ă as the first <i>a</i> in <i>aha'</i> .
ē as in <i>they</i> .	ĕ as in <i>met</i> .
ī as in <i>machine</i> .	ĭ as in <i>pin</i> .
ō as in <i>holy</i> .	ŏ as in <i>wholly</i> .
ū ¹ like <i>oo</i> in <i>boot</i> .	ŭ like <i>oo</i> in <i>foot</i> .

5. *Diphthongs.*

ae like <i>ai</i> in <i>aisle</i> .	au like <i>ou</i> in <i>our</i> .
ei (rare) like <i>ei</i> in <i>eight</i> .	oe like <i>oi</i> in <i>boil</i> .
eu (rare) like <i>eu</i> in <i>feud</i> .	<i>u</i> = <i>ū</i>

6. *Consonants.*

Consonants generally have the same sounds as in English. But observe the following :—

c as in <i>come</i> .	g as in <i>get</i> .
i-consonant like <i>y</i> in <i>yet</i> .	s as in <i>sun</i> .
t as in <i>time</i> .	v like <i>w</i> in <i>wine</i> .
ch like <i>k</i> in <i>kite</i> .	ph like <i>f</i> in <i>far</i> .

7. SYLLABLES.

1. A syllable consists of a vowel or diphthong with or without one or more consonants. Hence a word has as many syllables as it has vowels and diphthongs : ae-gri-tū'-dō, *sickness*.

¹ In *qu*, *gu*, and sometimes in *su*, before a vowel, *u* is a semi-vowel or consonant, is pronounced like *w*, and joined in

utterance with the preceding letter; so likewise in *cui* and *hūic*: *quis*, *qui*, *who*, *an'-guis*, *snake*; *cō-suē'-tus*, *accustomed*.

2. When a word is divided into syllables, a single consonant is joined with the vowel following: **a-mā'-bi-lis**, *amiable*.

3. If there are two or more consonants between two vowels, as many are joined with the following vowel as can be pronounced at the beginning of a word or syllable: **im'-pro-bus**, *bad*; **ho'-spes**, *guest*.

4. But in compound words the division must show the component parts: **ab'-est** (*ab*, *away*; *est*, *he is*), *he is away*.

5. The last syllable of a word is called the *ultima*; the one next to the last, the *penult*; the one before the penult, the *antepenult*.

8. QUANTITY.

1. Vowels are *long* (̄) or *short* (˘). In this book the long vowels are marked, except in some titles; unmarked vowels must be regarded as short.

2. A vowel is short before a vowel (with few exceptions) or *h*: **pō-ē'-ma**, *poem*; **grā'-tī-ae**, *thanks*; **nī'-hil**, *nothing*.

3. Diphthongs, vowels representing diphthongs, and vowels resulting from contraction are long: **in-cāū'-tus**, *heedless*; **in-ī'-quus** (*inaequus*), *unequal*; **cō'-gō** (*cōigo*), *collect*.

4. A syllable is long when it contains a long vowel or a diphthong: **vō'-cēs**, *voices*; **ae'-dēs**, *temple*.

5. A syllable is long if it has a short vowel followed by two or more consonants (except a mute

followed by *l* or *r*), or by *x* or *z*; but the short vowel is still pronounced short: **sunt**, *they are*; **tem'-plum**, *temple*; **dux**, *leader*.

Before -t and -nd the vowel is short.

9. ACCENT.

1. Words of two syllables have the accent on the first: **tu'-ba**, *trumpet*.

2. Words of more than two syllables have the accent on the penult when the penult is long, otherwise on the antepenult: **prae-dī'-cō**, *foretell*; **prae'-di-cō**, *declare*; **il-le'-ce-brae**, *snares*; **pa-ter'-nus**,¹ *paternal*.

3. Several words, called enclitics, of which the commonest are **-ne**, the sign of a question, and **-que**, *and*, are appended to other words, and such words are then accented on the syllable preceding the **-ne** or **-que**: **amat'-ne**, *does he love?* **dōna'-que**, *and gifts*.

10. ENGLISH METHOD OF PRONUNCIATION. — By this method the above rules relating to syllables (7) and accent (9) are observed, and words are pronounced substantially as in English; but final *es* is sounded as in English *ease*, and the final *ōs* (acc. plur.) as in *dose*.

¹ Here, though the *vowel* of the penult is short, the *syllable* is long by 8, 5.

The following *colloquium* may be used for practice and to illustrate the preceding statements. See introductory note, page 1.

11.

Colloquium.

Augustus. Quid tibi vīs?

What do you wish (for yourself)?

Iūlus. Tēcum ambulāre velim.

I should like to take a walk with you.

A. Ego nōlō; domī manēre mālō.

I don't want to; I prefer to stay at home.

I. Cūr māvīs?

Why do you prefer (that)?

A. Ego et frāter vesperī cum patre ambulāre mālumus.

My brother and I had rather take a walk at evening with our father.

I. Cūr mēcum per silvās vagārī nōn vultis?

Why don't you want to roam with me through the woods?

A. Quod vesperī amoenitāte fruī mālumus quam sōlis ārdōre.

Because we had rather enjoy the pleasantness of evening than the heat of the sun.

I. At iam saepe mēcum ambulāre nōluistī.

But often before now you have not wanted to walk with me.

A. Nōn rēctē dīcis; nōn est causa cūr tēcum ambulāre nōlim; at cum hortus avī satis amplus sit et lacum silvamque contineat, ibi mālumus lūdere. Sī vīs, nōbiscum venī.

What you say is not true; there is no reason why I should not want to walk with you; but since grandfather's garden is quite large, and has a pond and a grove, we had rather play there. If you like, come with us.

12. CASES.

1. The names of the cases in Latin are: *nominative, genitive, dative, accusative, ablative, vocative, locative*. Their characteristics of form, meaning, and use are illustrated in the paradigms and exercises which follow.

13. GENDER.—The gender of Latin nouns is determined partly, as in English, by the meaning, but much oftener by the termination.

1. Nouns denoting males, and names of rivers, winds, and months, are *masculine*: *agricola, farmer; Cicerō, Cicero; Padus, Po; aquilō, north wind; Iānuārius, January*.

2. Nouns denoting females, and names of countries, towns, islands, and trees, are *feminine*: *rēgīna, queen; Tullia, Tullia; Āfrica, Africa; Rōma, Rome; Sicilia, Sicily; pirus, pear-tree*.

It is assumed that the learner knows the names and functions of the parts of speech in English, and the meanings of the common grammatical terms, such as *subject and predicate, case, mood, tense, voice, declension, conjugation*, etc. So much knowledge is absolutely essential for entering upon the study of the following lessons.

LESSON I.

First Declension.

THE STEM¹ ENDS IN ā.

GENDER. The gender is feminine; but see 13, 1.

NOMINATIVE SINGULAR AND PLURAL.

14.

Models.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
mēnsa, <i>table</i> .	mēnsae, <i>tables</i> .
puella, <i>girl</i> .	puellae, <i>girls</i> .
hasta, <i>spear</i> .	hastae, <i>spears</i> .

a. How does the plural of the Latin noun differ from the singular? Form the plural of the adjectives below in the same way.

15.

Vocabulary.

NOUNS.	ADJECTIVES.
columba, f. <i>dove</i> .	alba, <i>white</i> .
dea, f. <i>goddess</i> .	bona, <i>good</i> .
filia, f. <i>daughter</i> .	lāta, <i>wide, broad</i> .
hasta, f. <i>spear</i> , p. 15.	longa, <i>long</i> .
mēnsa, f. <i>table</i> .	parva, <i>small</i> .
Mūsa, f. <i>Muse</i> .	tua, <i>your, yours</i> (247, a).
puella, f. <i>girl</i> .	
via, f. <i>road, street</i> .	
VERBS.	ADVERBS.
est, (<i>he, she, it</i>) <i>is</i> .	ubi, <i>where</i> .
sunt, (<i>they</i>) <i>are</i> .	-ne, sign of a question (9, 3).

¹ The stem is the common base to which certain letters are added

to express the relation of the word to other words.

16.

Model Sentences.

1. **Columba est alba**, *the dove is white*.
2. **Columbae sunt albae**, *doves are white*.
3. **Estne tua filia parva?** *is your daughter small?*
4. **Ubi sunt longae hastae?** *where are the long spears?*

a. Observe that the adjectives in the above sentences agree with their nouns in number.

b. In Latin there is no article: **mēnsa** may be translated, *a table, the table, or table.*

17. 1. **Via est longa.** 2. **Viae sunt longae.** 3. **Puella est parva.** 4. **Puellae sunt parvae.** 5. **Hastae sunt longae.** 6. **Mēnsa est lāta.** 7. **Deae sunt bonae.** 8. **Mūsa est bona.** 9. **Ubi est filia bona?** 10. **Suntne columbae parvae?** 11. **Estne via lāta?** 12. **Longa via est bona.** 13. **Longae viae sunt bonae.** 14. **Suntne longae viae lātae?**

18. 1. Where is the little girl? 2. Where are the little girls? 3. Are the girls small? 4. Are the goddesses good? 5. The broad street is long. 6. The white dove is small. 7. The daughters are good. 8. Is the spear a good one¹? 9. Is the spear long? 10. Are the spears long? 11. The tables are long and broad.

¹ Omit.



ARAE.

LESSON II.

First Declension.—Continued.

NOMINATIVE AND ACCUSATIVE.

19.

Paradigm.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

N. <i>tuba, a trumpet.</i>	N. <i>tubae, trumpets.</i>
G. <i>tubae, of a trumpet.</i>	G. <i>tubārum, of trumpets.</i>
D. <i>tubae, to or for a trumpet.</i>	D. <i>tubīs, to or for trumpets.</i>
AC. <i>tubam, a trumpet.</i>	AC. <i>tubās, trumpets.</i>
AB. <i>tubā, with a trumpet.</i>	AB. <i>tubīs, with trumpets.</i>

a. TERMINATIONS, printed in the paradigm in blacker type, consist of case endings joined with the final letter of the stem. But sometimes the final letter of the stem is lost, and sometimes the case ending.

b. Decline the adjectives below like the nouns.

20.

Vocabulary.

NOUNS.

ADJECTIVES.

<i>āra, f. altar.</i>	<i>grāta, pleasing, acceptable.</i>
<i>Minerva,¹ f. Minerva.</i>	<i>mea, my, mine.</i>
<i>pecūnia, f. money.</i>	<i>pulchra, beautiful.</i>
<i>poēta, m. poet (13, 1).</i>	—
<i>rēgina, f. queen.</i>	
<i>rosa, f. rose.</i>	<i>et, conj. and.</i>
<i>tuba, f. trumpet, p. 13.</i>	<i>quid, pron. what?</i>

VERBS.

<i>amat, (he, she, it) loves.</i>	<i>dat, (he, she, it) gives.</i>
<i>amant, (they) love.</i>	<i>dant, (they) give.</i>
<i>habet, (he, she, it) has.</i>	<i>laudat, (he, she, it) praises.</i>
<i>habent, (they) have.</i>	<i>laudant, (they) praise.</i>

a. How does the plural of the verb forms differ from the singular?

¹ No plural.

21.

Model Sentences.

1. **Minerva āram habet**, *Minerva has an altar.*
2. **Poēta tuam filiam laudat**, *the poet praises your daughter.*
3. **Quid habent Minerva et Mūsae?** *what have Minerva and the Muses?*
4. **Pecūniam meam habent**, *they have my money.*

a. Observe the adjectives **tuam** and **meam**. They agree with their nouns in case as well as in number.

b. Observe the order of the words in each Latin sentence, and compare it with the order in English.

c. Observe the cases. To what case in English does the accusative in these sentences correspond?

d. When the subject of the verb is not expressed, the ending of the verb shows the person and number of the omitted subject.

22. Rule. — *The subject of a finite¹ verb is in the nominative.*

23. Rule. — *The direct object of a transitive verb is in the accusative.*

24. 1. **Tua pecūnia est grāta.** 2. **Quid habent poētae?**
 3. **Meae filiae rosās albās dant.** 4. **Datne dea bona pulchram tubam?** 5. **Puellae pulchrae columbās amant.**
 6. **Minerva et Mūsae ārās habent.** 7. **Poēta amat columbam parvam.** 8. **Hastās longās laudat.** 9. **Pulchrās puellās laudant.** 10. **Ubi sunt tuae tubae?**

25. 1. **They praise the broad streets.** 2. **The beautiful queen has a beautiful rose.** 3. **Where is the queen and where is the poet?** 4. **He gives a spear and a**

¹ That is, in any mood except the infinitive.

trumpet. 5. Your spear is a long one.¹ 6. They have money. 7. What has Minerva? 8. Minerva has a spear. 9. Has the goddess a beautiful altar? 10. Are the tables pleasing?

26.

Colloquium.

Estne via lāta? Certē (*certainly*), via est lāta et longa. Quid habet puella parva? Puella parva rosam albam habet. Laudantne bonam rēgīnam? Rēgīnam laudant et amant. Ubi est mea filia parva? Tua filia est in (*in*) viā.



LESSON III.

First Declension.—*Continued.*

DATIVE.

27.

Model Sentences.

1. **Poēta rēgīnae rosam dat**, *the poet gives a rose to the queen*; or, *the poet gives the queen a rose*.
2. **Columba alba est puellae**, *there is a white dove to the girl*; that is, *the girl has a white dove*.
3. **Pecūnia poētae grāta est**, *money is acceptable to the poet*.
 - a. Observe in the first sentence that the *direct object* of dat is *rosam*. *What* the poet gives is a rose; the person *to whom* he gives is *rēgīnae*, representing the *indirect object*.

28. **Rule.**—*The indirect object is put in the dative.*

- b. Observe now the second sentence. The meaning is exactly the same as if it were **puella habet columbam**. The dative thus used is called the *dative of the possessor*, or the *possessive dative*.

¹ Omit.

The dative is used with *adī*.
cara & *grāta* & *verb* *placet*
12 FIRST DECLENSION. *pleasur*

29. Rule. — *The dative is used with **est**, **sunt**, etc., forms of the verb **sum** (516), to denote possession, the thing possessed being the subject.*

c. The third sentence illustrates a use of the dative with adjectives.

30.

Vocabulary.

NOUNS.

agricola, m. *farmer*.

Britannia, f. *Britain*.

fābula, f. *story*.

Galba, m. *Galba*.

lūna, f. *moon*.

silva, f. *forest*.

VERBS.

erat, *was*.

erant, *were*.

nārrat, *tells*.

nārrant, *tell*.

placet, *pleases*, } with dative.
placent, *please*, }

ADJECTIVES.

cāra, *dear*. *with Dat.*

nova, *new*.

in, prep. with abl., *in*, *on*.

grāta est = *placet*.

grātae sunt = *placent*.

Follow the Latin order in the first rendering of Latin sentences into English. That will aid you in making out the meaning; you can then translate into good English.

31. 1. *Agricolae est filia.* 2. *Agricola filiam habet.*
3. *Poēta rēginae nārrat fābulam.* 4. *Fābula rēginae est grāta.*
5. *Fābula rēginae placet.* 6. *Parvae puellae agricola dat rosam.* 7. *Tubae parvis puellis placent.* 8. *In Britanniā erant longae viae.* 9. *Galba et poēta in silvā erant.* 10. *Lūna nova erat agricolae grāta.*

32. Note the arrangement of words in the preceding exercise.

a. In a Latin sentence the subject is oftener placed first than elsewhere, and the verb (except **est** and **sunt**) oftener comes last than elsewhere.

The dative is in cara.

- b. If the subject seems to be more emphatic than any other word, it should be placed first.
- c. Of two words that go together, as an adjective and a noun, the more emphatic comes first. The adjective often precedes.
- d. It follows that there is great freedom in the arrangement of words in a Latin sentence; but the order must have a meaning. Do not arrange your words at haphazard.

33. Examine these three forms of the fifth sentence of **31** and the translation :—

1. **Fābula rēgīnae placet**, *the STORY (not the poem) pleases the queen.*
2. **Rēgīnae placet fābula**, *the story pleases the QUEEN (not the king).*
3. **Placet fābula rēgīnae**, *the story PLEASES (not grieves) the queen.*

34. 1.¹ Galba has a daughter. 2. The daughter tells the poet² a story. 3. On the altar there³ was a rose. 4. The new moon pleases¹ the farmer.⁴ 5. The Muses were dear to Minerva. 6. My daughters give the farmer some³ money. 7. And the farmers give my daughters⁵ pretty roses. 8. What has the queen? 9. The altars please¹ the goddesses.⁵

¹ Translate in two ways.

⁴ Dative.

² Not the acc. Look out for other examples.

⁵ *Dea* and *filia* have *ābus* in the dative and ablative plural: *deābus*, *filiābus*.

³ Omit.



TUBA.

They have where anything is done in the abb.

LESSON IV.

First Declension.—*Continued.*

GENITIVE. PREDICATE NOMINATIVE.

35. *Model Sentences.*

1. **Vesta** erat **dea** **Rōmae**, *Vesta was a goddess of Rome.*
2. **Victōria** est **Britanniae rēgina**, *Victoria is queen of Britain.*
3. **Cāra** **deae** est **āra** **Mūsae**, *dear to the goddess is the Muse's altar.*
4. **Filia** **agricolae** **rosam** dat **poētae**, *the farmer's daughter gives a rose to the poet.*

a. Point out the genitive in each of the above sentences, and tell what word it limits.

36. Rule.—*A noun used to limit or define another, and not meaning the same person or thing, is put in the genitive.*

b. Examine the first two sentences. **Dea** denotes the same person as **Vesta** the subject; **rēgina** the same as the subject **Victōria**. Nouns thus used with **est** and similar verbs are called *predicate nouns*.

37. Rule.—*A predicate noun agrees with the subject in case.*

38. *Vocabulary.*

Eurōpa , f. <i>Europe.</i>	Vesta , f. <i>Vesta (a goddess).</i>
fera , f. <i>wild beast.</i>	Victōria , f. <i>Victoria.</i>
Gallia , f. <i>Gaul.</i>	—
Graecia , f. <i>Greece.</i>	māgna , adj. <i>great.</i>
Helvētia , f. <i>Helvetia.</i>	quis , pron. <i>who?</i>
insula , f. <i>island.</i>	hodiē , adv. <i>to-day.</i>
Ītalia , f. <i>Italy.</i>	nōn , adv. <i>not.</i>
Rōma , f. <i>Rome.</i>	videt , verb, <i>sees.</i>
terra , f. <i>land, country.</i>	vident , verb, <i>see.</i>

39. 1. *Helvētia erat terra Galliae.* 2. *Gallia erat Eurōpae terra.* 3. *Ītalia est Eurōpae māgna terra.* 4. *Vesta et Minerva deae erant Rōmae.* 5. *Nōnne¹ pulchrae erant Vestae et Minervae ārae?* 6. *Ubi sunt hodiē Graeciae deae?* 7. *Graecia erat terra Mūsārum.* 8. *Nōnne sunt puellārum rosae māgnae?* 9. *Britannia est Eurōpae īnsula.* 10. *Quis viās Britanniae nōn laudat?*

a. In which sentences does the genitive precede the word which it limits? Account for its position.

40. 1. *Italy and Greece are countries of Europe.* 2. *The roads of Greece are not wide and long.* 3. *Are the roads of the island long?* 4. *Who sees my daughters?* 5. *The queen sees the farmers' daughters.* 6. *She gives the beautiful girl money.* 7. *Galba has a trūmpet.* 8. *Who sees wild beasts in Italy to-day?* 9. *They see the new moon.* 10. *Dear to the poet are the farmer's woods.*

41. *Colloquium.*

Estne hodiē in Britanniā rēgīna? Certē, Vīctōria est rēgīna in Britanniā.

Filiās habetne rēgīna? Filiās habet rēgīna.

Ubi sunt ferae māgnae? Sunt in Āfricā et in Āsiā.

Nōnne sunt ferae in Eurōpā? Nōn sunt māgnae ferae.

Quid puellīs placet? Rosae albae placent puellīs.

¹ *Nōnne* expects the answer *yes.*



LESSON V.

Second Declension.

THE STEM ENDS IN **ō**.

APPOSITION.

42. GENDER.—Nouns of the second declension ending in *um* are neuter; most others are masculine. But see **13, 2.**

43. *Paradigms.*

<i>Hortus, garden.</i>		<i>Dōnum, gift.</i>	
SINGULAR.	PLURAL.	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
N. hortus	hortī	N. dōnum	dōna
G. hortī	hortōrum	G. dōnī	dōnōrum
D. hortō	hortīs	D. dōnō	dōnīs
AC. hortum	hortōs	AC. dōnum	dōna
AB. hortō	hortīs	AB. dōnō	dōnīs

Voc. hortē
 a. The vocative singular of nouns in *-us* of the second declension has a special form in *ē*: **hortē**. The vocative of other nouns is the same in form as the nominative.

b. The vocative is the case of address: **Mārce, Marcus.**

c. What cases of **hortus** are alike in the singular? What in the plural? What case of the singular is like a plural case? What cases of the plural have endings like those of **tuba** (**19**)?

44. *Paradigm illustrating Apposition.*

- N. **Mārcus amīcus, Marcus, a friend.**
- G. **Mārcī amīcī, of Marcus, a friend.**
- D. **Mārcō amīcō, to Marcus, a friend.**
- AC. **Mārcum amīcum, Marcus, a friend.**
- AB. **ā Mārcō amīcō, by Marcus, a friend.**
- V. **Mārce, amīcē, Marcus, (my) friend.**

a. When a descriptive noun is joined to another, meaning the same person or thing, as *amicus* to *Mārcus*, it is called an *appositive*.

45. Rule.—*An appositive agrees in case with the noun which it limits.* ^{only}

a. Read again the first two model sentences of Lesson IV. You will see that the *predicate nominative* resembles an *appositive*. Wherein do they differ?

46.

Vocabulary.

amicus, -ī, m. *friend*.

dōnum, -ī, n. *gift*.

cibus, -ī, m. *food*.

frūmentum, -ī, n. *grain*.

dominus, -ī, m. *lord, master*.

pīlum, -ī, n. *javelin*, p. 102.

equus, -ī, m. *horse*.

pōculum, -ī, n. *cup*, p. 69.

hortus, -ī, m. *garden*.

vīnum, -ī, n. *wine*.

inimīcus, -ī, m. *enemy*.

dēlectat, *delights*.

nauta, -ae, m. *sailor*.

dēlectant, *delight*.

47. 1. *Mārcus amicus est domini.* 2. *Mārcus, agricultor amicus, erat nauta.* 3. *Puella pōculum, dōnum amici, habet.* 4. *Equi erant Galbae, agricultorae.* 5. *Dōnum dēlectat poētam, rēginae amicum.* 6. *Agricultorae frūmentum equis dant.* 7. *Cibus equōrum est frūmentum.* 8. *In pōculō est vīnum.* 9. *Columba grāta est poētae, Mārci amicō.* 10. *Ubi erant tubae et pīla, dōna amicōrum?* 11. *In Helvētiā, Galliae terrā, erant silvae māgnae.* 12. *Mārce, amīce, quid est in pōculō nautae?* 13. *Nauta vīnum in pōculō habet.*

48. 1. Where are the farmer's friends to-day? 2. Who sees wild beasts in Italy, a country of Europe? 3. Do the javelins and the cups delight the enemies? 4. They

tell Marcus, the sailor, a new story. 5. Marcus praises the good story. 6. To the maiden, daughter of the master, he gives a white rose. 7. The rose was the gift of a friend. 8. Friend, the little girl, your daughter, is in the garden. 9. Do not¹ the maidens love the farmer's garden? 10. The enemies of the farmers are in the forests of the island.



LESSON VI.

First and Second Declensions.

AGREEMENT OF ADJECTIVES.

49. Adjectives of the first and second declensions have three terminations to mark the different genders: **bonus**, masculine; **bona**, feminine; **bonum**, neuter. The masculine is declined like **hortus**, the feminine like **tuba**, and the neuter like **dōnum**.

a. For the full declension of **bonus**, see **500**.

50. *Model Sentences.*

1. Hortus est māgnus.	5. Hastam longam habet.
2. Horti sunt māgni.	6. Hastās longās habent.
3. Dōnum est grātum.	7. Agricola est bonus.
4. Dōna sunt grāta.	8. Agricolae sunt bonī.

a. Adjectives are used in six of the above sentences, as in the first lesson, after **est** and **sunt**. So used, they are called *predicate adjectives*. Compare predicate nouns (**35**).

¹ See p. 15, note 1.

51.

Paradigm.

Nauta bonus. *good sailor.*

N.	nauta bonus	nautae boni
G.	nautae boni	nautarum bonorum
D.	nautae bono	nautis bonis
Ac.	nautam bonum	nautas bonos
Ab.	nauta bono	nautis bonis

52. In the first six of the model sentences, an adjective qualifying a noun has the same *termination* as its noun. But observe 7 and 8 and the paradigm **nauta bonus**.

53. Rule. — *Adjectives agree with their nouns in gender, number, and case.*

a. Decline *agricola validus, strong farmer; gratus poeta, pleasing poet.*

54.

Vocabulary.

carrus, -i, m. <i>wagon</i> , p. 20.	clarus, -a, -um, <i>famous</i> .
incola, -ae, m. <i>inhabitant</i> .	multus, -a, -um, <i>much</i> .
oppidum, -i, n. <i>town</i> .	multi (pl. of <i>multus</i>), -ae, -a, <i>many</i> .
remus, -i, m. <i>oar</i> .	peritus, -a, -um, <i>skilful</i> .
servus, -i, m. <i>slave, servant</i> .	validus, -a, -um, <i>strong</i> .

—
in, prep. with acc., *into*.

portat, bears, carries.

portant, bear, carry.

ADJECTIVES ALREADY USED IN THE FEMININE.

albus, -a, -um, <i>white</i> .	longus, -a, -um, <i>long</i> .
bonus, -a, -um, <i>good</i> .	magnus, -a, -um, <i>large</i> .
carius, -a, -um, <i>dear</i> .	meus, -a, -um, <i>my, mine</i> .
gratus, -a, -um, <i>pleasing</i> .	novus, -a, -um, <i>new</i> .
latus, -a, -um, <i>wide</i> .	parvus, -a, -um, <i>small</i> .

tuus, -a, -um, *thy, thine, your, yours.*

55. 1. Nōnne agricola bonus hortum bonum habet? 2. Agricolae bonō est hōrtus māgnus. 3. Mārcus filiae dat pōcula, pulchra dōna. 4. Nautae perītō sunt rēmī māgnī. 5. Carrī agricolārum erant validī. 6. Māgnī ventī nautīs nōn sunt grāti. 7. Poēta clārus Mūsis placet. 8. Equī domīni frūmentum in oppida portant. 9. Multī hortī in oppidō sunt. 10. Multum cibum in oppidum portant equī et servī.

56. 1. Galba is a sturdy¹ farmer. 2. He has much grain, a food pleasant to horses. 3. His² horses carry their² master into town. 4. The inhabitants of the town see Galba and the horses. 5. Marcus, where is your slave to-day? 6. He is in the garden. 7. And is telling³ the little girl⁴ a story. 8. The pleasing tale¹ delights the girl. 9. Where is the garden, Marcus, my² dear friend? 10. It is in Britain, the land of skilful sailors. 11. Are the inhabitants of Britain sailors?

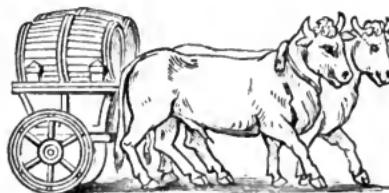
¹ Occasionally words occur in the English exercises which are purposely not given as definitions in the vocabularies, but the pupil

will generally understand what Latin word is meant.

² Omit.

³ Tells.

⁴ Not accusative.



CARRUS.

LESSON VII.

Second Declension.—*Continued.*

57.

*Paradigms.***Puer, boy; Ager, field; Vir, man.**

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plu.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plu.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plu.</i>
N. puer	puerī	ager	agri	vir	virī
G. puerī	puerōrum	agri	agrōrum	virī	virōrum
D. puerō	pueris	agrō	agris	virō	viris
AC. puerum	puerōs	agrum	agrōs	virum	virōs
AB. puerō	pueris	agrō	agris	virō	viris

a. Observe that the endings of **puer** and **ager** are everywhere the same. But **puer** keeps the *e* of the nominative; **ager** drops it, except in the nominative.

58. Most nouns and adjectives in **-er** of the second declension are declined like **ager**; that is, they drop the *e* of the nominative.

59. Nouns in **-ius** and **-ium** contract the genitive ending **ii** to **i**: **cōnsilium**, *gen. cōnsili*, *advice, plan*. **Filius**, *son*, and proper names in **-ius** contract **-ie** in the vocative to **i**: **fili**, *(my) son*; **Mercu'ri**, *Mercury*. But the place of the accent is not changed. See 495.

60.

Model Sentences.

1. **Puer filius est viri**, *the boy is the man's son*.
2. **Vir filiō dat cōnsilium**, *the man gives his son advice*.
3. **Galbae, agricolae, sunt agri multi**, *Galba, the farmer, has many fields*.
4. **Fili, estne poēta Mūsae cārus?** *my son, is the poet dear to the Muse?*

a. The first sentence illustrates the *genitive* and the *predicate nominative*. What does each of the other sentences illustrate?

61.

Vocabulary.

ager, agri, m. <i>field</i> .	vir, viri, m. <i>man</i> .
cōnsilium, -i, n. <i>advice, plan</i> .	—
Cornēlia, -ae, f. <i>Cornelia</i> .	aeger, aegra, aegrum, <i>sick</i> .
filius, -i, m. <i>son</i> .	niger, nigra, nigrum, <i>black</i> .
liber, -bri, m. <i>book</i> .	pulcher, pulchra, pulchrum, <i>beautiful, pretty</i> .
— liberi, ¹ -ōrum (pl.), m. <i>children</i> .	liber, -era, -erum, <i>free</i> .
magister, -tri, m. <i>master</i> .	miser, -era, -erum, <i>wretched</i> .
puer, -eri, m. <i>boy</i> .	nam, conj. <i>for</i> .
Sextus, -i, m. <i>Sextus</i> .	dominus, <i>master of a household or slaves</i> .
	magister, <i>a superior, director; hence, master of a school</i> .
puerī, general word for <i>children</i> .	
liberī, <i>children of free parents</i> .	

62. 1. Libri pueri sunt in mēnsā. 2. Cōnsilium virōrum clārōrum erat bonum. 3. Sexti liberi sunt aegrī. 4. Cornēlia, poētae filia, librōs habet pulchrōs. 5. Servus miser nōn multum cibum habet. 6. Incolae liberi oppidum liberum habent. 7. Nigrī equī agricolārum in agris sunt. 8. Quis habet carrōs validōs et equōs nigrōs? 9. Nōnne est aegrō nautae cāra pecūnia? 10. Estne Cornēliae vīnum parvō² in pōculō?

¹ The plural of the adjective is often the order, where, as used as a noun, here, the three are combined.

² Adjective, preposition, noun, What is the English order?

63. 1. The book is pleasing to the master. 2. The poet's books are pleasing to the master's son. 3. The poor slave has a long spear. 4. Sextus gives the sick boy a beautiful book. 5. The oar and the javelin please the skilful man.¹ 6. The son of Sextus is dear to Galba, the farmer. 7. The black boy is a servant of the free man. 8. They praise the farmer's black horse. 9. For it carries the sick girl into the town. 10. And many inhabitants of the town tell their children² the story.



LESSON VIII.

The Verb sum.

AGREEMENT OF VERBS.

64. Learn the present, imperfect, and future indicative, and the present imperative and infinitive of **sum** (516).

65. 1. Est, erat, erit. 2. Sunt, erant, erunt. 3. Sumus, erāmus, erimus. 4. Sum, eram, erō. 5. Es, erās, eris. 6. Estis, erātis, eritis. 7. Es, este, esse.

a. In the preceding lessons verb forms have been used only in the third person : **est**, **erat** for the singular ; **sunt**, **erant** for the plural. The forms in the exercise above show that the ending changes to denote person as well as number. The first and second persons as subjects are not commonly expressed.

Rule. — *A finite verb agrees with its subject in number and person.*

¹ See 33.

² See 56, note 4.

66. 1. I am, we are. 2. I was, we were. 3. I shall be, we shall be. 4. He is, they are. 5. He was, they were. 6. He will be, they will be. 7. You are, you were. 8. You will be. 9. Be thou, be you. 10. To be.

67.

Vocabulary.

<i>aqua</i> , -ae, f. <i>waier</i> .	<i>statua</i> , -ae, f. <i>statue</i> .
<i>aurum</i> , -i, n. <i>gold</i> .	—
<i>deus</i> , -i, m. <i>god</i> (499).	<i>aureus</i> , -a, -um, <i>golden</i> .
<i>Mercurius</i> , -i, m. <i>Mercury</i> (59).	<i>dēfessus</i> , -a, -um, <i>tired, very</i>
<i>nūntius</i> , -i, m. <i>messenger</i> (59).	<i>tired</i> .
<i>scūtum</i> , -i, n. <i>shield</i> , p. 76.	<i>vocat</i> , <i>calls, summons</i> .
<i>somnus</i> , -i, m. <i>sleep</i> .	<i>vocant</i> , <i>call, summon</i> .

68. 1. *Amicus Mercuri'ri erō.* 2. *Nam Mercurius nūntius erat deōrum.* 3. *Servus est inimicus pulchri Mercuri.* 4. *Tū (thou), O miser serve, es Minervae inimicus.* 5. *Amici Mercuri nūnti erimus.* 6. *Tū (thou), O puer, agricolae validi es filius.* 7. *Pueri boni, este hodiē amici miseri equi.* 8. *Somnus puerō erit grātus.* 9. *Liberi magistri dēfessi erunt.* 10. *Minervae in oppidō erat āra.* 11. *Dēfessō equō grāta est aqua.* 12. *Nūntius incolās vocat oppidi.*

69. 1. *Minerva had¹ a golden statue.* 2. *There was gold on the statue of Minerva.* 3. *Who has a golden shield?* 4. *Was not² Mercury messenger of the gods?* 5. *A girl gives a sick sailor some³ wine and water.* 6. *The wine she carries in a pretty cup.* 7. *He praises the pretty cup and the wine.* 8. *The water he does not care for.* 9. *The maiden and the sailor were inhabitants*

¹ Use a form of *sum*.

² Nōnne.

³ Omit.

of Britain. 10. Britain is a large island and has many towns and fields.

70.

Colloquium.

DUO PUERI.
two

Ubi est Carolus hodiē? Nōnne est in scholā?
Charles school

Minimē. Est in fluviō; nam habet cymbam parvam,
By no means river boat

et libenter nāvigat.

gladly sails = likes sailing

Unde Carolō est cymba? (Where did Charles get a boat?)
whence

Ab avunculō, nam avunculus Carolum amat.
from uncle

Quid in cymbā portat Carolus?

Nēsciō; sine dubiō cibum et pōculum; nam in
I don't know without doubt

animō habet . . .

mind

Quid in animō habet?

Valē, bone amice, crās patēbit.
good-by to-morrow it will be open = the secret will be out



CYMBĀ.

LESSON IX.

First Conjugation. — Ā-Verbs.

Amō (stem **amā**), *love.*

PRINCIPAL PARTS:¹ **amō**, *I love*; ² **amāre**, *to love*; **amāvi**, *I loved*; ³ **amātus**, *loved*.

71. Learn the present, imperfect, and future indicative, and the present imperative and infinitive, active and passive, of **amō** (511).

72. 1. **Amat**, **amābat**, **amābit**. 2. **Amātur**, **amābātur**, **amābitur**. 3. **Amant**, **amābant**, **amābunt**. 4. **Amantur**, **amābantur**, **amābuntur**. 5. **Amō**, **amābam**, **amābō**. 6. **Amor**, **amābar**, **amābor**. 7. **Amāmus**, **amāmur**. 8. **Amābāmus**, **amābāmur**. 9. **Amābimus**, **amābimur**. 10. **Amā**, **amāre**. 11. **Amāte**, **amāminī**. 12. **Amāre**, **amāri**.

a. Notice how frequently *r* and *ur* mark forms as passive.

73. Like **amō**, inflect in the same moods and tenses the following :

dēlectō	dēlectāre	dēlectāvī	dēlectātus , <i>delight</i> .
laudō	laudāre	laudāvī	laudātus , <i>praise</i> .
nārrō	nārrāre	nārrāvī	nārrātus , <i>tell</i> .
portō	portāre	portāvī	portātus , <i>carry</i> .

a. The stem is found by dropping *re* of the infinitive.

¹ The present indicative, the present infinitive, the perfect indicative, and the perfect ~~participle~~ are called, from their importance, the *principal parts*. The

conjugations are distinguished by the vowel before *-re* in the present infinitive active. See 337.

² Also *do love*, *am loving*.

³ Also *have loved*.

74. 1. He praises, he is praised. 2. He was praising, he was praised. 3. He will praise, he will be praised. 4. They are praising, they are praised. 5. They were praising, they were praised. 6. They will be praising, they will be praised. 7. To praise, to be praised. 8. Praise (sing.), praise (pl.). 9. They do praise, they will praise.

LESSON X.

ABLATIVE OF AGENT.

75. *Model Sentences.*

1. *Rēgina agricolam laudat, the queen praises the farmer.*
 2. *Agricola ā (or ab) rēgīnā laudātur, the farmer is praised by the queen.*

a. Observe the changes in turning the active into the passive. The object of the active becomes the subject of the passive ; the subject (that is, the *doer* or *agent*) of the active is expressed with the passive by the ablative with *ā* or *ab*.

76. Rule. — *The agent with a passive verb is expressed by the ablative with ā or ab.*

a. *Ab* is used before vowels or *h*, *ā* or *ab* before consonants.

77. 1. *Vir perītum puerum laudat.* 2. *Puer perītus ā virō laudātur.* 3. *Galba Mārcum amīcum amābat.* 4. *Mārcus ā Galbā amābātur.* 5. *Magister fābulam clāram liberis nārrābit.* 6. *Fābula clāra liberis ā magistrō nārrābitur.* 7. *Miserī servi dominum amābunt.* 8. *Ā servīs miserīs amābitur dominus.* 9. *Equus niger mul-*

tum frūmentum et aquam in oppidum portat. 10. Frūmentum in oppidum ab servō nigrō portātur. 11. Nūnti cōnsilium nārrābātur ā Galbā. 12. Nārratne Galba nūnti cōnsilia ?

78. 1. Sextus loves the boy, his son. 2. The boy is called by Sextus. 3. The statues of the gods were praised by the free man. 4. The free man was praising the statues of the gods. 5. The tired messenger was carrying a golden shield. 6. A golden shield was carried by the messenger. 7. We shall tell a story to the inhabitants of the island. 8. Shall you carry javelins into the forest ?

79.

Colloquium.

PATER ET FILIOLUS.

Father and Little Son.

P. Quae, filiole, hodiē in scholā tractābantur ?
what little son were discussed

F. Tractābantur cāsus ablātīvus et verbum *amō*.
case word.

P. Quid significat Anglicē verbum *amō* ?
means in English

F. Verbum *amō* significat *love*.

P. Dē ablātīvō quoque mihi nārrā.
about also me

F. Rēgulam dē ablātīvō tibi nārrābō.
rule you I will tell

P. Rēgulamne tibi dedit magister ?
did give

F. Certē, rēgulam dē ablātīvō *agentis*. Ante ablātīvum *agentis* semper praepositiō ā vel *ab* pōnitur.
certainly of the agent before
preposition or is placed

P. Optimē, mī puer ; tibi erit rubrum mālum.
well done my red apple

LESSON XI.

The Verb sum.—Continued.

THE INSTRUMENTAL ABLATIVE.

80. Learn the perfect, pluperfect, and future perfect indicative, and the perfect infinitive of **sum** (516).

81. 1. Fuit, fuerat, fuerit. 2. Fuērunt, fuerant, fuerint.
 3. Fuimus, fuerāmus, fuerimus. 4. Fuerō, fueram, fui.
 5. Fuerās, fueris, fuistī. 6. Fuistis, fueritis, fuerātis.
 7. Esse, fuisse.

82. 1. He has been, they have been. 2. He had been, they had been. 3. He will have been, they will have been. 4. To have been, to be.

83. *Model Sentences.*

1. **Nauta** ventō et rēmīs portātur, *the sailor is borne by wind and oars.*

2. **Virī** tubā vocābantur aureā, *the men were summoned by a golden trumpet.*

3. **Agri** ab agricolā arātrō novō arantur, *the fields are ploughed by a farmer with his new plough.*

a. Observe that the ablatives ventō, rēmīs, tubā, and arātrō answer the questions *by what?* *with what?* *by means of what?* The ablative thus used is called the *ablative of instrument or means.*

84. Rule.—*The ablative is used to denote the means or instrument of an action.*

b. The third sentence illustrates the difference between the ablative of the agent and the ablative of means. How are they differently expressed in Latin? (See 76.)

85.

Vocabulary.

arātrum, -i, n. <i>plough</i> , p. 34.	Graecus, -i, m. <i>a Greek</i> .
arma, -ōrum, n. (pl.) <i>arms</i> .	Rōmānus, -i, m. <i>a Roman</i> .
bellum, -i, n. <i>war</i> .	sagitta, -ae, f. <i>arrow</i> , p. 155.
gladius, -i, m. <i>sword</i> , p. 67.	templum, -i, n. <i>temple</i> , p. 93.
appellō, appellāre, appellāvī, appellātus, <i>name, call</i> .	
arō, arāre, arāvī, arātus, <i>plough</i> .	
fugō, fugāre, fugāvī, fugātus, <i>put to flight, rout</i> .	
ōrnō, ōrnāre, ōrnāvī, ōrnātus, <i>adorn, deck</i> .	
superō, superāre, superāvī, superātus, <i>overcome, outdo</i> .	
vulnerō, vulnerāre, vulnerāvī, vulnerātus, <i>wound</i> .	

86. 1. Servus fuerat vir liber. 2. Galbae (*dative*) fuerant equī et carri. 3. Nova lūna fuit pulchra. 4. In insulā fuerant multae silvae. 5. Nōnne ager arātrō ā virō arābitur? 6. Inimicus gladiō et sagittis vulnerātus. 7. Virī equōs hastis et sagittis in bellō vulnerābant. 8. Minervae statua aurō ōrnābatur. 9. Poētae aegrō somnus erit grātus in hortō. 10. Rōmāni oppidum appellābant Rōmam.¹ 11. Ā Rōmānis oppidum appellābatur Rōma.² 12. Graeci nōn amābant Rōmānōs. 13. Rōmāni ā Graecis nōn amābantur. 14. Rōmāni Graecōs in bellō armis fugābant et superābant. 15. Graeci Rōmānōrum armis fugābantur.

87. 1. Where have we been? 2. Marcus, the friend of Galba, had been a sailor. 3. Fields are ploughed

¹ Predicate accusative.

² Predicate nominative.

by farmers with ploughs and horses. 4. The pretty girl decked the cup with roses. 5. Was not the cup decked with roses by the pretty girl? 6. Arrows and spears are the arms of the slaves. 7. With swords and arrows we shall overcome the men.



LESSON XII.

First Conjugation. — *Continued.*

ABLATIVE OF MANNER.

88. Learn the perfect, pluperfect, and future perfect indicative, and the perfect infinitive, active and passive, of **amō** (511).

89. The compound forms of the passive are made by combining forms of **sum** with the perfect passive participle. The participle (declined like **bonus**), agrees in gender and number with the subject : **amāta est**, *she was loved*; **amātum est**, *it was loved*; **amāti sunt**, *they (masc.) were loved*.

90. 1. **Amāvit**, **amāverat**, **amāverit**. 2. **Amātus est**, **amātus erat**, **amātus erit**. 3. **Amāvērunt**, **amāverant**, **amāverint**. 4. **Amāvī**, **amātus sum**. 5. **Amāverāmus**, **amāti erāmus**. 6. **Amāvērimus**, **amāti erimus**. 7. **Amāvisse**, **amātus esse**.

91. 1. He has been praised, had been praised, will have been praised. 2. They have been praised, had

been praised, will have been praised. 3. We (masc.) have been praised, had been praised, shall have been praised. 4. We (fem.) have been praised, had been praised, shall have been praised.

92. Model Sentences.

1. **Agricola agrum cum cūrā arat**, *the farmer ploughs his field with care (carefully)*.

2. **Agricola agrum māgnā cum cūrā arat**, *the farmer ploughs his field with great care*.

3. **Agricola agrum māgnā cūrā arat**, *the farmer ploughs his field with great care*.

a. Observe how *manner* is expressed in the above Latin sentences : (1) *cum cūrā* ; (2) *māgnā cum cūrā* ; (3) *māgnā cūrā*. In Latin as in English the manner of an action may be expressed by an adverb : *fidēliter, faithfully*.

93. Rule. — *The manner of an action is denoted by the ablative, usually with cum; but cum may be omitted if an adjective is used with the ablative.*

94. Vocabulary.

audācia, -ae, f. *daring, boldness.* **studium, -i, n.** *zeal, eagerness* (59).

cūra, -ae, f. *care.* **vīcīnus, -i, m.** *neighbor.*

dīlīgentia, -ae, f. *industry.* **pīger, pīgra, pīgrum, lāzy.**

gaudīum, -i, n. *joy, gladness* (59). **cum, prep. with abl., with.**

patientia, -ae, f. *patience.* **sed, conj., but.**

aedificō, aedificāre, aedificāvī, aedificātus, build.

agitō, agitāre, agitāvī, agitātus, chase, drive.

labōrō, labōrāre, labōrāvī, labōrātus, toil, suffer.

pūgnō, pūgnāre, pūgnāvī, pūgnātus, fight. *intrare in*

95. 1. Rōmāni māgnā cum audāciā in bellō pūgnāvērunt. 2. Oppida multa in Ītaliā aedificāvērunt. 3. Cum cūrā ā Rōmānīs aedificāta sunt oppida. 4. Cūrae somnum fugāverant. 5. Puer piger equum pigrum agitāvit. 6. Servī miseri māgnā patientiā labōrāverant. 7. Multō cum studiō ā virīs agitātae erant ferae. 8. Vir bonus labōrat cum diligentia et cūrā. 9. Māgnō gaudiō novōs librōs hodiē vident pueri. 10. Rosis īrnāta erat puella.

96. 1. The inhabitants were eagerly¹ building a temple. 2. A temple had been built zealously by the inhabitants. 3. The boys toiled industriously and patiently. 4. The Greeks had fought daringly, but were overwhelmed by their neighbors. 5. The sick children were borne carefully into the temple. 6. Joyfully they see the altar of the goddess. 7. The altar had been adorned with roses. 8. On the altar there was a golden cup, the gift of a sick man.



LESSON XIII.

97. Reading Lesson.

THE ROMANS AND THE SABINES.

Rōma, pulchrum Ītaliae oppidum, ā Rōmulō aedificāta est. Incolae Rōmae igitur² appellātī sunt Rōmāni. Validī virī erant Rōmāni et patriam māximē amābant. Saepe cum Sabinīs, vīcīnīs, pūgnābant prō patriā et saepe armis in bellō superābant. Ōlim vīctōria diū erat dubia. Nam Sabinī arma bona habēbant,³ et pīlīs longīs

¹ With eagerness.

placed after one or more words

² Igitur is postpositive, that is, is in a sentence.

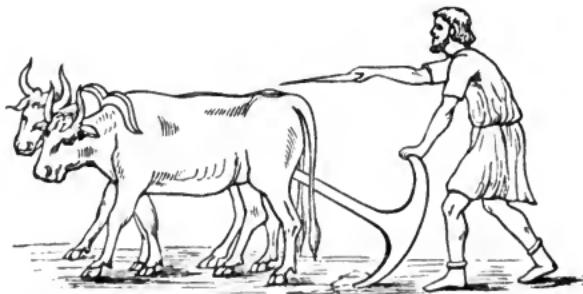
³ Had.

māgnā cum audāciā pūgnāvērunt. Sed fugātī sunt ā Rōmānīs et multī sagittis sunt vulnerātī. Cāra Rōmānīs erat vīctōria.

98. 1. Tell the story, boys, to the master. 2. The boys told the story to the master. 3. Romulus built a fine town in Italy. 4. He called the inhabitants Romans. 5. The Sabines were neighbors of the Romans. 6. And they often fought with Romulus and the Romans. 7. Once they fought a long time with swords and spears. 8. The victory was doubtful, but the Romans wounded and put many to flight.

99.*Vocabulary.*

<i>diū</i> , adv. <i>for a long time</i> ,	<i>patria</i> , -ae, f. <i>country</i> .
<i>long</i> .	<i>prō</i> , prep. with abl., <i>in behalf</i>
<i>dubius</i> , -a, -um, <i>doubtful</i> .	<i>of, for</i> .
<i>igitur</i> , conj. <i>therefore</i> .	<i>Rōmulus</i> , -i, m. <i>Romulus</i> .
<i>māximē</i> , adv. <i>especially</i> .	<i>Sabīnī</i> , -ōrum, m. <i>the Sabines</i> .
<i>ōlim</i> , adv. <i>once upon a time</i> ,	<i>saepe</i> , adv. <i>often</i> .
<i>once, formerly</i> .	<i>vīctōria</i> , -ae, f. <i>victory</i> .



ARATRUM ANTIQUUM.

Nudus ara, sere nudus.—Vergil.

LESSON XIV.

The Demonstratives *hic* and *ille*.

100.

*Paradigms.**hic, this.**ille, that.*

SINGULAR.

N.	<i>hic</i>	<i>haec</i>	<i>hōc</i>	N.	<i>ille</i>	<i>illa</i>	<i>illud</i>
G.	<i>hūius</i>	<i>hūius</i>	<i>hūius</i>	G.	<i>illūius</i>	<i>illūius</i>	<i>illūius</i>
D.	<i>hūic</i>	<i>hūic</i>	<i>hūic</i>	D.	<i>illī</i>	<i>illī</i>	<i>illī</i>
AC.	<i>hunc</i>	<i>hanc</i>	<i>hōc</i>	AC.	<i>illum</i>	<i>illam</i>	<i>illud</i>
AB.	<i>hōc</i>	<i>hāc</i>	<i>hōc</i>	AB.	<i>illō</i>	<i>illā</i>	<i>illō</i>

PLURAL.

N.	<i>hī</i>	<i>hae</i>	<i>haec</i>	N.	<i>illī</i>	<i>illae</i>	<i>illa</i>
G.	<i>hōrum</i>	<i>hārum</i>	<i>hōrum</i>	G.	<i>illōrum</i>	<i>illārum</i>	<i>illōrum</i>
D.	<i>hīs</i>	<i>hīs</i>	<i>hīs</i>	D.	<i>illīs</i>	<i>illīs</i>	<i>illīs</i>
AC.	<i>hōs</i>	<i>hās</i>	<i>haec</i>	AC.	<i>illōs</i>	<i>illās</i>	<i>illa</i>
AB.	<i>hīs</i>	<i>hīs</i>	<i>hīs</i>	AB.	<i>illīs</i>	<i>illīs</i>	<i>illīs</i>

a. See how closely the plural forms correspond to those of nouns of the first and second declensions. What resemblances do you discover in the singular?

b. *Hic* is applied to what is near the speaker in *place, time, or thought*, and hence may be called the demonstrative of the first person: *hic equus, this horse* (*near me or belonging to me*).

c. *Ille* is applied to what is relatively remote from the speaker in *place, time, or thought*, and hence may be called the demonstrative of the third person: *ille equus, that horse* (*yonder*).

d. *Ille*, agreeing with a noun and commonly placed after it, sometimes means *that well-known, that famous*.

e. *Hic* and *ille* are sometimes used without a noun, in contrast : *hīc, the latter*; *ille, the former*.

f. The forms of *hīc* and *ille* sometimes mean *he, she, it*.

101.

Model Sentences.

1. *Hīc puer est laetus, illa puella est maesta, this boy is merry, that girl is sad.*

2. *Dominus et servus sunt amīcī; ille est albus, hīc niger, the master and the servant are friends; the former is white, the latter black.*

3. *Hōc dōnum deae est grātum, illud deō, this gift is pleasing to the goddess, that one to the god.*

a. From the above remarks and model sentences it is plain that *hīc* and *ille* have two distinct uses : (1) as *adjectives* in agreement with nouns ; (2) alone, as *pronouns*. They are, therefore, sometimes *demonstrative adjectives*, sometimes *demonstrative pronouns*.

102.

Vocabulary.

Aedui, -ōrum, m. the *Aeduans*.

fēmina, -ae, f. *woman*.

habitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *in-habit, live*.

Helvētiī, -ōrum, m. (pl.) *the Helvetians*.

laetus, -a, -um, *glad*.

maestus, -a, -um, *sad*.

nunc, adv. *now*.

pūgna, -ae, f. *battle*.

-que, conj. *and* (9, 3).

tum, adv. *then*.

103. 1. *Aedui et Helvētiī in terrā Galliā¹ olim habi-tābant.* 2. *Illi fuērunt Rōmānōrum amīcī, hī inimīcī.* 3. *Ubi sunt nunc illi amīcī inimīcīque?* 4. *Ōlim magi-ster studium diligentiamque illius puerī et hūius puellae laudāvit.* 5. *Illi igitur hunc gladium, huīc illud pōcu-*

¹ An appositive.

lum dat. 6. Nōnne dominus huīc servō dēfessō parvum dōnum dat? nam cum patientiā labōrāvit. 7. Fuitne maesta illa fēmina? 8. Haec fēmina laeta, illa maesta fuit. 9. Nautae illam lūnam novam māgnō cum gaudiō vident. 10. Agricola illōs agrōs hōc novō arātrō arābit. 11. Et filius illius agricolae equōs pigrōs agitābit.

104. 1. The Helvetians fought with the Romans. 2. The former fought for their¹ women and children. 3. The latter fought often for victory.² 4. But victory was not long doubtful in those battles. 5. For the Romans overcame the Helvetians. 6. Then were those poor women in Helvetia sad. 7. For the men of that land had been wounded. 8. The children of those men had³ no⁴ food.



LESSON XV.

The Interrogative Pronoun.

105. *Paradigm.*

quis ? who ? which ? what ?

SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
N.	quis	quae	quid	qui	quae
G.	cūius	cūius	cūius	quōrum	quārum
D.	cui	cui	cui	quibus	quibus
Ac.	quem	quam	quid	quōs	quās
Ab.	quō	quā	quō	quibus	quibus

¹ Omit.

³ A form of *sum*.

² For victory = *victōriae*

⁴ Say *not*.

causā.

106. *Table of Meanings for Reference.*

MASCULINE AND FEMININE.

NEUTER.

N. who ?	which ?	what ?
G. of whom ?	of which ?	of what? whose ?
D. to or for whom ?	to or for which ?	to or for what?
AC. whom ?	which ?	what ?
AB. by, etc., whom ?	by, etc., which ?	by, etc., what ?

a. The meanings are not tabulated with reference to gender. They should be referred to only when the meaning of a sentence is not clear after faithful effort. The learner should accustom himself, in making out the meaning of the Latin, to pronounce any Latin word, the sense of which is not evident, as a part of his English sentence. For example, taking sentence 14 under 108, if the meaning of *cūius* is not clear, say, “*cūius* arms has that boy?” Probably this would suggest, “whose arms has that boy?”

107. *Model Sentences.*

1. **Quis** amat patriam? *Who loves his country?*
2. **Quis** vir amat patriam? *What man loves his country?*
3. **Quid** amat vir? *What does the man love?*
4. **Quae** dōna puellae sunt grāta? *What gifts are pleasing to the girl?*

a. Observe that *quis* in the first sentence and *quid* in the third are used as *interrogative pronouns*; that *quis* in the second sentence and *quae* in the fourth are used as *interrogative adjectives*.

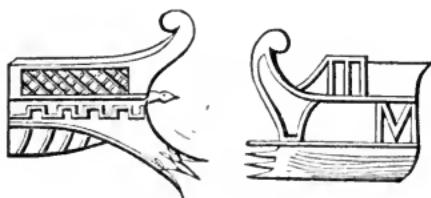
b. But *quod* is always used in place of *quid* as an interrogative *adjective*, and often *qui* in place of *quis*; *Quod dōnum puellae est grātum?* *Qui vir patriam amat?*

c. When forms of the interrogative pronoun are used as adjectives, they agree with their nouns like other adjectives.

108. 1. *Qui hōc templum aedificāvērunt?* 2. *Qui virī hōc templum aedificāvērunt?* 3. *Quid est in illō templō?* 4. *Quae fēmina nōn amat liberōs?* 5. *Cuī dat Mārcus hōc pōculum?* 6. *Quibus virīs nōn est cāra patria?* 7. *Quōs agrōs arat ille agricola?* 8. *Quem laudātis?* 9. *Quid in pōculō habet servus?* 10. *Quam puellam magister laudat?* 11. *Ā quō illi agrī sunt arātī?* 12. *Quō arātrō illōs agrōs agricola arāvit?* 13. *Ā quibus superātī sunt Rōmānī?* 14. *Cūius arma puer ille habet?*

109. 1. Who¹ was a messenger of the gods? 2. Whose messenger was Mercury? 3. Whose shield has that boy? 4. To whom does he give this shield? 5. Whom have you overcome? 6. With what arms have you overcome that man? 7. By what men was this temple built? 8. By whom was this temple built?

¹ *Ne* is not used in a question that begins with an interrogative pronoun or other interrogative word.



ROSTRA.

LESSON XVI.

The Relative Pronoun.

110.

*Paradigm.*qui, *who, which, that.*

SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
N.	qui	quae	qui	quae	quae
G.	cūius	cūius	cūius	quōrum	quārum
D.	cūi	cūi	cūi	quibus	quibus
Ac.	quem	quam	quod	quōs	quās
Ab.	quō	quā	quō	quibus	quibus

111.

Table of Meanings for Reference.

a. The meanings are not tabulated with reference to gender.

N. *who, which, that.*G. *of whom, of which, whose.*D. *to or for whom, to or for which.*Ac. *whom, which, that.*Ab. *by, etc., whom, which.*

112.

Model Sentences.

1. *Puer qui laudātur est laetus, the boy who is praised is glad.*
2. *Puellae quās laudāmus sunt laetae, the girls whom we praise are glad.*
3. *Libri quōs laudāmus sunt boni, the books that we praise are good.*
4. *Cōnsilium quod vir dat laudāmus, the advice which the man gives we praise.*

a. Observe that the relative has the same gender and number as its antecedent, and that the case of the relative is

sometimes the same as that of the antecedent and sometimes different. In 1, *qui* is subject of *laudātur*; in 2 and 3, *quās* and *quōs* are objects of *laudāmus*; in 4, *quod* is object of *dat*.

113. Rule.—*A relative agrees with its antecedent in gender and number, but its case depends on the construction of the clause in which it stands.*

114. 1. *Servus, qui agrum agricolae arat, est dēfessus.*
 2. *Illī equī, quibus servus hunc agrum arat, sunt nigrī.*
 3. *Dominus, cūius servus in hōc agrō labōrat, est in hortō.* 4. *Puerī, quōrum librōs magister habet, sunt pigrī.*
 5. *Laudāmus illa dōna quae puer puellae dat.* 6. *Puer, quem laudāmus, est laetus.* 7. *Vir, cuī sunt multi rēmi, est nauta.* 8. *Fābulae quās nārrāvī hōs puerōs dēlectāvērunt.*

115. 1. This advice which the man gives is not pleasing. 2. Those men, whose town was in Italy, were Romans. 3. Those slaves, to whom the master gives wine, have worked with diligence. 4. The boy by whom the horses were driven is a farmer's son. 5. The girl who is tired is often sad.

Review of Interrogative and Relative.

116. *Vocabulary.*

Duilius, -ī, m. *Duilius* (59). **reportō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *bring forum*, -ī, n. *forum*. *back, win, gain.*
Poenus, -ī, m. a *Carthaginian*. **rōstrum**, -ī, n. *beak of a ship, praeda*, -ae, f. *booty.* p. 39.

117. 1. *Quis forum Rōmānum rōstris īrnāvit?*
 2. *Forum īrnāvit Duilius ille, quī māgnam vīctōriam reportāvit.* 3. *Quam vīctōriam reportāvit Duilius?*
 4. *Poenōs superāvit, quōrum patria in Āfricā fuit.*
 5. *Quibus armis pūgnāvit Duilius?* 6. *Duilius et Rōmāni gladiis pilisque pūgnāvērunt.* 7. *Quibus¹ erat illa praeda, quam vīctōriā reportāvit Duilius?* 8. *Praeda erat Rōmānīs ā quibus est laudātus Duilius.*

118. 1. *Duilius once gained a great victory.* 2. *He brought back many beaks of ships, with which he adorned the forum.* 3. *Duilius, where did you gain that booty?* 4. *Tell the story to those boys and these girls.* 5. *“That story,” quoth² Duilius, “is a long one.* 6. *And I am very tired to-day.”*



LESSON XVII.

The Demonstrative *is.*

119.

Paradigm.

is, that, this; also he, she, it.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

N.	is	ea	id	eī, iī	eae	ea
G.	ēiūs	ēiūs	ēiūs	eōrum	eārum	eōrum
D.	eī	eī	eī	eīs, iīs	eīs, iīs	eīs, iīs
AC.	eūm	eam	id	eōs	eās	ea
AB.	eō	eā	eō	eīs, iīs	eīs, iīs	eīs, iīs

a. *Is as a demonstrative adjective is an unemphatic *that* or *this.* On the one hand it approaches *ille*, on the other, but less nearly, *hic.**

¹ Dative.

² Inquit.

b. The relations of *hic*, *is*, and *ille* will be understood from the following illustration :—

The place of <u>hic</u> the speaker.	is	is	is
--	----	----	----

c. As a pronoun *is* means *he, she, it.* It is frequently used as the antecedent of *qui, who;* *is qui, he who;* *eī qui, they who.*

120.

Model Sentences.

1. **Is servus cum cūrā labōrat,** *that slave toils with care.*

2. **Patientiam ēius servī laudāmus,** *the patience of that slave we praise.*

3. **Patientia ēius laudātur,** *his (of him) patience is praised.*

4. **Is qui patientiam habet laudātur,** *he who has patience is praised.*

a. Observe the translation of *ēius* in 3. So *eōrum, eārum* must often be translated *their.*

121.

Vocabulary.

benignus, -a, -um, kind.

contentus, -a, -um, contented.

dā (imperative), *give.*

dedit, gave, has given.

fidus, -a, -um, faithful.

fortiter, adv. bravely.

malus, -a, -um, bad.

territus, -a, -um, frightened.

122. 1. **Eōs virōs amāmus, sed eōrum filii sunt mali.**
2. **Eae fēminaē amantur, sed nōn eārum filiae.** 3. **Nōn bonum fuit cōsilium eōrum virōrum.** 4. **Is qui est contentus et benignus amīcis¹ placet.** 5. **Eum amīci amant laudantque.** 6. **Māximē grātum servō fidō est aurum quod eī dedit dominus.** 7. **Grāta equō est aqua quam**

¹ Observe the dative.

portat agricola benignus. 8. Ei periti nautae magnō ventō territi sunt. 9. Quibus est illa praeda quae in forum reportātur? 10. Praeda est eis qui in pūgnis fortiter pūgnābant.

123. 1. Where do the sons of that man live? 2. "They live in a large town," said¹ Marcus, "and are lazy fellows."² 3. "They do not please the master³; for books do not delight them." 4. "Those books which a friend has given them⁴ do not afford⁵ them⁴ joy." 5. But, good friend, give them good advice. 6. Then they will toil industriously, and will not be sad. 7. Those who labor are often merry. 8. Those boys are not lazy fellows²; they are tired.

¹ Inquit.

² Omit. Adjectives are often used in the plural in Latin, as in English, without a noun: *boni, the good, multa, many things.*

³ Use *magister*.

⁴ See sixth sentence above.

⁵ *do . . . afford = give.*



EQUES.

LESSON XVIII.

Third Declension.

124. The stem ends in a consonant or in *i*..... but

125. Consonant stems are named, according to their final letter, *mute stems* and *liquid stems*.

MUTE STEMS.

126. *Paradigms.*

prīnceps, m.	rēx, m.	mīles, m.	caput, n.
chief.	king.	soldier.	head.
STEM, prīcip-	rēg-	milit-	capit-

SINGULAR.

N. prīnceps	rēx	mīles	caput
G. prīcipis	rēgis	mīlitis	capitis
D. prīcipī	rēgī	mīlitī	capitī
Ac. prīcipem	rēgem	mīlitem	caput
Ab. prīcipe	rēge	mīlite	capite

PLURAL.

N. prīcipēs	rēgēs	mīlitēs	capita
G. prīcipum	rēgum	mīlitum	capitum
D. prīcipibus	rēgibus	mīlitibus	capi'tibus
Ac. prīcipēs	rēgēs	mīlitēs	capita
Ab. prīcipibus	rēgibus	mīlitibus	capi'tibus

a. Notice that the last vowel of the stem is sometimes changed in forming the nominative. No rule can be given.

b. The stem can generally be found by dropping the ending of the genitive singular which is always given.

c. Notice that, except in neuters, the endings are the same in all the paradigms (*rēx* = *rēgs*). Neuters have the accusative like the nominative.

d. To decline a noun with a mute stem, add to the stem the endings, as in the paradigms given above.

e. Decline together is *prīnceps*, *mīles* *fīdus*, *id* *caput*.

127.

Vocabulary.

<i>caput, capitīs</i> , n. <i>head</i> .	<i>oppidānus</i> , -ī, m. <i>townsman</i> .
<i>dux, ducīs</i> , m. <i>leader, general</i> .	<i>oppūgnō</i> , -āre, -āvī, -ātus,
<i>eques, equitīs</i> , m. <i>horseman</i> .	<i>besiege, attack</i> .
<i>expūgnō</i> , -āre, -āvī, -ātus,	<i>pedes, peditīs</i> , m. <i>foot-soldier</i> .
<i>take by storm, take, cap-</i>	<i>prīnceps, prīcipis</i> , m. <i>chief, leader</i> .
<i>habuit, had, has had, held,</i>	<i>rēx, rēgis</i> , m. <i>king</i> .
<i>kept.</i>	<i>tentō</i> , -āre, -āvī, -ātus, <i>try</i> ,
<i>mīles, militīs</i> , m. <i>soldier</i> , p. 133.	<i>attempt</i> .
	<i>Titus</i> , -ī, m. <i>Titus</i> .

128. 1. *Ōlim Titus, quī prīnceps erat peritus, oppidum oppūgnābat.* 2. *Fīdōs militēs, et¹ equitēs et peditēs, habuit.* 3. *In eō oppidō fuit Sextus rēx cum oppidānīs, — virīs, fēminīs, liberīsque.* 4. *Diū oppidum, in quō fuit Sextus, expūgnāre tentābat ille dux cum militib⁹.* 5. *Nam in eō fuit māgna praeda, et¹ arma et aurūn.* 6. *Prō quib⁹ pūgnābant oppidānī?* 7. *Fortiter pūgnābant illi oppidānī prō liberīs fēminīsque.* 8. *Caput ducīs mīlitūm sagittā vulnerātūm est.* 9. *Tum territī erant peditēs equitēsque.* 10. *Nunc oppidānī eōs fugant et cum studiō agitant.* 11. *Este contentī, oppidānī, nam dei² fuērunt benignī.*

¹ *Et . . . et* = *both . . . and*.

² See 499.

129. 1. There was once a town that¹ had a great amount² of booty. 2. This booty³ a leader tried to gain for his⁴ soldiers. 3. With horsemen and foot-soldiers he attacked the town. 4. But he was wounded by the king, Sextus. 5. His black horse, which he was especially fond⁵ of, was wounded. 6. For a long time he kept his ~~sword~~^{arm} and fought bravely. 7. But his frightened soldiers were put to flight by the townsmen.



LESSON XIX.

Third Declension.

MUTE STEMS.—*Continued.*

ABLATIVE OF CAUSE.

130.*Paradigms.*

pēs, m. foot.	lapis, m. stone.	virtūs, f. manliness.
STEM, ped-	lapid-	virtūt-

SINGULAR.

N. pēs	lapis	virtūs
G. pedis	lapidis	virtūtis
D. pedī	lapidī	virtūti
Ac. pedem	lapidem	virtūtem
Ab. pede	lapide	virtūte

¹ Nominative.⁴ Omit here and in the follow-² Express a great amount of ing sentences.
by one word.⁵ See p. 20, n. 1.³ The object.

PLURAL.		
N. pedēs	lapidēs	virtūtēs
G. pedum	lapidum	virtūtum
D. pedibus	lapi'dibus	virtūtibus
AC. pedēs	lapidēs	virtūtēs
AB. pedibus	lapi'dibus	virtūtibus

- a. Notice that the final letter of the stem is dropped in forming the nominative.
- b. Notice that the endings are the same as those of the last preceding paradigms.
- c. Decline together pēs malus, ille lapis, haec virtūs.

131. Model Sentences.

1. *Puer patientiā laudātur, the boy is praised on account of (because of) his patience.*
2. *Miles ā duce audāciā laudābitur, the soldier will be praised by the leader for his daring.*
3. *Equi frūmentī inopiā labōrant, the horses suffer from want of grain.*
4. *Pedes longā viā est dēfessus, the foot-soldier is tired with the long march.*

- a. Observe that patientiā, audāciā, inopiā, and viā denote the cause. Notice the various translations of these ablatives : *on account of, because of, for, from, with.*

132. Rule. — *The ablative is used to express cause.*

133. We have now seen that, —

1. The ablative of *agent* answers the question *by whom?*
2. The ablative of *means* or *instrument* answers the question *by what?*
3. The ablative of *manner* answers the question *how?*
4. The ablative of *cause* answers the question *why?*

134.

Vocabulary.

adulēscēns, adulēscentis, m.	lapis, lapidis, m. <i>stone.</i>
<i>youth</i> (152, a).	pēs, pedis, m. <i>foot.</i>
celeritās, celeritatis, f. <i>swift-</i>	properō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus,
<i>ness, speed.</i>	<i>hasten.</i>
cōstantia, -ae, f. <i>firmness.</i>	servō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus,
culpō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus	<i>save.</i>
<i>blame, find fault with.</i>	vīgintī (indecl.) <i>twenty.</i>
fōrtūna, -ae, f. <i>fortune, good</i>	virtūs, virtūtis, f. <i>courage,</i>
fuga, -ae, f. <i>flight.</i>	[<i>fortune. virtue, bravery.</i>
inopia, -ae, f. <i>want, lack.</i>	vīta, -ae, f. <i>life.</i>

135. 1. Illi mīlītēs ab hōc pīncipe fugā culpābantur.

2. Quis eōs virtūte culpābit? 3. Quōs celeritāte dux laudābat? 4. Equitēs laudābat, quōrum equī nunc frūmentī inopīa labōrant. 5. Pedēs hōrum peditum lapidibus vulnerātī erant. 6. Māgnā celeritāte in illud oppidum properābant amīcī et inimīcī. 7. Eī amīcī Mārcī bonā fōrtūnā sunt contentī. 8. Dux cōstantiā dēlectābātur mīlitum qui fortiter pūgnāverant. 9. Oppidānī lapidibus vulnerātī sunt. 10. Vīgintī adulēscentēs vītam pīncipis servāvērunt. 11. Oppidum expūgnāre tentābat, sed caput sagittā vulnerātum est.

a. Point out four different uses of the ablative above, and tell how you can distinguish them.

136. 1. The king was delighted with the courage of those foot-soldiers. 2. But they were tired out with the march,¹ which had been a long one.² 3. And had

¹ See p. 20, n. 1.

² Omit.

suffered from lack of food. 4. The feet of the poor horses had been wounded by the stones on the road. 5. Who will bring for them¹ some² water and grain? 6. Bring food, boys, for the men, and water for the tired horses. 7. The food and the water were speedily³ brought by the good boys.

137.

Colloquium.

FRÄTER ET SORÖCULA.
brother little sister

F. Fābulam bonam amīcus mihi hodiē nārrāvit.
to me

S. Dē quō tibi nārrāvit amīcus? to me
about to you

F. Dē Īcarō, Daedalī filiō, qui in Crētā habitābat.

S. Mihi quoque dē Īcarō Latinē nārrā. Fuitne Īcarus
also in Latin

puer malus?

F. Minimē malus sed miserrimus. *Habēbat* ālās
 by no means most unfortunate wings
 quās cērā aptāverat Daedalus; *Icarus* ēvolāvit sed cēra
 with wax had fitted flew away
 sōle liquefacta est. *Tum* . . .

S. Tum quid?

F. Mihi nōn sunt verba Latīna ; itaque haesitō.
words and so I hesitate.

*S. Ergo nārrā Anglicē. Nam linguam Anglicam
well, then language intellegō.*

I understand.

E. Mirelman

F. Minimē. Latinē tibi nārrābō, nōn Anglicē.

¹ eis. ² Omit. either of the three ways illus.

⁸ This may be expressed in trated in 92.

LESSON XX.

Third Declension.

LIQUID STEMS.

DESCRIPTIVE ABLATIVE AND GENITIVE.

138.

Paradigms.

cōnsul, m.	pater, m.	vīctor, m.	homō, m.
consul.	father.	victor.	man.
STEM, cōnsul-	patr-	vīctor-	homin-
SINGULAR.			
N. cōnsul	pater	vīctor	homō
G. cōnsulis	patris	vīctōris	hominis
D. cōnsulī	patrī	vīctōrī	hominī
AC. cōnsulem	patrem	vīctōrem	hominem
AB. cōnsule	patre	vīctōre	homine
PLURAL.			
N. cōsulēs	patrēs	vīctōrēs	hominēs
G. cōsulum	patrum	vīctōrum	hominum
D. cōsu'libus	patribus	vīctōribus	homī'ibus
AC. cōsulēs	patrēs	vīctōrēs	hominēs
AB. cōsu'libus	patribus	vīctōribus	homī'ibus
vulnus, n. <i>wound.</i>		corpus, n. <i>body.</i>	
STEM, vulner-		corpor-	
SINGULAR.			
N. vulnus	vulnera	corpus	corpora
G. vulneris	vulnerum	corporis	corporum
D. vulneri	vulne'ribus	corpori	corpo'ribus
AC. vulnus	vulnera	corpus	corpora
AB. vulnerē	vulne'ribus	corpore	corpo'ribus

a. Observe that the endings in the preceding paradigms are the same as in the paradigms of mute stems.

139.

Model Sentences.

1. *Galba agricola fuit māgnā diligentia.* 2. *Galba agricola fuit māgnae diligentiae.*

3. *Cornēlia fuit parvis pedibus.* 4. *Cornēlia fuit parvōrum pedum.*

} *Galba was a farmer of great industry.*

} *Cornelia was (a woman) with small feet.*

a. Observe that in each sentence the ablative or genitive is used *with an adjective* for the purpose of description. These sentences, then, illustrate the *descriptive ablative* and the *descriptive genitive*.

140. Rule. — *The ablative or the genitive of a noun may be used with an adjective to describe a person or thing.*

a. You cannot say in Latin, as we do in English, *a man of courage, of honor, of property*. An adjective or its equivalent must be used : *a man of great courage*, etc.

141.

Vocabulary.

ad, prep. with acc., *near, towards, to.*

annus, -i, m. *year.*

cōsul, cōsulīs, m. *consul.*

flūmen, flūminīs, n. *river.*

Hannibal, -alis, m. *Hannibal.*

Hispānia, -ae, f. *Spain.*

homō, homīnis, m. *man.*

pater, patrīs, m. *father.*

Scipiō, Scipiōnīs, m. *Scipio.*

septendecim, *seventeen.*

summus, -a, -um, *highest, greatest.*

tener, -era, -erum, *tender.*

Ticīnus, -i, m. *the Ticinus.*

victor, victōris, m. *victor.*

homō, man, as distinguished from the lower animals.

vir (57), *man*, as distinguished from woman ; *hero.*

142. 1. Hannibal et Scipiō ōlim erant clārī ducēs.
 2. Ille erat Poenus, quī diū Rōmānōs superāre tentābat.
 3. Hic erat Rōmānus, cūius virtūs patriam servāvit.
 4. Fuērunt summae virtūtis. 5. Puerī¹ annīs tenerīs fuērunt in pūgnīs, hic in Ītaliā, ille in Hispāniā.
 6. Scipiō patrem in pūgnā ad Ticīnum flūmen servāvit.
 7. Tum fuit adulēscēns septendecim annōrum. 8. Hannibal, adulēscēns² nōn vigintī annīs, oppida in Hispāniā oppūgnāvit.

143. 1. The consul's soldiers fought in Italy and Africa. 2. The consul had a son Scipio of tender years, who fought in a battle with the Carthaginians. 3. In that battle the soldiers of the Romans were not the victors. 4. They were put to flight by Hannibal's horsemen. 5. But they were men of the greatest courage.



LESSON XXI.

144. Reading Lesson.

SCIPIO AND HANNIBAL.

In this lesson and some of the following, less important words that need not be committed to memory are given only in the general vocabulary.

Pūblius Cornēlius Scipiō Āfricānus Māior,³ adulēscēns septendecim annōrum, ad Ticīnum flūmen vītam patris servāvit. In pūgnā Cannēnsī⁴ fortiter pūgnāvit. Posteā Carthāginem Novam, oppidum in Hispāniā expūgnāvit.

¹ When boys. ² When a youth. ³ The Elder. ⁴ Of Cannae.

Obsidibus Hispānōrum benignus erat et eis libētātem dedit. Nōn minus fēliciter in Āfricā bellāvit ibique Poenōs superāvit. Ad Zamam Scipiō et Hannibal castra habuērunt.¹ Clārum est illud colloquium quod ante pūgnam habuērunt. Poenī ā Scipiōne superātī et fugātī sunt. Scipiō triumphum māgnificum ex Āfricā reportāvit et ā populō Āfricānus est appellātus.

145. 1. Who saved his father by his bravery near the river Ticinus? 2. Scipio, who was then a youth of seventeen years. 3. Whom did he afterwards defeat? 4. He defeated Hannibal, that famous Carthaginian. 5. The victory which Scipio won was famous. 6. Famous was the triumph that Scipio had.² 7. And the people called him Africanus.

146.

Vocabulary.

castra , -ōrum, n. (pl.) <i>camp.</i>	libētās , libētātis , f. <i>liber-</i>
colloquium , -ī, n. <i>conversa-</i>	<i>ty, freedom.</i>
<i>tion, colloquy.</i>	obses , obsidis , m. <i>hostage.</i>
fēliciter , adv. <i>luckily, suc-</i>	populus , -ī, m. <i>people.</i>
<i>cessfully.</i>	

147.

Colloquium.

PRAECEPTOR ET DISCIPULUS.

P. Quis fuit Hannibal? Fuit Rōmānus an Poenus?
or

D. Fuit Poenus et ā Scipiōne vīctus est.

P. Ubi fuit Hannibalis patria?

D. Carthāgō, Hannibalis patria, fuit in Āfricā.

P. Cūr fuit? cūr nōn est in Āfricā?
why

¹ *Had.*

² *Habuit.*

D. Quia Carthāgō ā Scīpiōne dēlēta est.
because was destroyed.

P. Quot nōmina erant Scipiōni?
how many names

D. Tria Scipiōni erant nōmina: Pūblius Cornēlius
three

Scipiō.

P. Rēctē, mī puer, praenōmen *Pūblius*; *Cornēlius*
correct first name
nōmen gentile; *Scipiō* cōgnōmen.
family cognomen

D. Nōnne interdum appellātus est Scipiō *Āfricānus*?
sometimes

P. Certissimē. Hōc autem nōmen dīcēbant Rōmānī
cōgnōmen secundum. moreover called
second



SCIPIO.



HANNIBAL.

LESSON XXII.

Third Declension.—*Continued.*

STEMS IN ī.

148.

Paradigms.

īgnis, m. fire.	hostis, m. enemy.	nūbēs, f. cloud.	mare, n. sea.
STEM. īgni-	hosti-	nūbi-	mari-
SINGULAR.			
N. īgnis	hostis	nūbēs	mare
G. īgnis	hostis	nūbis	maris
D. īgnī	hostī	nūbī	mari
Ac. īgnem	hostem	nūbem	mare
Ab. īgnī, ē	hoste	nūbe	mari
PLURAL.			
N. īgnēs	hostēs	nūbēs	maria
G. īgnīum	hostium	nūbium	—
D. īgnibus	hostibus	nūbibus	maribus
Ac. īgnis, -ēs	hostīs, -ēs	nūbīs, -ēs	maria
Ab. īgnibus	hostibus	nūbibus	maribus

animal, n. *animal.*

STEM. animāli-

SING.	PLU.
N. animal	animālia
G. animālis	animālium
D. animālī	animālibus
Ac. animal	animālia
Ab. animālī	animālibus

calcar, n. *spur.*

calcāri-

SING.	PLU.
calcar	calcāria
calcāris	calcārium
calcārī	calcāribus
calcar	calcāria
calcārī	calcāribus

a. Compare the declension endings of *hostis* and *nūbēs* with those of mute stems (126, 130, 138). In the singular, except in the nominative, which is variable, the endings are the same. What are the differences in the plural?

- b. Nouns in **-ēs** (gen. **-is**) are declined like **nūbēs**.
- c. How does the declension of **īgnis** differ from that of **hostis**? The most common nouns declined like **īgnis** are **avis, bird, cīvis, citizen, fīnis, end**.
- d. A few nouns in **-is** have both **-im** and **-em** in the accusative singular. These will be noted as they occur.
- e. As a guide to the learner, all words having **i**-stems will be followed by the stem in the succeeding vocabularies.

149.

Vocabulary.

animal, -ālis , n. (animāli-),	finis, -is , m. (fīni-), <i>end, border, animal.</i>
animus, -ī , m. <i>mind, soul.</i>	hostis, -is , m. (hosti-), <i>enemy.</i>
calcar, -āris , n. (calcāri-),	īgnis, -is , m. (īgni-), <i>fire.</i>
<i>spur</i> , p. 186.	mare, -is , n. (mari-), <i>sea.</i>
cīvis, -is , m. and f. (cīvi-),	nāvis, -is , f. (nāvi-), [acc.
<i>citizen.</i>	-em or -im , abl. -ī or e],
concitō, -āre , -āvī , -ātus ,	<i>rouse up, spur.</i>
<i>rouse up, spur.</i>	ship, pp. 79, 88.
ex (ē), prep. with abl., <i>out</i>	necō, -āre , -āvī , -ātus , <i>kill.</i>
<i>of, from.</i>	nūbēs, -is , f. (nūbi-), <i>cloud.</i>
hostis, general word for <i>enemy</i> ;	<i>a public enemy.</i>
inimīcus, <i>a private or personal enemy</i> ;	<i>opposed to amīcus.</i>

- 150. 1. Civēs nūbēm equitū in fīne terrae vident.
- 2. Quid habent ei equitēs in animō? 3.¹ Quid eīs est in animō? 4. Equōs calcāribus concitant et oppidum expūgnābunt. 5. In hōc oppidō multī erant hominēs qui rēgem inopiā armōrum culpābant. 6. Civēs māximē territi sunt (*were terrified*) et ad mare summā celeritāte properāvērunt. 7. Multa animālia ab hostibus

¹ *What do they intend, or mean?*

lapidibus necāta sunt. 8. Necātī sunt in fugā vīginti cīvēs. 9. Iī quōrum vīta servāta est nunc vident in oppidō māgnum īgnem.

151. 1. A citizen sees a great ship on the sea.
 2. In the ship that he sees there are many enemies.
 3. Their¹ chief is a man of great stature.² 4.³ What have those soldiers in mind? 5. They are hastening from the ship upon⁴ the land. 6. They have horses and spurs.
 7. They will try to take this town with fire and sword.
 8. Will not the firmness of the citizens save the town?



LESSON XXIII.

Third Declension.

STEMS IN **I.** — *Continued.*

ABLATIVE OF TIME.

152.

Paradigms.

cliēns, m.	urbs, f.	arx, f.	nox, f.
<i>dependent.</i>	<i>city.</i>	<i>citadel.</i>	<i>night.</i>

STEM.	clienti-	urbi-	arci-	nocti-
-------	----------	-------	-------	--------

SINGULAR.

N.	cliēns	urbs	arx	nox
G.	clientis	urbis	arcis	noctis
D.	clientī	urbī	arcī	noctī
AC.	clientem	urbem	arcem	noctem
AB.	cliente	urbe	arce	nocte

¹ Eōrum.

² Use *corpus*.

³ See 150, 2 and 3.

⁴ In with acc.

PLURAL.

N.	clientēs	urbēs	arcēs	noctēs
G.	clientium	urbium	arcium	noctium
D.	clientibus	urbibus	arcibus	noctibus
AC.	clientīs, -ēs	urbīs, -ēs	arcīs, -ēs	noctīs, -ēs
AB.	clientibus	urbibus	arcibus	noctibus

a. Most nouns in -ns and -rs are declined like those above. *Parēns*, *parent*, has the genitive plural *parentum*.

b. Besides *nox*, three common monosyllables in -s or -x following a vowel, *mūs* (gen. *mūris*), *mouse*, *nix* (gen. *nivis*), *snow*, and *os* (gen. *ossis*), *bone*, have -ium in the genitive plural.

153. A review of the paradigms of nouns with i-stems indicates that to i-stems belong

1. Nouns in -is and -ēs not increasing in the genitive.¹
2. Neuters in -e, -al, -ar.
3. Nouns in -ns. So also those in -rs.
4. Monosyllables in -s or -x following a consonant.

a. Decline together *nigra nūbēs*, *animal māgnum*, *urbs pulchra*, *illa arx*, *hōc mare*.

154.*Model Sentences.*

1. *Hieme et aestāte hominēs labōrant*, *men toil in winter and summer*.
2. *Prīmā lūce multōs hostēs vident*, *at daybreak (first light) they see many enemies*.
3. *His vīgintī annīs aedificātae sunt multae urbēs*, *within these twenty years many cities have been built*.

a. Observe that the ablatives in the above sentences are expressions of time. They answer the questions, *When?* *in*, or *within what time?*

¹ That is, having no more syllables than in the nominative.

155. Rule. — *Time when or within which is expressed by the ablative.*

156.

Vocabulary.

<i>aestās, aestātis</i> , f. <i>summer</i> .	<i>nox, noctis</i> , f. (<i>nocti-</i>), <i>night</i> .
<i>arx, arcis</i> , f. (<i>arci-</i>), <i>citadel</i> , <i>fortress</i> .	<i>primus, -a, -um</i> , <i>first</i> .
<i>avis, -is</i> , f. (<i>avi-</i>) <i>bird</i> .	<i>recreō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, re-</i> <i>fresh</i> .
<i>ēheu</i> , interj. <i>alas!</i>	<i>secundus, -a, -um</i> , <i>second</i> .
<i>hiems, hiemis</i> , f. <i>winter</i> .	<i>tempus, -oris</i> , n. <i>time</i> .
<i>hōra, -ae</i> , f. <i>hour</i> .	<i>urbs, urbis</i> , f. (<i>urbi-</i>), <i>city</i> .
<i>lūx, lūcis</i> , f. <i>light</i> .	<i>volō, -āre, -āvī, -ātūrus</i> , ¹ <i>fly</i> .

157. 1. *Hieme* ventus mare et nūbēs agitat. 2. *Aestāte* somnus est grātus hominibus dēfessīs. 3. In marī nūbem avium primā lūce vident puerī. 4. Hōrā secundā vident animālia māgnō corpore. 5. Hominēs territī equōs concitant calcāribus. 6. Prīmā nocte² avēs ex marī in terram volant. 7. Cōnsul filium virtūte laudāvit. 8. In urbe est īgnis quem hostēs vident ex fine terrae. 9. Hostēs oppūgnābunt arcem quam in fine urbis vident. 10. Quō tempore arx oppūgnāta est? 11. Prīmā hōrā vigintī, secundā septendecim hominēs ā vīctōribus sunt necāti.

158. 1. Where had those arms been with which the citizens fought? 2. They had been in the highest citadel. 3. Who is that leader whom the citizens see? 4. At the second hour of the night there will be a big moon. 5. Then by the light of the moon they will attack this city boldly.³ 6. They mean⁴ to take the city

¹ See p. 96, n. 1. ² See 3 above. ³ See 93. ⁴ See 150, 3.

and the citadel. 7. Alas ! will the tender women and children be slain by the enemy? 8. On that night the bodies of the weary citizens were not refreshed by sleep.



LESSON XXIV.

Third Declension.—*Continued.*

159.

GENDER.

1. Nouns in *-ō*, *-or*, *-ōs*, *-er*, (and *-es* increasing in the genitive (commonly *-itis*, *-idis*), are masculine.

2. But nouns in *-dō*, *-gō*, together with abstract and collective nouns in *-iō*, are feminine.

3. Nouns in *-ās*, *-ēs* (not increasing in the genitive, *-is*, *-ūs*, *-s* following a consonant, and *-x*, are feminine.

4. Nouns in *-a*, *-e*, *-i*, *-y*, *-c*, *-l*, *-n*, *-t*, *-ar*, *-ur*, *-ūs*, are neuter.

a. The above rules are subordinate to the general rules of gender (13).

b. Distinguish carefully nouns ending in *ūs* and *ūs*.

c. The rules will assist in remembering the gender of nouns, but there are many exceptions which the learner should carefully note as they occur.

160. Table for Review of Nouns of Third Declension.

MASCULINE.

*dux, ducis, m. *leader*.
 eques, -itis, m. *horseman*.
 miles, -itis, m. *soldier*.
 pedes, -itis, m. *foot-soldier*.
 *princeps, -ipis, m. *chief*.
 *rēx, rēgis, m. *king*.
 *lapis, -idis, m. *stone*.
 pēs, pedis, m. *foot*.
 *adulēscēns, -entis, m. (*adulē-*
 scenti-), *youth*.
 *cōnsul, -ulis, m. *consul*.
 *Hannibal, -alis, m. *Hannibal*.
 obses, -idis, m. *hostage*.
 pater, patris, m. *father*.
 Scipiō, -ōnis, m. *Scipio*.
 vīctor, -ōris, m. *victor*.
 homō, -inis, m. *man*.
 *cīvis, -is, m. (*cīvi-*), *citizen*.
 *finis, -is, m. (*fini-*), *end*.
 *hostis, -is, m. (*hosti-*), *enemy*.
 *ignis, -is, m. (*igni-*), *fire*.
 *cliēns, -entis, m. (*clienti-*),
 dependent.

FEMININE.

celeritās, -ātis, f. *quickness*.
 virtūs, -ūtis, f. *virtue, courage*.
 aetās, -ātis, f. *age*.
 avis, -is, f. (*avi-*), *bird*.
 nāvis, -is, f. (*nāvi-*), *ship*.
 nūbēs, -is, f. (*nūbi-*), *cloud*.
 aestās, -ātis, f. *summer*.
 arx, arcis, f. (*arci-*), *citadel*.
 lūx, lūcis, f. *light*.
 nox, noctis, f. (*nocti-*), *night*.
 urbs, urbis, f. (*urbi-*), *city*.
 libertās, -ātis, f. *liberty*.

NEUTER.

caput, -itis, n. *head*.
 flūmen, -inis, n. *river*.
 vulnus, -eris, n. *wound*.
 corpus, -oris, n. *body*.
 animal, -ālis, n. (*animāli-*),
 animal.
 calcar, -āris, n. (*calcāri-*),
 spur.
 mare, -is, n. (*mari-*), *sea*.
 tempus, -oris, n. *time*.

a. Exceptions to the rules of gender (159) are starred. See how many of these are covered by the general rules for gender (13).

b. Prove the gender of nouns not starred by applying the proper rule to each.

c. Make a list of all the above nouns having mute stems, and another of i-stems.

161.

Anecdote.

CICERO.

Cicerō, vir facētus,¹ ioca² amābat. Ōlim Lentulum generum,³ qui parvae statūrae⁴ erat, cum gladiō longō videt. “Quis,” inquit⁵ Cicerō, “generum meum ad illum gladium adligāvit?”⁶

162.

Colloquium.

FRÄTER ET SORÖRCULA.

brother little sister.

S. Nārrā mihi, frāter, dē Polyphēmō; quis fuit et ubi habitābat?

F. Polyphēmus filius Neptūnī fuit et cum frātribus in insulā habitābat.

S. Fuitne arātor et agrōs arābat?
ploughman

F. Minimē. Neque fuit arātor neque agrōs arābat Polyphēmus. . . . neither nor

S. Nauta igitur sine dubiō fuit, et maria nāvibus nāvigābat.

F. Errāvistī, mea sorōrcula, Polyphēmus fuit pāstor et You are mistaken shepherd
māgnās ovium gregēs habēbat. Fuit ingentis corporis of sheep flocks huge
et ūnum tantum oculum habuit. Ulixēs dolōsus eī ūnum one only eye Ulysses crafty his one
oculum stīpēte perforāvit. stake bored out

S. Ēheu! miserrimum Polyphēmū!
Oh dear! poor

¹ Witty.² Jokes.³ Son-in-law.⁴ Stature.⁵ Said.⁶ Tied.

LESSON XXV.

Adjectives of the Third Declension.

163.

Paradigms.

audāx, bold. STEM *audāci-*

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
<i>M. and F.</i>	<i>N.</i>	<i>M. and F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
N.	<i>audāx</i>	<i>audāx</i>	<i>audācēs</i>
G.	<i>audācīs</i>	<i>audācīs</i>	<i>audācīum</i>
D.	<i>audācī</i>	<i>audācī</i>	<i>audācībus</i>
AC.	<i>audācēm</i>	<i>audāx</i>	<i>audācīs, -ēs</i>
AB.	<i>audācī, -e</i>	<i>audācī, -e</i>	<i>audācībus</i>

prūdēns, prudent. STEM *prūdentī-*

N.	<i>prūdēns</i>	<i>prūdēns</i>	<i>prūdentēs</i>	<i>prūdentia</i>
G.	<i>prūdentīs</i>	<i>prūdentīs</i>	<i>prūdentīum</i>	<i>prūdentīum</i>
D.	<i>prūdentī</i>	<i>prūdentī</i>	<i>prūdentībus</i>	<i>prūdentībus</i>
AC.	<i>prūdentēm</i>	<i>prūdēns</i>	<i>prūdentīs, -ēs</i>	<i>prūdentia</i>
AB.	<i>prūdentī, -e</i>	<i>prūdentī, -e</i>	<i>prūdentībus</i>	<i>prūdentībus</i>

brevis, short. STEM *brevi-*

N.	<i>brevis</i>	<i>breve</i>	<i>brevēs</i>	<i>brevia</i>
G.	<i>brevis</i>	<i>brevis</i>	<i>brevīum</i>	<i>brevīum</i>
D.	<i>brevī</i>	<i>brevī</i>	<i>brevībus</i>	<i>brevībus</i>
AC.	<i>brevēm</i>	<i>breve</i>	<i>brevīs, -ēs</i>	<i>brevia</i>
AB.	<i>brevī</i>	<i>brevī</i>	<i>brevībus</i>	<i>brevībus</i>

ācer, keen, eager, active. STEM *ācri-*

<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>N.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
N.	<i>ācer</i>	<i>ācrīs</i>	<i>ācre</i>	<i>ācrēs</i>	<i>ācrēs</i>
G.	<i>ācrīs</i>	<i>ācrīs</i>	<i>ācrīs</i>	<i>ācrīum</i>	<i>ācrīum</i>
D.	<i>ācrī</i>	<i>ācrī</i>	<i>ācrī</i>	<i>ācrībus</i>	<i>ācrībus</i>
AC.	<i>ācrem</i>	<i>ācrem</i>	<i>ācre</i>	<i>ācrīs, -ēs</i>	<i>ācrīs, -ēs</i>
AB.	<i>ācrī</i>	<i>ācrī</i>	<i>ācrī</i>	<i>ācrībus</i>	<i>ācrībus</i>

a. Adjectives declined like **audāx** and **prūdēns**, having one form in the nominative singular for all genders, are called *adjectives of one termination*; those declined like **brevis**, *adjectives of two terminations*; those declined like **ācer**, *adjectives of three terminations*.

b. Like what noun in the paradigms of i-stems are **audāx** and **prūdēns** declined in the masculine and feminine? How does the neuter differ in declension from **mare**?

c. Observe that adjectives of two terminations (like **brevis**), and also those of three terminations (like **ācer**), have only -ī in the ablative singular.

NOTE.—Adjectives of one termination have the genitive indicated in the vocabularies. The nominatives only of the others are given.

164.

Vocabulary.

ā or ab, prep. with abl., <i>from, by.</i>	iuvō, -āre, iūvī, iūtus, <i>help, aid.</i>
audāx, -ācis, <i>bold, daring.</i>	
brevis, -e, <i>short, brief.</i>	mox, adv. <i>presently.</i>
comes, -itis, m. <i>comrade.</i>	occupō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, <i>seize, take.</i>
convocō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, <i>call together, summon.</i>	parō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, <i>get ready, prepare for.</i>
cūr, adv. <i>why?</i>	prūdēns, -entis, <i>wise, prudent.</i>
frāter, frātris, m. <i>brother.</i>	vulnus, -eris, n. <i>wound.</i>
gravis, -e, <i>heavy, severe.</i>	

165. 1. Brevī tempore prīcipēs audācēs populum convocabunt. 2. Laudāmus prūdentem populum qui bellum parat. 3. Militēs ācrēs castra māgnā cum cūrā parāvērunt. 4. Dā, Ō Hannibal, obsidibus libērtātem. 5. Frāter ducis gravī vulnere¹ ad castra portātus est.

¹ Ablative of cause.

6. Nūntius ā liberō populō celeritāte laudātur. 7. Illa castra hostium prīmā lūce occupābimus. 8. Tum cīvēs virtūte iuvābimus. 9. Quis amicōs iuvāre nōn tentābit?

166. 1. The war will be short, for the leader is wise.
 2. He will try to seize the camp of the enemy. 3. Why will the camp be seized by the prudent commander?
 4. He will aid the hostages, who are now in the camp.
 5. His brother will help him in this war. 6. His comrade is now getting ready arms — shields, spears, arrows.
 7. Presently the eager soldiers will be called together.



LESSON XXVI.

Ablative of Specification.

167. *Model Sentences.*

1. Rōmāni Gallōs virtūte superābant, *the Romans surpassed the Gauls in bravery.*
 2. Puer comiti diligentiā est similis, *the boy is like his comrade in industry.*
 3. Bibulus nōmine tantum cōnsul fuit, *Bibulus was consul only in name.*

a. *Virtūte* limits *superābant* in meaning. In the same way *diligentiā* and *nōmine* limit *similis* and *cōnsul*. These ablatives answer the question *in what respect?* The ablative thus used is called the ABLATIVE OF SPECIFICATION.

168. Rule. — *The ablative is used with verbs, adjectives, and nouns, to denote in what respect a thing is true.*

169.

Vocabulary.

ācer, ācris, ācre, <i>keen, shrewd.</i>	pār, paris, <i>equal (to)</i> <i>adj.</i>
fortis, -e, <i>brave, strong.</i>	scientia, -ae, f. <i>knowledge, skill.</i>
ingēns, -entis, <i>huge, great.</i>	similis, -e, <i>like, similar.</i>
nōmen, -inis, n. <i>name.</i>	Often with dative.
numerus, -i, m. <i>number.</i>	terror, -ōris, m. <i>alarm, terror.</i>
omnis, -e, <i>all, whole.</i> <i>adj.</i>	

170. 1. Ille pedes comitem celeritāte pedum superāvit.
 2. Is miles ab hōc oppidānō audāciā superātus est.
 3. Cōnsul est rēgī pār bellī scientiā. 4. Brevī tempore in urbe terror fuit ingēns. 5. Nam hostēs audācēs numerō cīvēs superāvērunt. 6. Omnēs ducēs, hominēs fortēs prūdentēsque, multa vulnēa habent. 7. Quis igitur eōs inopiā virtūtis nunc culpābit? 8. Nunc somnus grātus est eī fortī militī, quī animō et corpore est dēfessus. 9. Laudātē pīncipem ācrī animō¹ et corpore¹ validō.

171. 1. Hannibal, leader of the Carthaginians, surpassed the Romans in skill in war.² 2. He was a man of shrewd mind. 3. In courage he was like his father. 4. Who was his³ equal in daring? 5. In a short time his name was a terror to the enemy on account of his many victories. 6. But in good fortune he was not equal to Scipio. 7. In what great battle was he defeated by that Roman?

¹ See 140.

² Genitive

³ Eī.



GLADIUS.

LESSON XXVII.

Second Conjugation.—Ē-Verbs.

Moneō (stem **monē**), *advise.*

PRINCIPAL PARTS: **moneō**, **monēre**, **monuī**, **monitus**.

172. Learn the present, imperfect, and future indicative, and the present imperative and infinitive, active and passive, of **moneō** (512).

a. Compare the forms of **moneō** with those of **amō**. To inflect **moneō**, you have only to remember that the stem vowel is *ē* instead of *ā*.

173. 1. **Monet**, **monēbat**, **monēbit**. 2. **Monētur**, **monēbātur**, **monēbitur**. 3. **Monent**, **monēbant**, **monēbunt**. 4. **Monentur**, **monēbantur**, **monēbuntur**. 5. **Moneō**, **monēbam**, **monēbō**. 6. **Moneor**, **monēbar**, **monēbor**. 7. **Monēmus**, **monēmur**. 8. **Monēbāmus**, **monēbāmur**. 9. **Monēbimus**, **monēbimur**. 10. **Monē**, **monēre**. 11. **Monēte**, **monēminī**. 12. **Monēre**, **monērī**.

a. Like **moneō** inflect in both voices the following: **habeō**, *have, hold*; **videō**, *see*; **terreō**, *frighten*; **moveō**, *move*.

174. 1. He sees, he is seen. 2. He was seeing, he was seen. 3. He will see, he will be seen. 4. They are seeing, they are seen. 5. To have, to see, to frighten. 6. To be had, to be seen, to be frightened. 7. We shall see, we shall be seen. 8. You were seeing, you were seen. 9. Does he hold? Is he seen? Is he frightened? 10. See (thou), see (ye). 11. Be thou seen, be ye seen.

175.

Vocabulary.

antiquus, -a, -um, <i>old, of old, ancient.</i>	moveō, -ere, <i>mōvī, mōtus, move.</i>
	[increase.]
augeō, -ere, <i>auxī, auctus,</i>	quoque, conj. <i>too, also.</i>
habeō, -ere, -ui, <i>habitus, hold, have, keep.</i>	sine, prep. with abl., <i>without.</i>
maneō, -ere, <i>mānsī, mānsus, wait, remain, stay.</i>	terreō, -ere, <i>terrī, territus, frighten.</i>
mora, -ae, f. <i>delay.</i>	vetus, <i>veteris, old.</i>
	videō, -ere, <i>vīdī, visus, see.</i>

antiquus, ancient, old, as opposed to modern, new.

vetus, old, as opposed to recent, young.

176. 1. Incolae terrēbantur et omnia quae habēbant ex urbe movēbant. 2. Secundā noctis hōrā ingēns ignis omnibus ā cīvibus vidēbātur. 3. Ubi fuit is ignis quem cīvēs vidēbant? 4. Ignis fuit in illā arce vetere quam hominēs antiqui aedificāverant. 5. Ignem ventus māgnus auget; augētur igitur cīvium illōrum terror. 6. Qui aquam portābunt? 7. Cūr manētis? 8. Nōnne sunt in illā arce vīgintī hominēs? 9. Sine morā aqua ab oppidānīs et servīs fīdīs portābātur. 10. Fēlīciter brevī tempore iī virī fortēs in arce servātī sunt. 11. Omnēs cīvēs gaudent (*rejoice*) et nōs (*we*) quoque gaudēmus.



POCULUM.

LESSON XXVIII.

177. Reading Lesson.¹

THE VOLSCIANS.

Ōlim Volsci, Rōmānōrum hostēs audācēs, urbī Rōmae² ingentem terrōrem praebēbant. Terror subitus erat, nam hostēs prope erant. Tum cōnsul sine morā iuventūtem armat, complet cibō urbem, omnia³ tūta et tranquilla praebet. Interim hostēs aedificia multa in agrīs dēlent. Ita terrōrem augent rūsticōrum quōs cīvēs frūstrā iuvāre tentant. Hostēs rīdēbant et gaudēbant, sed rūstici lūgēbant.

178. 1. Who are causing great terror to this city? 2. The enemy are close at hand, consul; arm the youth without delay. 3. The youth were armed speedily by the consul. 4. He will fill the city with food, he will render all things in the city safe. 5. In the meantime the enemy were destroying many buildings in the fields. 6. The alarm of the country people is increased. 7. For the enemy are increasing in number.

179.

Vocabulary.

aedificium, -ī, n. <i>building.</i>	iuventūs, -ūtis, f. <i>youth.</i>
compleō, -ēre, -ēvi, -ētus,	lūgeō, -ēre, lūxi, —, <i>mourn.</i>
<i>fill, fill up, cover.</i>	praebeō, -ēre, -ui, -itus, <i>furnish, render, cause.</i>
dēleō, -ēre, -ēvi, -ētus,	prope, adv. <i>near.</i>
<i>destroy.</i>	rideō, -ēre, rīsi, rīsus, <i>laugh.</i>
frūstrā, adv. <i>in vain.</i>	rūsticus, -ī, m. <i>peasant.</i>
interim, adv. <i>in the mean- time.</i>	tūtus, -a, -um, <i>safe.</i>

¹ See introductory note to 144.

² Appositive.

³ All things.

LESSON XXIX.

The Locative Case.

180.

Model Sentences.

1. **Caesar Rōmae mānsit**, *Caesar remained at Rome.*
2. **Athēnīs erat templum pulchrum**, *at Athens there was a fine temple.*
3. **Cōnsul rūrī habitābat**, *the consul was living in the country.*

a. Names of towns and a few other words have a form called the Locative, which expresses the idea of *at, in, on.*

b. The Locative has the following endings :

		SING.	PLU.
First declension	.....	-ae	-īs
Second declension	.....	-ī	-īs
Third declension	.....	-ī(-e)	-ibus

181.

Vocabulary.

Athēna , -ae, f. <i>Athena</i> (a goddess).	iaceō , -ēre, <i>iacuī</i> , —, <i>lie.</i> Trallēs , -ium, f. (pl.) <i>Tralles.</i>
Athēnae , -ārum, f. (pl.) <i>Athens.</i>	Zama , -ae, f. <i>Zāma.</i>
Capua , -ae, f. <i>Capua.</i>	domī , <i>at home</i> (499).
Carthāgō , -inis, f. <i>Carthage.</i>	humī , <i>on the ground.</i>
Corinthus , -ī, f. <i>Corinth.</i>	militiae , <i>in the field (of war).</i>
Delphī , -ōrum, m. (pl.) <i>Delphi.</i>	rūrī , <i>in the country.</i>

1. **Corinthī clārum vidēbāmus templum quod nunc dēlētur.** 2. **Statua Athēnae antiquīs temporībus Athēnīs vidēbātur.** 3. **Ubi nunc est illa statua quam olim vidēbant hominēs?** 4. **Rōmānī Scipiōnis vīctōriīs**

fuērunt laetī. 5. Quem clārum pŕincipem necāvērunt Poeni Carthāgini? 6. Pŕincipem Rōmānum, cuī nōmen fuit Rēgulus, necāvērunt. 7. Meus frāter domī manēbat. 8. Humī diū iacēbant militēs quī vulnera multa et gravia habēbant. 9. Rōmānī domī militiaeque clārī fuērunt. 10. Frūstrā diū Trallibus manēbimus.

183. 1. Hannibal kept the horsemen and infantry at Capua. 2. The fear of Hannibal kept the citizens in the city. 3. Meanwhile peasants furnished grain for the horses, food for the men. 4. At Zama in Africa Hannibal was defeated by Scipio. 5. At Delphi there was a famous temple. 6. By whom was the temple at Delphi built? 7. Why are you lying on the ground, lazy boys? 8. Men, be brave at home and in the field.



LESSON XXX.

Second Conjugation.—*Continued.*

184. Learn the perfect, pluperfect, future perfect indicative, and perfect infinitive, active and passive, of **moneō** (512).

185. 1. Monuit, monuerat, monuerit. 2. Monuērunt, monuerant, monuerint. 3. Monuī, monitus sum. 4. Monuerit, monitus erit. 5. Monueram, monitus eram. 6. Monuistī, monuerās, monueris. 7. Monitus est, monita erat, monita erit. 8. Monuisse, monitus esse.

186. 1. Mōvī, mōveram, mōverō. 2. Mōtus sum, mōtus eram, mōtus erō. 3. Praebitus est, praebitus erat,

praebitus erit. 4. Vedit, viderat, viderit. 5. Vīsus est, vīsus erat, vīsus erit. 6. Terruērunt, terruerant, terruerint. 7. Territi sunt, territi erant, territi erunt. 8. Dēlētum est, dēlētum erat, dēlētum erit.

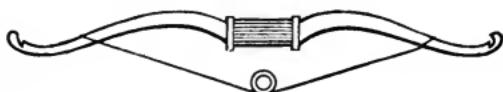
187. 1. We had, we had had, we shall have had. 2. They had, they had had, they will have had. 3. We saw, we were seen. 4. We had seen, we had been seen. 5. We shall have seen, we shall have been seen. 6. He filled, he increased. 7. They remained, they mourned.

188.

Vocabulary.

Caesar , -aris, m. <i>Caesar</i> , p. 117.	posteā , adv. <i>afterwards</i> .
dēmigrō , -āre, -āvi, -ātus,	poterat , <i>could, was able</i> .
<i>remove, go away.</i>	poterant , <i>could, were able</i> .
Pompēius , -ēi, m. <i>Pompey</i> .	quia , conj. <i>because</i> .

189. 1. Sine scūtīs militēs pūgnāre nōn poterant. 2. Hannibal Capuae sine multō cibō manēre nōn poterat. 3. Cūr Hannibal in Āfricam dēmigrāvit ex Ītaliā? 4. Quia in Āfricā erat māgnus terror. 5. Caesar qui Rōmae mānserat māgnā cum celeritāte ex urbe properāvit. 6. Caesar multum ex Galliā aurum portāverat. 7. Id aurum, quod ā Caesare portātum erat, in antiquō templō habitum est. 8. Hōc aurum Caesar ex templō posteā mōvit. 9. Caesar secundō belli annō Pompēium qui fuit inimīcus superāvit.



Arcus.

LESSON XXXI.

Comparison of Adjectives.

ABLATIVE OF COMPARISON.

190. In Latin, as in English, there are three degrees of comparison, the positive, the comparative, and the superlative.

191.

POSITIVE.	COMPARATIVE.	SUPERLATIVE.
<i>altus</i> (<i>alto-</i>), <i>high</i>	<i>altior</i>	<i>altissimus</i>
<i>brevis</i> (<i>brevi-</i>), <i>short</i>	<i>brevior</i>	<i>brevissimus</i>
<i>audāx</i> (<i>audāci-</i>), <i>bold</i>	<i>audācior</i>	<i>audācissimus</i>

a. Observe that the comparative is formed from the stem of the positive by dropping the stem vowel, if there is one, and adding *-iōr*; the superlative by adding *-issimus*.

<i>miser</i> (<i>misero-</i>), <i>wretched</i>	<i>miserior</i>	<i>miserrimus</i>
<i>ācer</i> (<i>ācri-</i>), <i>keen</i>	<i>ācior</i>	<i>ācerrimus</i>

b. Observe that adjectives in *-er* form the superlative by adding *-rimus* to the positive. The comparative is formed as in adjectives in *-us*.

DECLENSION OF COMPARATIVES.

192.*Paradigm.*

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
<i>M. and F.</i>	<i>N.</i>	<i>M. and F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
N.	<i>altior</i>	<i>altius</i>	<i>altiōrēs</i>
G.	<i>altiōris</i>	<i>altiōris</i>	<i>altiōrum</i>
D.	<i>altiōrī</i>	<i>altiōrī</i>	<i>altiōribus</i>
AC.	<i>altiōrem</i>	<i>altius</i>	<i>altiōrēs, -is</i>
AB.	<i>altiōre, -i</i>	<i>altiōre, -i</i>	<i>altiōribus</i>

a. The comparative of all adjectives except *plūs*, *more* (207), is declined like *altior*; the superlative like *bonus*.

b. Compare and decline in the comparative, *cārus*, *grātus*, *fortis*, *prūdēns*.

193.

Model Sentences.

1. *Virtūs hominibus cārior est*
quam aurum, } *virtue is more precious to*
2. *Virtūs hominibus cārior est* } *men than gold.*
aurō,

3. *Via est brevior*, *the way is rather (or too) short.*
4. *Via est brevissima*, *the way is very short.*

a. Observe that the comparative may be followed, as in the first sentence, by *quam*. If *quam* is used, the two objects compared (*virtūs* and *aurum*) are in the same case.

b. But *quam* may be omitted, as in the second sentence; then the comparative is followed by the ablative. The ablative can be used only in place of *quam* and the nominative, or *quam* and the accusative.

194. Rule. — *The comparative is followed by the ablative when **quam** (than) is omitted.*

c. Observe in 3 and 4 an occasional use of the comparative meaning *too* or *rather*, and of the superlative meaning *very*.

195.

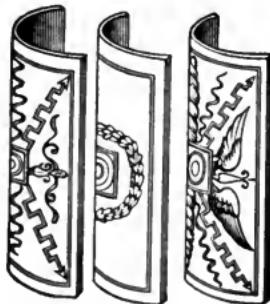
Vocabulary.

<i>altus</i> , -a, -um, <i>high, deep.</i>	<i>mōns</i> , <i>montis</i> , m. (<i>monti-</i>), <i>angustus</i> , -a, -um, <i>narrow.</i>
<i>imperātor</i> , -ōris, m. <i>com-</i> <i>mander, general.</i> <i>in chief</i>	<i>nix, nivis</i> , f. (<i>nivi-</i>), <i>snow.</i>
<i>iter, itineris</i> , n. <i>way, march,</i> <i>journey</i> (499).	<i>Padus</i> , -i, m. <i>the Po.</i>
	<i>sapiēns</i> , -entis, <i>wise.</i>
	<i>ūtilis</i> , -e, <i>useful.</i>
	<i>umbra, -ae</i> , f. <i>shade.</i>

159

196. 1. Quis urbem pulchriōrem quam Rōmam vīdit ?
 2. Quis urbem pulchriōrem Rōmā vīdit ? 3. Aestāte umbra grātior est quam hieme. 4. Miles gladium longiōrem habuit. 5. Hōc iter ad castra Caesaris est brevissimum. 6. Montēs altissimi aestāte nive sunt albi. 7. Padus fuit ī Italiae flūmen pulcherrimum. 8. Quod flūmen pulchrius Padō Poenī vīderant ? 9. Arma quibus Rōmāni pūgnābant gravia erant. 10. Helvētiī angustōs finēs habuērunt. 11. Quod iter est brevius quam illud ? 12. Quod iter est brevius illō ?

197. 1. What commander have you seen braver than Caesar ? 2. Did not his name terrify the Gauls ? 3. The bravest men are not always the wisest. 4. Seas are deeper than rivers. 5. What is more useful to men than money ? 6. My companion was very prudent. 7. The companion whom we had was very wise. 8. My sword is rather long.



SCUTA.

LESSON XXXII.

Comparison of Adjectives. — *Continued.*

PARTITIVE GENITIVE.

The following tables are given for reference.

198. Six adjectives in *-lis* drop the final vowel of the stem and add *-limus* to form the superlative:

POSITIVE.	COMPARATIVE.	SUPERLATIVE.
facilis, -e, <i>easy.</i>	facilior, -ius	facillimus, -a, -um
difficilis, -e, <i>hard.</i>	difficilior, -ius	difficillimus, -a, -um
similis, -e, <i>like.</i>	similior, -ius	simillimus, -a, -um
dissimilis, -e, <i>unlike.</i>	dissimilior, -ius	dissimillimus, -a, -um
humilis, -e, <i>low.</i>	humilior, -ius	humillimus, -a, -um
gracilis, -e, <i>slender.</i>	gracilior, -ius	gracillimus, -a, -um

199. The following also form their superlative irregularly. The positives are not used in the nominative singular masculine.

exterus, <i>outward.</i>	exterior, <i>outer.</i>	extremus	{ <i>outermost,</i> <i>exterior.</i>
		extimus	
inferus, <i>below.</i>	inferior, <i>lower.</i>	infimus	{ <i>lowest.</i>
		imus	
posterus, <i>following.</i>	posterior, <i>later.</i>	postremus	{ <i>last.</i>
		postumus	
superus, <i>above.</i>	superior, <i>higher.</i>	supremus	{ <i>highest.</i>
		summus	

200. The following want the positive. They form the comparative and superlative from prepositions or adverbs.

[<i>cis, citrā, on this side.</i>]	citerior, <i>hither.</i>	citimus, <i>hithermost.</i>
[<i>in, intrā, in, within.</i>]	interior, <i>inner.</i>	intimus, <i>inmost.</i>
[<i>prae, prō, before.</i>]	prior, <i>former.</i>	primus, <i>first.</i>
[<i>prope, near.</i>]	propior, <i>nearer.</i>	proximus, <i>next.</i>
[<i>ultrā, beyond.</i>]	ulterior, <i>further.</i>	ultimus, <i>furthest, last.</i>

201. Some adjectives are compared, as in English, by means of adverbs:

idōneus, fit; magis idōneus, more fit; māximē idōneus, most fit.

202. *Model Sentences.*

1. *Hōrum Gallōrum fortissimī erant Belgae, of these Gauls the bravest were the Belgians.*

2. *Multi militū necāti sunt, many of the soldiers were killed.*

3. *Plūs pecūniae habent quam virtūtis, they have more (of) money than (of) worth.*

a. Observe that each genitive denotes a *whole* of which a *part* is taken. This genitive is called the *Partitive Genitive*.

203. Rule. — *The partitive genitive is used to denote the whole of which a part is taken.*

a. Sometimes ē (ex) with the ablative is used instead of the partitive genitive: *multī ex mīlitibus, many of the soldiers.*

204. *Vocabulary.*

<i>Brūtus, -i, m. Brutus.</i>	<i>inferus, -a, -um, lower.</i>
<i>cīterior, -ius, hither.</i>	<i>māgnitūdō, -inis, f. size.</i>
<i>collis, -is, m. (colli-), hill.</i>	<i>Ocelum, -i, n. Ocelum, a town.</i>
<i>cōnsilium, -i, n. wisdom (59).</i>	<i>pars, partis, f. (parti-), part,</i> <i>share.</i>
<i>difficilis, -e, difficult, hard.</i>	<i>pēnsum, -i, n. task, lesson.</i>
<i>dissimilis, -e, unlike, with dat.</i>	<i>propior, -ius, nearer, with dat.</i>
<i>facilis, -e, easy.</i>	<i>superus, -a, -um, high.</i>
<i>Gallus, -i, m. a Gaul.</i>	<i>ūlterior, -ius, further.</i>
<i>idōneus, -a, -um, fit, suitable.</i>	

205. 1. *Multum itineris est angustum sed facillimum.*
2. *Hominēs Āfricae hominibus¹ Eurōpae sunt dissimili.*

¹ Dative.

millimī. 3. Pēnsum quod est facile omnibus placet. 4. Illud oppidum, Ocelum nōmine, est citeriōris Galliae ūltimum. 5. Galli quōs primā hōrā vīdimus in superiōre parte collis erant. 6. Sed secundā hōrā inferiōrem partem complēverant. 7. Oceli vīgintī ex equitibus vulnerātī sunt. 8. Brūtus, vir summi cōsili, ūltimus Rōmānōrum appellātus est. 9. Prīmā lūce pars hostium in monte videbātur ā militibus. 10. Urbs Rōma marī¹ nōn erat proxima. 11. Omnia collīum quōs vidēmus ille est māgnitūdine castrīs māximē idōneus.

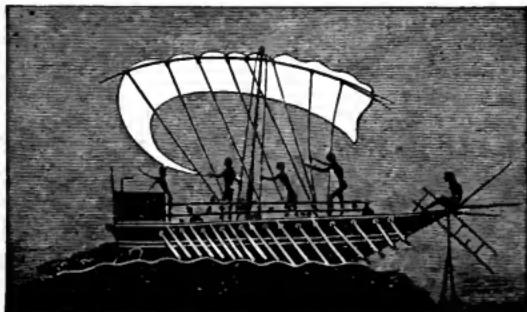
206. 1. What easier task do you see than this? 2. We have seen more difficult things.² 3. These new books are very unlike in size.³ 4. Which⁴ of those hills is the nearest? 5. What towns are very near that river yonder, the Po? 6. In a very short time the bravest of the enemy were frightened. 7. All the soldiers that we saw on the next hill were Gauls. 8. Whose horses are handsomer than Marcus's?

¹ Dative.

³ See 168.

² Omit and use the neuter plural of the adjective.

⁴ Masculine gender. Why?



NAVIS PIRATA.

LESSON XXXIII.

Comparison of Adjectives. — *Continued.*

ABLATIVE OF DEGREE OF DIFFERENCE.

207. The following adjectives form the comparative and superlative irregularly:

POSITIVE.	COMPARATIVE.	SUPERLATIVE.
<i>bonus, -a, -um, good.</i>	<i>melior, melius</i>	<i>optimus, -a, -um</i>
<i>malus, -a, -um, bad.</i>	<i>pēior, pēius</i>	<i>pessimus, -a, -um</i>
<i>māgnus, -a, -um, great.</i>	<i>māior, māius</i>	<i>māximus, -a, -um</i>
<i>multus, -a, -um, much.</i>	<i>—, plūs (208)</i>	<i>plūrimus, -a, -um</i>
<i>multī, -ae, -a, many.</i>		
<i>parvus, -a, -um, small.</i>	<i>minor, minus</i>	<i>minimus, -a, -um</i>
<i>senex, senis, old.</i>	<i>senior¹</i>	<i>māximus nātū</i>
<i>iuvenis, -e, young.</i>	<i>iūnior¹</i>	<i>minimus nātū</i>
<i>vetus, veteris, old.</i>	<i>vetustior, -ius</i>	<i>veterimus, -a, -um</i>

208. Declension of *plūs, more, plur. more or many.*

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
<i>M. F.</i>	<i>N.</i>	<i>M. F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
N.	<i>plūs</i>	<i>plūrēs</i>	<i>plūra</i>
G.	<i>plūris</i>	<i>plūrium</i>	<i>plūrium</i>
D.	—	<i>plūribus</i>	<i>plūribus</i>
AC.	<i>plūs</i>	<i>plūris, -ēs</i>	<i>plūra</i>
AB.	<i>plūre</i>	<i>plūribus</i>	<i>plūribus</i>

209. *Model Sentences.*

1. *Caesar sex annis minor nātū erat Pompēiō, Caesar was six years younger (younger by six years) than Pompey.*
2. *Arcēs decem pedibus sunt altiōrēs quam mūrus, the towers are ten feet higher (higher by ten feet) than the wall.*

¹ Instead of *senior, māior nātū* and instead of *iūnior, minor nātū*; (*greater by birth*) is often used, but *nātū* is sometimes omitted.

a. Observe that the ablatives *annis* and *pedibus* answer the question (*by*) *how much?* and denote the DEGREE OF DIFFERENCE between the objects compared.

210. Rule. — *Degree of difference is expressed by the ablative.*

211.

Vocabulary.

Catilīna , -ae, m. <i>Catiline</i> .	prūdentia , -ae, f. <i>wisdom</i> ,
Cicerō , -ōnis, m. <i>Cicero</i> ; p. 141.	<i>prudence, foresight.</i>
interdum , adv. <i>sometimes</i> .	semper , adv. <i>always</i> .
nātū , abl., m. <i>by birth, in age</i> .	senex , senis , <i>old</i> (499).
ōrātor , -ōris, m. <i>orator</i> .	sex (indecl.), <i>six</i> .
pigrītia , -ae, f. <i>laziness</i> .	timeō , -ēre, <i>timui</i> , —, <i>fear</i> .

Senex, used mostly of persons, and implying respect.

Vetus, much more used as an adjective, and applied to persons and things.

212. 1. *Pompēius sex annīs māior nātū erat quam Caesar.* 2. *Nōnne ūrātor quoque clārissimus sex annīs māior¹ erat Caēsare?* 3. *Quid erat eī nōmen?* 4. *Cicerō, qui ūrātōrum Rōmānōrum māximus appellātur.* 5. *Optimī ūrātōrēs interdum sunt pessimī cīvēs.* 6. *Sed Cicerō cīvis optimus erat et acerrimus cōsul.* 7. *Sapientissimī cōsiliis Rōmam servāvit, quam Catilīna dēlēre tentāvit.* 8. *Optimōs² amāmus, timēmus pessimōs.* 9. *Catilīna ab omnībus bonīs cīvībus timēbātur.* 10. *Multō melius³ est amārī quam timērī, et nōn difficilius.*

¹ See p. 80, note 1.

⁸ Neuter, because the infinitive is regarded as a neuter noun.

² *The best (men).* See p. 44, note 2.

213. 1. A man with a large head¹ is not always superior in wisdom. 2. It is much easier to love friends than enemies. 3. What is worse than laziness? 4. Very many of the soldiers had more courage² than prudence.³ 5. The oldest wines are not always the best. 6. My brother, who is older than Sextus, is a head⁴ taller than Marcus. 7. Was not Caesar a better general than Pompey? 8. Caesar had a great many⁵ friends.



LESSON XXXIV.

Formation and Comparison of Adverbs.

FORMATION.

214.

Models.

ADJECTIVE.	STEM.	ADVERB.
grātus, <i>agreeable.</i>	grāto-	grātē, <i>agreeably.</i>
miser, <i>wretched.</i>	misero-	miserē, <i>wretchedly.</i>
pulcher, <i>beautiful.</i>	pulchro-	pulchrē, <i>beautifully.</i>

a. Observe that adverbs from adjectives with o-stems are formed by changing the o to ē.

fortis, <i>brave.</i>	forti-	fortiter, <i>bravely.</i>
ācer, <i>eager.</i>	ācri-	ācriter, <i>eagerly.</i>
prūdēns, <i>wise.</i>	prūdenti-	prūdenter, <i>wisely.</i>

b. Observe that adverbs are formed from adjectives with i-stems by adding ter to the stem.

c. Observe that stems in -nti- drop ti before ter.

¹ See 140. ³ See 193, *a.* ⁵ Express a *great many* by

² See 202, *3.* ⁴ See 209. one word.

ADJECTIVE.

multus, *much.*
facilis, *easy.*
impūnis, *unpunished.*

ADVERB.

multum, *much.*
facile, *easily.*
impūne, *with safety.*

d. The accusative singular, neuter of the adjective is sometimes used as an adverb.

citus, *quick.*
subitus, *sudden.*
prīmus, *first.*

citō, *quickly.*
subitō, *suddenly.*
prīmō, *at first.*

e. The ablative singular neuter of the adjective is sometimes used as an adverb.

COMPARISON.

215.

Models:

POSITIVE.

grātē, *agreeably.*
miserē, *wretchedly.*
āriter, *eagerly.*
fēlīciter, *luckily.*

bene,¹ *well.*

male, *badly, ill.*

multum, *much.*

—

COMPARATIVE.

grātius
miserius
ācrius
fēlīcius
melius
pēius
plūs
magis

SUPERLATIVE.

grātissimē
miserimē
ācerimē
fēlīcissimē
optimē
pessimē
plūrimum
māximē

a. Observe that the comparative of the adverb is the same as the neuter accusative singular of the comparative of the adjective ; and that the superlative is formed from the superlative of the adjective by changing, as in the positive, the final *o* of the stem to *ē*.

b. If the adjective is irregular in comparison, the adverb is also irregular.

c. Form adverbs from the following adjectives and compare them : **brevis** (*brevi-*), *short*, **līber** (*libero-*), *free*, **aeger** (*aegro-*), *weak*, **similis** (*simili-*), *like*.

¹ Formed irregularly from **bonus**.

216.

Vocabulary.

ācriter, adv. *eagerly, fiercely.* diūtius, adv., comp. of diū, amplius, adv. *more, longer.* [superl., diūtissimē], *longer.* cārē, adv. *dearly.* (281) facile, adv. *easily.* cōpia, -ae, f. *plenty, abundance.* fidēliter, adv. *faithfully.* dēbeō, -ēre, dēbui, dēbitus, ibi, adv. *there, in that place.* owe, ought, must. lēx, lēgis, f. *law.* [(152, a). dīligenter, adv. *diligently.* parēns, -entis, m. and f. *parent* pāreō, -ēre, pārui, —, (w. dat.) *obey.* subitō, adv. *suddenly.*

217. 1. Mīlītēs Rōmānī virtūtē Gallōs facile superābant. 2. Longī hastīs multō fortius pūgnābant. 3. Amplius sex hōrīs fortissimē pūgnāvērunt. 4. Cōnsul Rōmae diūtius manēbat quam Capuae. 5. Caesar castra mōvit et subitō oppidum oppūgnāvit. 6. Hieme montēs altissimī cōpiā nīvis complentur. 7. Tum miserī rūsticī in aedificiīs, animālia in agrīs vivunt (*live*). 8. Puerī¹ parentēs cārissimē amāre dēbent. 9. Parentēs pueris cōnsilium optimum dant. 10. Prō eīs diligentissimē labōrant. 11. Puerī, parentibus² pārēte, quibus omnia dēbētis. 12. Lēgibus² patriae fidēlissimē pārēre dēbēmus.

218. 1. The Gauls were more easily frightened than the Romans. 2. Did not Caesar stay a very long time in Gaul? 3. There he fought battles most successfully. 4. Suddenly he moved his camp into lower Italy. 5. The elders³ who were in the city remained, and luckily were saved. 6. That boy laughs much; he is merry. 7. Laughing⁴ is much better than mourning.⁵ 8. Children sometimes do not obey their parents faithfully.

¹ Children.³ Older (men).⁴ To laugh.² Notice the dative with pāreō.⁵ To mourn. Cf. 212, 10.

219.

Colloquium.

PATER ET FILIOLUS.

P. Quid, mi filiole, in scholā hodiē discēbās ?
 little son learn

F. Discēbam, mi pater, pēnsum de adverbiis longissimum.

P. Cui parti oratiōnis est adverbium simillimum ?
 speech

F. Simillimum, ut opinor, est adverbium adiectivō.
 as I think

P. Rēctē, puer ; sed illud mihi explicā, si poteris : Si, ut
 say explain if you can as
 dicas, adverbium adiectivō est simile, unde nōmen trāxit ?
 whence has derived

F. Fōrtasse propter hōc, quia saepissimē vērbis
 perhaps on account of very often verbs
 adiungitur.
 it is joined

P. Optimē, filiole ; ēn tibi āssem !
 behold for you penny



LESSON XXXV.

Third Conjugation. — Ē-Verbs.

Regō, (STEM rege) rule.

PRINCIPAL PARTS : regō, regere, rēxī, rēctus.

220. Learn the present, imperfect, and future indicative, and the present imperative and infinitive, active and passive, of regō (513).

a. Compare the forms of regō with those of amō and moneō. See wherein they are alike, and wherein they differ.

221. 1. Regit, regēbat, reget. 2. Regitur, regēbātur, regētūr. 3. Regunt, regēbant, regent. 4. Reguntur,

regēbantur, regentur. 5. Regis, regēbās, regēs. 6. Regeris, regēbāris, regēris. 7. Regimus, regimur. 8. Regēbāmus, regēbāmur. 9. Regēmus, regēmur. 10. Regere, regī. 11. Regite, regimī. 12. Rege, regere.

a. Like *regō* inflect in both voices the same tenses of *dūcō*, *lead*, *mittō*, *send*, and *scribō*, *write*.

222. 1. He leads, he is led. 2. He was leading, he was led. 3. He will lead, he will be led. 4. They lead, they are led. 5. To lead, to send, to write. 6. To be led, to be sent, to be written. 7. We shall send, we shall be sent. 8. You were leading, you were led. 9. Does he lead? Is he sent? Does he write? 10. Write, lead,¹ send. 11. Be thou led, be ye led. 12. I lead, I am led.

223.

Vocabulary.

<i>dēfendō</i> , -ere, <i>dēfendī</i> , <i>dē-</i>	<i>Labiēnus</i> , -ī, m. <i>Labienus</i> .
<i>fēnsus</i> , <i>defend</i> , <i>protect</i> .	<i>legiō</i> , -ōnis, f. <i>legion</i> . <i>legio</i>
<i>dūcō</i> , -ere, <i>dūxi</i> , <i>ductus</i> , <i>lead</i> , <i>conduct</i> .	<i>mittō</i> , -ere, <i>misi</i> , <i>missus</i> , <i>send</i> .
<i>dum</i> , conj. <i>while</i> , <i>as long as</i> .	<i>scribō</i> , -ere, <i>scripti</i> , <i>scriptus</i> , <i>write</i> , <i>write out</i> .
<i>epistula</i> , -ae, f. <i>letter</i> .	<i>sī</i> , conj. <i>if</i> , <i>whether</i> .
<i>gerō</i> , -ere, <i>gessī</i> , <i>gestus</i> , <i>bear</i> , <i>carry on</i> , <i>wage (war)</i> .	<i>uxor</i> , -ōris, f. <i>wife</i> .
<i>iuvēnis</i> , -e, <i>young</i> (207).	<i>vincō</i> , -ere, <i>vici</i> , <i>victus</i> , <i>con-</i> <i>quer</i> , <i>defeat</i> .

224. 1. Dēfendite, O cīvēs, hanc pulcherrimam urbem. 2. Diligentissimē eam dēfenderē dēbētis. 3. Si āriter pūgnābitis, uxōrēs liberōsque dēfendētis. 4. Si Caesar est in urbe, facillimē dēfendētur. 5. Is semper hostis

¹ The present imperative second singular is *dūc* for *dūce*.

vincit. 6. Caesar sex legiōnēs in ūlteriōrem Galliam mittit. 7. Bellum cum Gallis ibi gerēbātur. 8. Eae legiōnēs quās Caesar mittit ā Labiēnō dūcuntur. 9. Eā aestāte, dum Caesar bellum gerit¹ in ūlteriōre Galliā, Pompēius Rōmae fuit. 10. Fuitne Pompēius imperātor melior quam Caesar?

225. 1. The town will be defended by the most skillful generals. 2. At this time many lands are ruled by kings. 3. Boys and girls, write letters to all your² friends. 4. You ought to write them with great care. 5. Who of our generals will lead the legions into battle? 6. If Caesar leads³ them, they will fight with the greatest courage. 7. Send all the elders into the citadel. 8. The younger men, whose valor is great, will defend the city.



LESSON XXXVI.

226. Reading Lesson.

CORNELIA'S JEWELS.

Tiberius Gracchus et Gāius Gracchus erant filiī Cornēliae, Scipiōnis Āfricāni filiae. Iī puerī bonis artibus flōruērunt. Ā mātre ēducātī sunt et ab⁴ eā sermōnis ēlegantiam discēbant. Cornēlia erat mulier sapientissima. Cum Campāna mātrōna ūrnāmenta sua⁵ pretiōsissima ei⁶ ostendēbat, Cornēlia duōs⁷ filiōs vocāvit. “Haec,” inquit, “sunt mea ūrnāmenta.”

¹ Was carrying on; the present indicative with *dum* is often used of a past act.

² Omit.

⁵ Her (own).

³ Shall lead.

⁶ Feminine.

⁴ From.

⁷ Two.

227. 1. Cornelia had two sons. 2. The elder was called Tiberius,¹ the younger Caius.² 3. They were boys of very good qualities.³ 4. For their mother faithfully educated them. 5. Elegance of speech is a great ornament to boys. 6. If boys are well trained, they learn to obey their elders.⁴ 7. Ladies always like⁵ to display jewels, if they have them. 8. What precious jewels did Cornelia display?

228.*Vocabulary.*

ars, artis, f. (artī-) *art, skill;*
in plu., *qualities.*

cum, conj. *when, while.*

discō, -ere, didicī, —, learn.
ēducō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, train,
educate.

flōreō, -ēre, flōrui, —, flour-
ish, be conspicuous, be dis-
tinguished.

libenter, adv. *gladly.*

māter, -tris, f. *mother.*

mātrōna, -ae, f. *matron, lady.*

mulier, mulieris, f. *woman.*

ōrnāmentum, -ī, n. *ornament,*
jewel.

ostendō, -ere, ostendī, os-
tentus, show, display.

pretiōsus, -a, -um, precious.

sermō, -ōnis, m. *speech, con-*
versation.

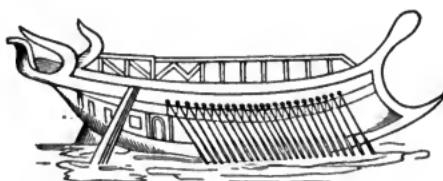
¹ See 37.

⁴ *Their elders = older (men); dative.*

² Note that the Latin *Gāius* is *Caius* in English.

⁵ *Like to display = gladly display.*

⁸ See 140.



NAVIS LONGA.

LESSON XXXVII.

Fourth Declension.

THE STEM ENDS IN **u**.

229. GENDER.—Nouns of the fourth declension in **-us** are masculine, those in **-ū** are neuter, except so far as 13, 2 is applicable.

a. *Domus, house, idūs, the Ides, manus, hand, and a few others, are feminine.*

The Ides

230. *Paradigms.*

gradus, m. *step.***cornū**, n. *horn.*STEM, **gradu-**STEM, **cornu-**

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
N.	gradus	gradūs	cornū	cornua
G.	gradūs	graduum	cornūs	cornuum
D.	gradui , -ū	gradibus	cornū	cornibus
Ac.	gradum	gradūs	cornū	cornua
Ab.	gradū	gradibus	cornū	cornibus

231. *Artus, joint, portus, harbor, and a few other nouns, together with dissyllables in -cus, have the dative and ablative plural in -ibus: portibus, arcibus, with bows.*

232. *Domus, house, has also forms of the second declension. See 499. Domī is used only as a locative.*

233. Decline together *māgnus exercitus, large army; mea manus, my hand; longum cornū, long horn.*

234.

Vocabulary.

<i>cornū, -ūs</i> , n. <i>horn; wing (of an army)</i> ; p. 130.	<i>manus, -ūs</i> , f. <i>hand; band, force.</i>
<i>dexter, -era, -erum</i> (oftener <i>-tra, -trum</i>), <i>right.</i>	<i>peditātus, -ūs</i> , m. <i>infantry.</i>
<i>domus, -ī</i> , f. <i>house, home</i> (499).	<i>portus, -ūs</i> , m. <i>harbor.</i>
<i>elephantus, -ī</i> , m. <i>elephant.</i>	<i>prope</i> , prep. with acc., <i>near.</i>
<i>equitātus, -ūs</i> , m. <i>cavalry.</i>	<i>sinister, -tra, -trum, left.</i>
<i>exercitus, -ūs</i> , m. <i>army.</i>	<i>teneō. -ēre, tenuī, tentus, hold, keep.</i>

235. 1. Meā¹ manū hās epistulās māximā cum cūrā scribam. 2. Multi Rōmānōrum artem belli puerī didicērunt. 3. Corinthi erant duo² portūs. 4. In quibus portubus erant plūrimae nāvēs. 5. Dextrum exercitūs cornū fortissimē pūgnāvit. 6. Caesar exercitum in proximum oppidum dūcit. 7. Subitō peditātus hostium in³ ēius legiōnēs mittitur. 8. Exercitūs Gallōrum equitātū flōrēbant. 9. Bellum ab eīs equitātū⁴ peditātūque gerēbātur. 10. Scipiōnis equitātus territus est elephantis Hannibalīs.

236. 1. The general with all the cavalry held the right wing of the army. 2. At home and in the field we ought to learn prudence. 3. Many animals fight with their⁵ horns. 4. Bands of the enemy were seen near the house of Marcus. 5. And in the further part of the harbor they saw a rather⁶ large ship. 6. Marcus holds his⁶ sword in his right hand. 7. And with it⁷ he will defend his wife and children. 8. In his left hand he carries a shield.

¹ *My own.*

³ *Against.*

⁵ *Omit.*

⁶ See 194, c.

² *Two.*

⁴ See 84.

⁷ *And with it = with which.*

LESSON XXXVIII.

Third Conjugation. — *Continued.*

ABLATIVE OF ACCOMPANIMENT.

237. Learn the perfect, pluperfect, and future perfect indicative, and the perfect infinitive, active and passive, of *regō* (513).

a. Compare these forms with the same tenses of *amō* and *moneō*.

238. 1. *Rēxit, rēxerat, rēxerit.* 2. *Rēctus est, rēctus erat, rēctus erit.* 3. *Rēxērunt, rēxerant, rēxerint.* 4. *Rēxī, rēcta sum.* 5. *Rēxistis, rēctae estis.* 6. *Rēxerimus, rēctae erimus.* 7. *Rēximus, rēcti sumus.* 8. *Rēxisse, rēctus esse.* 9. *Rēxi, rēxeram, rēxerō.* 10. *Rēctus sum, rēctus eram, rēctus erō.*

239. 1. He has led, he has been led. 2. He had led, he had been led. 3. You will have led, you will have been led. 4. They have sent, they have been sent. 5. He led, he was led. 6. We had sent, we had been sent. 7. You wrote, you led, you sent. 8. To have led, to have sent. 9. To have been led, to have been sent.

240.*Model Sentences.*

1. **Caesar Labiēnum in Galliam cum exercitū misit,** *Caesar sent Labienus into Gaul with an army.*

2. **Domi cum liberis mānsimus,** *we stayed at home with our children.*

241. Rule. — *Accompaniment is expressed by the ablative with cum.*

a. If the ablative is modified by an adjective, *cum* is sometimes omitted: *māgnō exercitū*, *with a large army*. See ablative of manner (92, 93).

242.

Vocabulary.

<i>caedēs, -is, f. (caedi-), slaughter, carnage.</i>	<i>locus, -i, m. (pl. locī and loca) place, position.</i>
<i>discēdō, -ere, -cessī, -cessus, depart, withdraw.</i>	<i>pōnō, -ere, posuī, positus, place, put; pitch (camp).</i>
<i>inter, prep. w. acc., between, among, amid.</i>	<i>putō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, think, reckon, believe.</i>
<i>legō, -ere, lēgī, lēctus, read.</i>	<i>Rhēnus, -i, m. the Rhine.</i>
<i>senātus, -ūs, m. senate.</i>	
<i>trāns, prep. w. acc., across, the other side of, beyond.</i>	

243. 1. *Epistulās lēgī quās scripsisti.* 2. *Oppidum positum est¹ inter flūmen Rhēnum et montem.* 3. *Cōnsul urbem Rōmam dēfendit.* 4. *Ūnus² ducum māgnū exercitū in Galliam dūxerat.* 5. *Scipiō in Hispāniā cum sex legiōnibus mīssus erat.* 6. *Bellum in Ītaliā ab Hannibale gestum est.* 7. *Saepissimē exercitūs Rōmānōs vicit Hannibal.* 8. *Dux castra prope portum posuit.* 9. *Hostēs pila ē locō superiōre mīsērunt.* 10. *Dum haec in dextrō cornū geruntur,³ sinistrum⁴ fugātum est.* 11. *Quō⁵ plūrēs erant hostēs, eō⁵ māior caedēs fuit.* 12. *Virtūtem mīlitī putāmus optimum esse ornāmentum.*

¹ *positum est* = *is situated.*

⁴ Supply *cornū.*

² *One.*

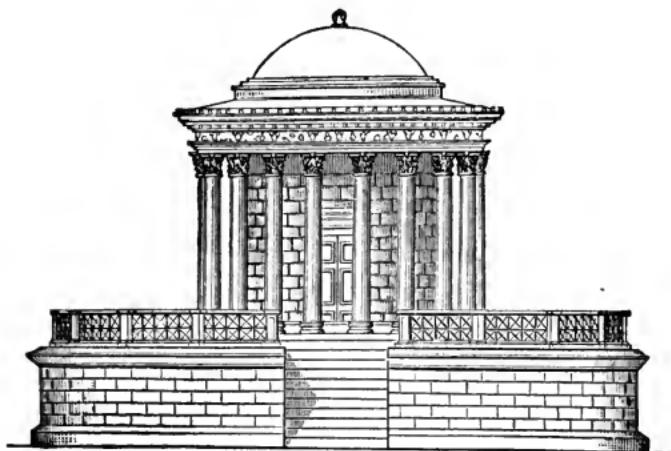
⁵ *Quō . . . eō, by which . . . by*

³ See p. 87, n. 1.

that = *the . . . the.* See 210.

244. 1. Caesar wrote many letters to¹ the senate.
 2. And these² letters were read by the chief of the senate.
 3. Labienus hastened with all the infantry towards the river.
 4. He pitched his camp on the other side of the river.
 5. Large bands of the enemy were seen in many places.
 6. They had withdrawn from³ the place in which the camp had been pitched.
 7. At daybreak several⁴ soldiers departed from the camp.
 8. If the army is destroyed,⁵ the citizens will mourn.

¹ ad. ² *And these = which.* ³ ex. ⁴ aliquot. ⁵ Future.



TEMPLUM.

LESSON XXXIX.

Personal and Reflexive Pronouns.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

245.

Paradigms.

FIRST PERSON.

Ego, I.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

N. <i>ego, I.</i>	<i>nōs, we.</i>
G. <i>mei, of me.</i>	<i>nostrūm, or nostri, of us.</i>
D. <i>mihi, (mī), to or for me.</i>	<i>nōbīs, to or for us.</i>
AC. <i>mē, me.</i>	<i>nōs, us.</i>
AB. (ā) <i>mē, by me.</i>	(ā) <i>nōbīs, by us.</i>

SECOND PERSON.

Tū, thou.

N. <i>tū, thou (you).</i>	<i>vōs, you, ye.</i>
G. <i>tui, of thee (you).</i>	<i>vestrūm, or vestri, of you.</i>
D. <i>tibi, to or for thee (you).</i>	<i>vōbīs, to or for you.</i>
AC. <i>tē, thee (yon).</i>	<i>vōs, you.</i>
AB. (ā) <i>tē, by thee (you).</i>	(ā) <i>vōbīs, by you.</i>

THIRD PERSON (REFLEXIVE).

Sui, of himself, etc.

N. —	—
G. <i>sui, of himself, herself, itself.</i>	<i>sui, of themselves.</i>
D. <i>sibi, to or for himself, etc.</i>	<i>sibi, to or for themselves.</i>
AC. <i>sē (sēsē), himself, etc.</i>	<i>sē (sēsē), themselves.</i>
AB. (ā) <i>sē (sēsē), by himself, etc.</i>	(ā) <i>sē (sēsē), by themselves.</i>

a. The personal pronoun of the third person, when not reflexive, is supplied by the demonstrative *is*, *ea*; *id*, and sometimes by *hic* and *ille*. See 100, *f*, and 119, *c*.

246.

Model Sentences.

1. **Ego sum tristis, tū es laetus,** *I am sad, you are glad.*
2. **Omnēs hominēs sē** (or **sēsē**) *amant, all men love themselves.*
3. **Quis vestrūm sē nōn amat?** *who of you does not love himself?*
4. **Filius mēcum domī Rōmae manet,** *my son stays at home with me at Rome.*

- a. Observe in 1 that the subjects **ego** and **tū** are expressed. In general, nominatives of personal pronouns are not expressed ; when they are used, it is for emphasis or contrast.
- b. The reflexive pronoun refers to the subject of the clause in which it stands, as in 2.
- c. The personal pronouns of the first and second persons are often used with reflexive sense : **tū tē amās,** *thou lovest thyself;* **omnēs nōs amāmus,** *we all love ourselves.*
- d. The forms **nostrūm** and **vestrūm** are chiefly used in the partitive sense. See 202.
- e. The preposition **cum** with the ablative of personal pronouns is appended to them : **mēcum,** *with me;* **tēcum,** *with thee,* etc. So also with relatives and interrogatives : **quibus-cum,** *with whom.*

POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES.

247. The possessive adjectives are formed from the stems of personal pronouns. They are sometimes used as pronouns.

meus, -a, -um, <i>my, mine</i> (voc. mi)	suus, -a, -um (reflexive), <i>his, sing. masc., his.</i>
	<i>her, hers, its, their, theirs.</i>
tuus, -a, -um, <i>thy, thine; your, yours.</i>	noster, -tra, -trum, <i>our, ours.</i>
	vester, -tra, -trum, <i>your, yours.</i>

- a. When *your, yours* refers to one person, use **tuus** ; when to more than one, use **vester.**

Relative + the

248.

Model Sentences.

1. **Ego** qui haec scribō sum tuus amīcus, *I who write this am your friend.*

2. **Tū** qui haec scribis es meus amīcus, *you who write this are my friend.*

a. Observe that the relative does not change to conform to the *person* of the antecedent, and that the verb of the relative clause is in the same person as the antecedent.

3. **Hic** est ēius liber, *this is his book.*

4. **Librum** suum amīcō dat, *he gives his (own) book to a friend.*

b. Notice the difference between **ēius**, *his*, and **suum**, *his*, the latter referring back to the subject (reflexive like **sē**). In EXERCISE 129 "his" occurs in 2, 5, 6, and 7. If translated into Latin, in which two would it be expressed by **ēius**, and in which by **suus**?

249.

Vocabulary.

bene, adv. <i>well.</i>	laus, laudis, f. <i>praise, glory.</i>
cōservō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus,	tristis, -e, <i>sad, gloomy.</i>
<i>preserve, save.</i>	valeō, -ēre, -ui, -itūrus, ¹ <i>be</i>
culpa, -ae, f. <i>blame, fault.</i>	<i>strong, be in good health.</i>

250. 1. **Ego** vōs videō, vōs mē vidētis. 2. Putātisne mē tristem esse²? 3. **Ego** nōn sum tristis, sed vōs mihi tristissimae esse vidēmini.³ 4. **Ego** et tū⁴ Cornēliae ḥōrnāmenta nostra ostendēmus. 5. Illane nōbis

¹ In the principal parts of verbs invariably intransitive, the future active participle is given instead of the perfect passive.

² *Me to be sad = that I am sad.*

³ The passive of **videō** often means *seem*.

⁴ *Ego et tū = you and I.*

ostendet ornāmenta sua? 6. Si tū et frāter tuus valētis, bene est. 7. Estne Mārcus māior nātū frātre suō? 8. Nōs qui tē laudāmus illōs culpāmus. 9. Tibi laus, illis erit culpa. 10. Cōservāte vōs,¹ uxōrēs, liberōs, fōrtūnāsque vestrās. 11. Caesar omnēs equitēs sēcum habuit. 12. Libri quōs nōs legimus sunt optimi.

251. 1. If your father is in good health, it is well. 2. You and I² are in good health. 3. I have put my fortunes into your hands. 4. Preserve them diligently for me and my children. 5. You who find fault with us praise them. 6.³ My life is dear to me, yours to you. 7. While you were laughing, we were mourning. 8. Cornelia saw *her* jewels, but praised her own. 9. What helmets (*galeae*) are handsomer than the Romans'?

¹ See 246, c.

³ In this order: *to me my*

² *You and I* = *we*, hence the life, to you yours is dear. Cf. verb is first person plural. Cf. 250, 9.

250, 4.



GALEAE.

LESSON XL.

Subjunctive of Purpose with *ut* and *nē*.

252. Learn the present and imperfect subjunctive of *sum* (516), and of the active and passive of *amō* (511) and *moneō* (512).

a. In the same way inflect the present and imperfect subjunctive of *culpō*, *blame*, *iuvō*, *help*, *moveō*, *move*, *dēleō*, *destroy*, and *iubeō*, *bid*, *order*.

253. *Model Sentences.*

1. *Sē armant ut pūgnent*, *they arm themselves that they may fight, in order that they may fight, in order to fight, to fight, for the purpose of fighting.*

2. *Sē armābant ut pūgnārent*, *they armed themselves that they might fight, to fight, etc.*

3. *Cīvēs pūgnant nē oppidum dēleātur*, *the citizens fight that the town may not be destroyed, lest the town be destroyed.*

4. *Servi labōrābant nē culpārentur*, *the slaves were toiling, lest they should be blamed, so that they might not be blamed.*

a. Observe that the subordinate clauses express the *purpose* or *motive* of the subjects of the principal clauses, *ut* introducing a positive and *nē* a negative purpose.

b. Observe that the verbs in the purpose clauses are in the subjunctive, and that the tense depends upon the tense of the principal clause, the present (*pūgnent*, *dēleātur*) following the present (also the future), and the imperfect (*pūgnārent*, *culpārentur*) following a past tense.

c. Notice the various ways of translating *ut*.

d. Purpose clauses are often called *final clauses*.

254. Rule.—*The subjunctive is used with *ut* and *nē* to express purpose.*

a. The infinitive is not to be used in Latin, as it is in English, to express purpose, but the Latin purpose clause may often be translated by the English infinitive.

255. 1. *Eum misit ut, —*

oppūgnāret, dēlēret, occupāret, tenēret, cōservāret.

2. *Nōs mittit ut, —*

pūgnēmus, dēleāmus, necēmus, terreāmus, culpēmus.

3. *Mittuntur ut, —*

oppūgnent, dēleant, occupent, teneant, obsidēs sint.

4. *Missi sunt nē oppidum, —*

oppūgnārētur, dēlērētur, occupārētur, tenērētur.

5. *Tē mittam ut, —*

ōrnēs, praebeās, aedificēs, moneās, rideās, laudēs.

6. *Vōs moneō ut, —*

amētis, moveātis, laudētis, placeātis, fortēs sītis.

7. *Ēum monuit nē, —*

ōrnāret, movēret, culpāret, piger esset.

8. *Monētur nē, —*

superētur, moveātur, occupētur, teneātur, sit piger.

256. 1. *I was sent, —*

to besiege, to destroy, to seize, to hold, to overcome.

2. *They will send him, —*

to fight, to destroy, to kill, to frighten, to furnish.

3. *You were sent for the purpose of, —*

toiling, pleasing, ploughing, furnishing, filling.

4. *They were sent that the city might not be, —*

besieged, destroyed, seized, held, taken by storm.

5. *He advises us, —*

to love, to move, to praise, to laugh, to be prudent.

6. *We advised him not to be, —*

surpassed, moved, seized, frightened, a soldier.

LESSON XLI.

Fifth Declension.

THE STEM ENDS IN ē.

ACCUSATIVE OF EXTENT.

257. GENDER.—Nouns of the fifth declension are feminine, except *diēs*, *day*, which is commonly masculine in the singular, and always in the plural.

258.

Paradigms.

diēs, <i>day</i> .	rēs, <i>thing</i> .
STEM, diē-	rē-
SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
N.V. diēs	diēs
G. diēī	diērum
D. diēī	diēbus
Ac. diem	diēs
AB. diē	diēbus
SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
rēs	rēs
reī	rērum
reī	rēbus
rem	rēs
rē	rēbus

a. Only *diēs* and *rēs* are complete in the plural. A few other nouns have nominative and accusative plural.

259.

Model Sentences.

1. *Decem annōs Trōia oppūgnābātur*, *Troy was besieged for ten years*.

2. *Arx alta est centum pedēs*, *the citadel is a hundred feet high*.

a. The accusative *annōs* denotes duration or extent of *time*, *pedēs*, extent of *space*. The accusative, then, is used to answer the question *how long?* or *how far?* (in *time* or *space*), and may be called the ACCUSATIVE OF EXTENT.

260. Rule. — *Extent of time or space is expressed by the accusative.*

261.

Vocabulary.

aciēs, -ēi, f. *line of battle.*
 circum, prep. w. acc., *around.*
 dē, prep. w. abl., *from, about,*
concerning.
 diēs, -ēi, m. *day.*
 instruō, -ere, -strūxi, -strū-
 ctus, *draw up, form, ar-
 range, instruct.*
 iubeō, -ere, iussi, iūssus, *bid,*
order, command.
 mille (indecl. in sing.); plu.
 mīlia, mīlium, *thousand.*

mīlle passuum, *a thousand
 (of) paces, mile.*
 nē, conj. *lest, that not.*
 passus, -ūs, m. *pace, step.*
 plānitiēs, -ēi, f. *plain.*
 posterus, -a, -um, *following,*
next, coming after.
 relinquō, -ere, reliqui, reli-
 tus, *leave, abandon.*
 rēs, rei, f. *thing, circumstance,*
affair.
 ut, conj. *that, in order that.*

262. 1. Caesar castra in māgnā plānitiē posuit.
 2. Haec plānitiēs erat duo¹ mīlia passuum lāta. 3. Ibi
 aciem instrūxit. 4. Sex hōrās equitātus peditātusque
 in aciē mānsērunt. 5. Sed hostēs nocte discesserant.
 6. Posterō diē discessit Caesar ex illō locō. 7. Labiē-
 num cum parvā manū reliquit ut castra servāret.
 8. Multōs diēs exercitus sine frūmentō erat. 9. Et
 rēs erant in angustō.² 10. Labiēnus igitur nūntium dē
 hāc rē ad Caesarem mīsit.

263. 1. The enemy's cavalry saw a broad plain near
 the hill. 2. What did they see in this plain? 3. They
 saw the line of battle of the Romans. 4. And they were
 greatly alarmed at this circumstance. 5. But on the
 next day the plain was abandoned. 6. The Romans had

¹ *Two.*

² *Adjective used as noun; a strait.*

withdrawn from the plain in order to save a town which was near by.¹ 7. Around the town was a wall twenty feet high. 8. For many hours the enemy assaulted this wall.

264.

Colloquium.

PRAECEPTOR ET DISCIPULUS.

P. Omnium dēclinatiōnum quae est difficillima?

D. Tertia mihi vidētur difficillima.

P. Quārē ita cēnsēs?

D. Varietatis causā terminatiōnum in nōminatiōnē singulārē. Genus quoque est mihi molestissimum, praeſertim nōminum in *is* dēſinentiū.

P. Genus quoque est mihi molestissimum, praeſertim nōminum in *is* dēſinentiū.

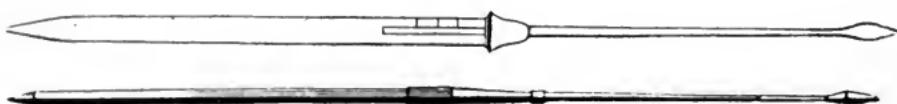
P. Tenēſne memoriā quae nōmina plūrālē genetīvū in *ium* habeant?

D. Prīmū nōmina in *is* et *ēs* dēſinentiā, sī in genetīvō singulārī nōn crēſcunt; ut *hostis* et *nūbēs*.

Deinde monosyllaba in *s* vel *x* dēſinentiā, sī ante *s* et *x* stat cōnsonāns; ut *urbs* et *arx*.

Tum nōmina in *ns* et *rs* dēſinentiā; ut *cliēns* et *cohors*. Dēnique neutra in *e*, *al*, *ar* dēſinentiā; ut *mare*, *animal*, *calcar*.

¹ See 179.



PILA.

LESSON XLII.

Third Conjugation.—Verbs in **-iō**.

ACCUSATIVE OF PLACE WHITHER.

Capiō, (STEM *cape*), *take*.

PRINCIPAL PARTS: **capiō, capere, cēpī, captus.**

265. Verbs in **-iō** of the third conjugation vary in inflection in certain tenses from the model verb **regō**.

a. Learn all the tenses of the indicative, the present imperative, and the present and perfect infinitive, active and passive, of **capiō** (514).

b. Compare the present, imperfect, and future indicative of **capiō** with the same tenses of **regō**, and note the differences.

266. 1. **Capit, capiēbat, capiet.** 2. **Capiunt, capiēbant, capient.** 3. **Capior, capiēbar, capiar.** 4. **Capimus, capimur.** 5. **Capis, caperis.** 6. **Capiēbātis, capiēbāminī.** 7. **Cēpī, captus sum.** 8. **Cape, capere.** 9. **Cēperāmus, captae erāmus.** 10. **Caperis, cēperis.**

a. In like manner practice upon **faciō, make**, and **iaciō, throw**.

267. 1. He was making, he was throwing. 2. It was made, it was thrown. 3. They make, they were making, they will make. 4. I take, I am taken. 5. We took, we were taken. 6. Take (thou), make,¹ throw. 7. They will be taken, they will be thrown. 8. I shall take, I shall be taken. 9. To take, to be taken. 10. He makes, he takes, he throws.

¹ **Fac for face.** Cf. p. 86, n. 1.

268.

Model Sentences.

1. **Caesar ad urbem properāvit**, *Caesar hastened to the city.*
2. **Caesar Rōmam properāvit**, *Caesar hastened to Rome.*
3. **Exercitum in Graeciam misit**, *he sent an army into Greece.*
4. **Exercitum Athēnās misit**, *he sent an army to Athens.*

a. Observe in 1 and 3 that the place whither is expressed by the accusative with a preposition, while in 2 and 4 there is no preposition.

269. Rule. — *Names of towns used to express place whither are put in the accusative without a preposition.* *Idea of end of motion*

a. The accusatives of *domus*, *home*, and *rūs*, *country*, are used like names of towns.

270.

Vocabulary.

Hereafter derivations will be indicated in the vocabularies. English derivatives will be indicated in *this type*. See 342.

<i>capiō</i> , -ere, <i>cēpī</i> , <i>captus</i> , <i>take</i> ,	<i>lēgātus</i> , -ī, m. <i>ambassador</i> ,
<i>capture</i> .	<i>lieutenant</i> ; <i>deputy</i> .
<i>cupiō</i> , -ēre, <i>cupivī</i> , <i>cupitus</i> ,	<i>nēmō</i> , -īnī (dat.), m. [nē-homō]
<i>desire</i> , <i>wish</i> .	(no gen. or abl.) <i>no one</i> .
<i>decem</i> (indecl.), <i>ten</i> .	<i>pāx</i> , <i>pācis</i> , f. <i>peace</i> .
<i>faciō</i> , -ere, <i>fēcī</i> , <i>factus</i> , <i>do</i> ,	<i>proelium</i> , -ī, n. <i>battle</i> .
<i>make</i> .	<i>re-cipiō</i> , -ere, -cēpī, -ceptus
<i>fugiō</i> , -ere, <i>fūgī</i> , —, <i>flee</i> ,	[<i>capiō</i>], <i>take back</i> , <i>receive</i> ,
<i>run away</i> .	<i>recover</i> .
<i>itaque</i> , conj. <i>and so</i> , <i>therefore</i> .	<i>sē</i> (mē, -tē, etc.) <i>recipere</i> ,
<i>iaciō</i> , -ere, <i>iēcī</i> , <i>iactus</i> , <i>throw</i> ,	<i>withdraw</i> , <i>retreat</i> , <i>betake</i>
<i>hurl</i> .	<i>one's self</i> .

271. 1. *Ā Gallis Rōmam mīssi sunt lēgātī.* 2. *Lēgātī quōs Galli miserant ā senātū in templō receptī sunt.* 3. *Pācem cum Rōmānīs facere cupiēbant, qui eōs proeliō vicerant.* 4. *Captivōs quoque, quōs Rōmānī cēperant, recipere cupivērunt.* 5. *Decem diēs Rōmae manēbant.* 6. *Sed Rōmānī cum eīs pācem nōn fēcērunt.* 7. *Nam eōs et omnia bona¹ dēlēre cupivērunt.* 8. *Itaque lēgātī in Galliam, suam patriam, sē recēpērunt.* 9. *Quibuscum bellum gessērunt Galli?* Cum Rōmānīs.

272. 1. I wish to hurl a javelin. 2. That is easy ; take the javelin in² your right hand. 3. Yours³ is too⁴ long ; take mine, which is a foot shorter. 4. Why are you running away ? 5. Because the thing is too difficult for me. 6. Shall you flee home ? 7. I shall betake myself to yonder⁵ forest, where nobody will see me. 8. Shall you leave me without a comrade ? 9. The fault is yours ; you have been laughing.⁶

¹ *Goods, possessions ; adjective as noun.*

⁴ *See 194, c.*

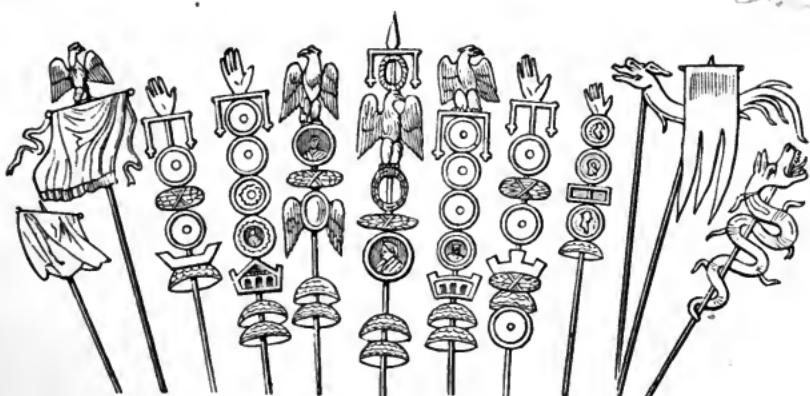
⁵ *See 100, c.*

² *Into.*

⁶ *Have been laughing = have*

³ *Agrees with pilum understood.*

laughed.



SIGNA.

LESSON XLIII.

273. Reading Lesson.

A BATTLE.

Eō diē Caesar ex castrīs exercitū edūxit, et iter ad flūmen fēcit. Quae rēs tamen hostibus nōta est, quōrum peditātus ā nostrīs¹ in summō² colle vidēbātur. Tum Caesar in dextrō et sinistrō cornū equitēs conlocāvit ut peditātum iuvārent, et mīlitum suōrum animōs ad pūgnam ita incitāvit: "Militēs, omnīs reī pūblicae spēs in nostrā virtūte posita est. Audācēs fōrtūna iuvat; fortibus erit victōria." Illī acriter in nostrām aciem impetum fēcērunt, sed neque eōrum pīla neque māgnī clāmōrēs nostrōs¹ terruērunt. Brevī tempore ex³ omnībus partibus hostis vīcērunt, qui trāns flūmen fūgērunt. Dux eōrum captus⁴ et Rōmam missus est.

274. 1. On the next day bands of horsemen were seen near the hill. 2. Our line of battle was drawn up by Caesar. 3. Meanwhile their⁵ leader had aroused their minds so that they might not fear the attack of the Romans. 4. "Soldiers," said he, "you see those Romans yonder on the plain. 5. They are brave men, but are not we much braver? 6. You will fight for your country, which they are trying to destroy; for your children, whom they wish to capture. 7. Make your attack upon their left wing; put that to flight, and victory will be yours.⁶ 8. Then depart to your homes,⁷ where you shall receive the rewards of victory."

¹ Our (men).

⁴ Est is often omitted with compound tenses.

² The top of.

⁵ Eōrum or suus?

³ In.

⁶ To you.

⁷ See 269, a.

275

Vocabulary.

clāmor, -ōris, m. <i>shout, cry.</i>	ne-que, conj. <i>neither.</i> neque
con-locō (col-) -āre, -āvī	... neque, <i>neither</i> ... nor.
-ātus, <i>place, station.</i>	nōscō, -ere, nōvī, nōtus, <i>learn,</i>
ē-dūcō, -ere, -dūxi, -ductus,	<i>find out.</i> Perf. <i>know.</i>
<i>lead out, lead forth.</i>	praemium, -ī, n. <i>reward.</i>
impetus, -ūs, m. <i>attack, assault.</i>	pūblicus, -a, -um, <i>public.</i>
incitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, <i>arouse, excite, incite.</i>	rēs pūblica, reī pūblicae, f. <i>republic, commonwealth.</i>
ita, adv. <i>so, thus.</i>	spēs, speī, f. <i>hope.</i>
	tamen, adv. <i>nevertheless, yet.</i>



LESSON XLIV.

Subjunctive of Result with *ut* and *ut nōn*.

276. Learn the present and imperfect subjunctive, active and passive, of *regō* (513) and *capiō* (514).

277. *Model Sentences.*

1. *Hostēs ita terrentur ut fugiant, the enemy are so frightened that they flee.*

2. *Hostēs ita terrēbantur ut fugerent, the enemy were so frightened that they fled.*

3. *Is miles tam fortis erat ut ā duce laudārētur, that soldier was so brave that he was praised by the general.*

4. *Is puer tam malus est ut ā magistrō nōn laudētur, that boy is so bad that he is not praised by the teacher.*

a. Observe that the dependent clauses express a *result*, and that a negative result is introduced by *ut nōn*. Compare these model sentences with those illustrating *purpose* (253), and observe that a negative purpose is introduced by *nē*.

b. Result clauses with the perfect subjunctive will be treated later.

278. Rule. — *The subjunctive is used with ut and ut nōn to express result.*

279. 1. *Accidit ut, —*

ostendam, dūcātur, capiās, capiātur, cupiantur.

2. *Accidit ut, —*

cupiāmus, capiantur, dūcātis, mittantur, faciam.

3. *Accidit (perf.) ut nōn, —*

vincerēmus, mitterētis, dēfenderet, pōnerentur.

4. *Accidit (perf.) ut nōn, —*

facerētis, fugerētis, mitterētus, vincerentur.

280. 1. *It happens that, —*

I take, I lead, he sends, he departs, they display.

2. *It happens that, —*

we learn, we are led, you are conquered, you throw.

3. *It happened that, —*

they did not defend, they did not receive, they were not led out.

281. *Vocabulary.*

ac-cidō, -ere, -cidi, —, [ad, fluctus, -ūs, m. *wave*.

cadō], *fall upon; happen.*

aut, conj. *or*; aut . . . aut, either . . . or.

cō-gnōscō, -ere, -gnōvi, -gnit-
tus [com, (g)nōscō], *learn,*
understand. Perf. *know.*

cōpiae, -ārum (pl. of cōpia,
216), f. *troops, forces.*

dīligēns, -entis, *industrious,*
diligent.

eo, adv. *thither, to that place.*

paucus, -a, -um (generally
plu.), *few, little.*

rēgnō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, *rule,*
reign.

salūs, -ūtis, f. *safety.*

spatium, -i, n. *space, room.*

tam, adv. *so, so much.*

tantus, -a, -um, *so great,*
such.

vix, adv. *with difficulty,*
hardly.

In the following sentences both purpose and result clauses are found.

282. 1. *Is miles tam fidus erat ut Rōmam ā suō duce mitterētur.* 2. *Eō missus est ut epistulās ad cōsulem portāret.* 3. *Quis nostrūm est tam sapiēns ut omnia cōgnōscat?* 4. *Pueri, este tam diligentēs ut plūrima discātis.* 5. *Recipite vōs¹ ad silvās nē ab hostibus capiāmini.* 6. *Nōs¹ recēpimus tantā celeritātē² ut nēmō caperētur.* 7. *In silvīs tam diū manēbāmus ut hostēs impetum in nōs nōn facerent.* 8. *Hostēs tam dēfessi erant ut multōs diēs aciem nōn instruerent.* 9. *Nostri³ in proximum collem sē recēpērunt nē Galli superiōrem locum occupārent.* 10. *Ita āriter pūgnātum est⁴ ut pauci aut nostrōrum aut illōrum relinquerentur.* 11. *Rōmulus ita ā populō amātus est ut multōs annōs rēgnāret.*

283. 1. *The waves were of so great size⁵ that in a short time the ships were filled with water.* 2. *So fierce⁶ was the enemies' attack that our men put all hope of safety in flight.* 3. *The soldiers are neither so terrified as to flee, nor so eager as to make an attack.* 4. *Labienus, lead out the troops from the camp in order to draw up the line of battle.* 5. *So great were the forces of the enemy that Labienus departed from that place.* 6. *We all desire peace in order that we may educate our children.* 7. *Between the mountain and the river the space is so narrow that the army makes its way with difficulty.* 8. *That horse is so spirited that he is not easily led.*

¹ Accusative.

² 93.

³ Cf. 273, note 1.

⁴ *It was fought = they fought,
or the battle was fought.*

⁵ 140.

⁶ Ācer.

LESSON XLV.

Numerals.

284. Learn the cardinals (505) :

MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.	M. AND F.	NEUT.
N. ūnus	ūna	ūnum	trēs	tria.
G. ūnius	ūnius	ūnius	trium	trium
D. ūni	ūni	ūni	tribus	tribus
AC. ūnum	ūnam	ūnum	trēs	tria
AB. ūnō	ūnā	ūnō	tribus	tribus

MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.	SING.	PLU.
N. duo	duae	duo	mille	milia.
G. duōrum	duārum	duōrum	mille	mīlīum
D. duōbus	duābus	duōbus	mille	mīlibus
AC. duōs, duo	duās	duo	mille	mīlia
AB. duōbus	duābus	duōbus	mille	mīlibus

a. In what respects does the declension of **ūnus** vary from that of **bonus**? Compare the declension of **hīc** and **ille** (100). Observe that **trēs** is declined like the plural of **brevis**, 163.

b. The cardinal numerals from **quattuor** to **centum** inclusive are indeclinable: **quattuor hominēs**, *four men*; **quattuor hominum**, *of four men*.

c. The hundreds, not including **centum**, are declined like the plural of **bonus**.

d. **Mille** in the singular is an indeclinable adjective; in the plural it is a neuter noun, and is followed by the partitive genitive: **mīle hominēs**, *a thousand men*; **tria mīlia hominum**, *three thousand men*.

e. In **vīgintī ūnus**, **vīgintī duo**, **centum ūnus**, and similar cases, the declinable numeral is still inflected, as when standing alone: **centum tria proelia**, *one hundred and three battles*.

285. 1. *Ūnus collis, ūnius hōrae, ūni legiōni.* 2. *Duo impetūs, cum duābus manibus.* 3. *Tribus portubus, tria nōmina, ā tribus rūsticis.* 4. *Quattuor impetūs, cum quattuor manibus.* 5. *Decem vulnera, sexāgintā diēs.* 6. *Vīgintī mulierēs, cum ūnā et vīgintī mulieribus.* 7. *Duodētrīgintā gradūs, duae et vīgintī domūs.* 8. *Centum anni, ducentae mātrēs.*

286. 1. *In one plain, in two battles.* 2. *For seven lieutenants, with eighteen legions.* 3. *Forty-one things, fifty-three birds.* 4. *Of seventy-five steps, with a hundred and one steps.* 5. *With a thousand paces, with eight thousand paces.*

287. 1. *Ūna avis vēr (*spring*) nōn facit.* 2. *Rōmulus, pīmus Rōmānōrum rēx, trīgintā septem annōs rēgnāvit.* 3. *Flūmen centum pedēs lātum, vīgintī duōs pedēs altum fuit.* 4. *Caesar quīnquāgintā sex annōs vīxit (*lived*).* 5. *Trium frātrum Mārcus nātū māximus est.* 6. *Mōns decem milia pēdum altus fuit.* 7. *Filius meus duōbus annīs est minor nātū quam tua filia.* 8. *Tū mē mīsistī ut ēius nōmen cōgnōscerem.* 9. *Eōrum quīnque milia fūgērunt nē caperentur.*

288. 1. *Alexander the Great reigned only¹ thirteen years.* 2.² *Cicero lived to be sixty-three years old.* 3. *There were ten thousand soldiers³ in the plain on that day.* 4. *We had been in the city nine hours.* 5. *We send him to do your task.* 6. *Flee, boys, so as not to be taken!*

¹ Omit.

² Express as in 287, 4.

³ See 284, d.

289.

Colloquium.

FRATER ET SORORCULA.

F. Age, sorōcula mea, sī tibi placet, ambulābimus.
come walk

S. Quō est tibi in animō, cāre frāter, ambulāre?
whither

Nōnne in agrōs?

F. Ita est, in agrōs et in umbrā silvārum.
=yes

S. Libenter tēcum ambulō, tamen —
but

F. Quid? cūr tantum dubitās, sī, ut dīcis, mēcum
ambulās libenter?
hesitate as you say

S. Nōlī mē rīdēre, mī frāter. Metuō anguēs.
don't laugh at fear snakes

Frīgidus, Ō puerī, fugite hinc, latet anguis in herbā,
cold hence lurks snake grass

ut cantat Vergilius.
sings

F. Nōlī metuere, mea sorōcula. Venī; repperī ubi
frāga mātūra sint.
strawberries ripe are come I have found

S. O quam suāve! In mē nōn iam est mora.
how delightful no longer

F. Domī manēre est admodum molestum.
downright stupid

S. Ista sunt, neque mihi iam est in animō.
those things are = yes indeed.

F. Ecce, frāga! iam corbulās complēbimus. Nōnne
lo = here are now baskets
est suāvissimum?
jolly



DENARIUS.

LESSON XLVI.

Numerals.—Continued.

IRREGULAR ADJECTIVES.

290. Learn the first twenty-one ordinals, and read the rest. The ordinals are declined like *bonus*. (500.)

291. The following adjectives have the ending **-ius** in the genitive singular of all genders, and **-i** in the dative; the plural is regular:—

2 (	alius, alia, aliud, another. <small>Q502</small>	tōtus, -a, -um, whole, all.
alter, altera, alterum, the other (of two).		ūllus, -a, -um, any.
neuter, neutra, neutrum, nei- ther (of two). . . [no.		ūnus, -a, -um, one, alone.
nūllus, -a, -um, no one, none, sōlus, -a, -um, alone, sole.		uter, utra, utrum, which (of two)? uterque, utraque, utrumque, each (of two), both.

*All these 10 adjectives are declined like *al**

292.

Paradigm. They have Gen = ius; Dat

MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.
N. aliū	alīa	aliūd	tōtus	tōtā	tōtum
G. aliūs	aliūs	aliūs	tōtius	tōtius	tōtius
D. aliī	aliī	aliī	tōtī	tōtī	tōtī
Ac. aliūm	aliām	aliūd	tōtum	tōtam	tōtum
Ab. aliō	aliā	aliō	tōtō	tōtā	tōtō

It also has a plu.
a. aliū . . . aliū, one . . . another.

aliī . . . aliī, some . . . others.

aliū . . . aliūd, one one thing, another another.

alter . . . alter, the one . . . the other.

293.

Vocabulary.

ante Christum nātum, before the birth of Christ = B.C. nōbilis, -e [nōscō], of high birth, noble.
 dīcō, -ere, dīxi, dictus, say. orbis, -is, m. (orbi-), circle:
 dō, dare, dedī, datus, given. orbis ~~gērās~~ terrarum, the world.
 familia, -ae, f. household. sempiternus, -a, -um [sem-
 ingenium, -i, n. genius. per], everlasting.

Vergilius, -i, m. *Vergil.*

voluptās, -ātis, f. [volō], pleasure.

294. 1. Rōma duōs hominēs summi ingeni, alterum imperātōrem, alterum poētam, habuit. 2. Alterius familia nōbilis, alterius rūstica¹ fuit. 3. Nūlli imperātōri, nūlli poētae, māior laus est dāta quam illis. 4. Caesar vīctor fuit tōtius Galliae. 5. Vergilius tōtī orbī terrārum voluptātem dedit. 6. Utrī fuit melior fōrtūna? 7. Nātus est² Caesar centēsimō annō ante Christum nātum. 8. Nātus est Vergilius annō septuāgēsimō ante Christum nātum. 9. Neutrīus fuit vīta longissima, sed utriusque erit laus sempiterna. 10. Dē illis hominibus aliud aliud dīcet, nōs utrumque laudāmus.

295. 1. On the second day the camp was moved. 2. By the bravery of the tenth legion alone the whole army was saved. 3. We shall remain three days at Rome, the sixth, seventh, and eighth. 4. But on the ninth day we shall hasten without any delay to the mountains. 5. The king had ruled so well that the whole people loved him. 6. Vergil was thirty years younger³ than Caesar. 7. To neither was granted a very long life. 8. Some will give greater praise to the one, others to the other.

¹ Of the country.

² Nātus est = was born.

³ See p. 80, note 1.

LESSON XLVII.

The Infinitive used as in English.

296. Learn the indicative, the infinitive, the present and imperfect subjunctive of **possum** (517), and review the infinitives present and perfect of **sum** and the model verbs.

a. **Possum** is compounded of **potis**, *able*, and **sum**. To inflect **possum**, prefix the syllable **pot** to the forms of **sum**, changing **t** to **s** before **s**, and dropping the **f** of **fui**, **fueram**, etc.

297. *Model Sentences.*

1. **Errāre est humānum**, *to err is human.*
2. **Potui vidēre**, *I could (was able to) see.*
3. **Urbs capta esse dicitur**, *the city is said to have been taken.*
4. **Puella esse bona cupiēbat**, *the girl wished to be good.*
5. **Nōs esse bonōs cupiunt**, *they desire us to be good.*

a. Observe that in each sentence the infinitive is used precisely as in English. These uses, as presenting no difficulty of syntax, have been illustrated in exercises of preceding lessons without comment. Cf. 1 with 212, 10.

b. The infinitive used as in 2 and 4, to complete the meaning of the main verb, is called the *complementary infinitive*.

c. Note that the predicate adjective **bona** (also the participle **capta**) agrees with the subject of the main verb.

298. Rule.—*A predicate adjective after a complementary infinitive agrees with the subject of the main verb.*

d. In 5, **nōs** is called the subject of the infinitive **esse**. Note that here the adjective after the infinitive agrees with the subject of the infinitive.

299. Rule. — *The subject of the infinitive is in the accusative.*

300. 1. Dux equitātum terrēre et fugāre potest. 2. Castra movērī et pōnī potuērunt.¹ 3. Puer discere potuisse dīcitur. 4. Discēdere, fugere potuimus. 5. Illae mātrēs amārī et iuvārī dēbent. 6. Amātae esse dicuntur. 7. Properābō ut tē iuvāre possim. 8. Ille² properāvit ut nōs iuvāre posset. 9. Cūr nōn properāvimus ut eōs recipere possēmus? 10. Tē fortem benignumque esse cupiēbant. 11. Iter breve fuisse dīcitur. 12. Militēs vulnerātī esse dīcuntur.

301. 1. You can carry and throw a spear. 2. They can read and write. 3. Who was not able to think and learn? 4. They will be able to take the town. 5. You bid me to be adorned and to delight. 6. They are said to have been terrified and routed. 7. He was said to have been brave and to have conquered. 8. They were thought to have labored and received a reward. 9. The army was thought to be getting defeated.³ 10. He bade you be diligent.

302. 1. Vidērī⁴ est nōn semper esse. 2. Vergilius et Caesar māximī ingenī⁵ fuisse putantur; uter māior fuisse dīcitur? 3. Quis nostrūm rem pūblicam cōservārī nōn cupit? 4. Is qui rem pūblicam cōservāre tentābit et vitam prō eā dabit, laudem recipiet sempiternam. 5. Quis māius virtūtis praeium recipere aut cupere

¹ As the subject *castra* is plural, the verb must be plural.

² See 245, *a*.

³ Present passive infinitive.

⁴ See page 96, note 3.

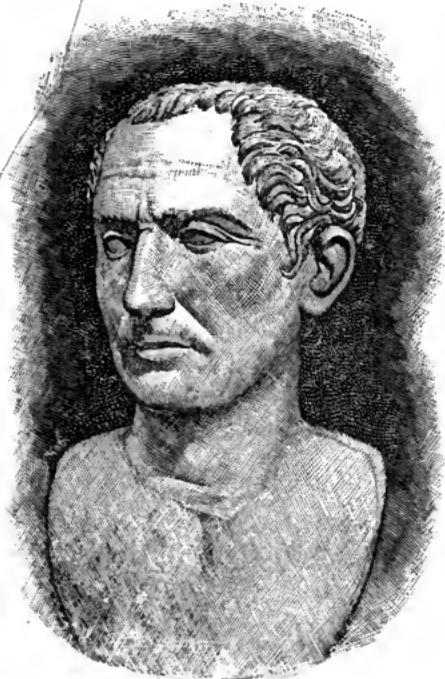
⁵ See 140.

potest? 6. Prō patriā, prō salūte pūblicā vitam dare dēbēmus. 7. Nēmō tōtius exercitū tam fortis fuit ut hostium impetum nōn timēret. 8. Alter hōc pēnsum, ulter illud facere poterat; sed neuter utrumque pēnsum¹ facere poterat. 9. Exercitus hostium inopiā² aquae magis³ labōrāvisse nostrō exercitū dicēbātur. 10. Qui parēns liberōs suōs esse bonōs nōn cupit?

¹ Utrumque pēnsum = *both tasks.*

² See 132.

³ *More.*



GAIUS JULIUS CAESAR.

hic = 1st " *He used with*
iste = 2nd " *He used with*

LESSON XLVIII.

The Demonstratives **iste, idem, ipse.**

303.

Paradigms.

iste, that, that of yours.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

N. iste	ista	istud	istī	istae	ista
G. istius	istius	istius	istōrum	istārum	istōrum
D. istī	istī	istī	istīs	istīs	istīs
AC. istum	istam	istud	istōs	istās	ista
AB. istō	istā	istō	istīs	istīs	istīs

idem, same.

N. idem	e'adēm	idem	{ eīdem	eaedēm	e'adēm
			{ iīdem		
G. ēius'dem	ēiusdem	ēiusdem	ēōrun'dem	ēārundēm	ēōrundēm
D. eīdem	eīdem	eīdem	eīs'dem	eīsdēm	eīsdēm
			iīs'dem	iīsdēm	iīsdēm
AC. eūn'dem	eāndēm	idem	eōs'dem	eāsdem	e'adēm
AB. eōdēm	eādēm	eōdēm	eīs'dem	eīsdēm	eīsdēm
			iīs'dem	iīsdēm	iīsdēm

ipse, self (himself, etc.).

N. ipse	ipsa	ipsum	ipsī	ipsae	ipsa
G. ipsius	ipsius	ipsius	ipsōrum	ipsārum	ipsōrum
D. ipsī	ipsī	ipsī	ipsīs	ipsīs	ipsīs
AC. ipsum	ipsam	ipsum	ipsōs	ipsās	ipsa
AB. ipsō	ipsā	ipsō	ipsīs	ipsīs	ipsīs

- a. *Iste* is declined like *ille* (100).
- b. *Idem* is declined like *is* (119), with **m** changed to **n** before the suffix **dem**.
- c. Wherein does the declension of *ipse* vary from that of *bonus*?
- d. Decline together *istud caput, idem diēs, ipsa rēs.*

304.

Model Sentences.

1. *Istam epistulam lēgi, I read that letter of yours.*
 2. *Eōdem diē ad tē epistulam mīsi, on the same day I sent a letter to you.*
 3. *Imperātor ipse exercitum dūxit, the general himself led the army.*
 4. *Ipse exercitum dūxisti, you led the army yourself.*
 e. *Iste and idem are used as demonstrative adjectives and demonstrative pronouns. Cf. 101, a.*
 f. *Iste is used of that which has some relation to the person addressed, and hence is called the demonstrative of the second person: iste equus, or iste tuus equus, that horse of yours. Cf. 100, b and c. Iste also sometimes denotes contempt. Idem is used just as "same" is in English.*
 g. *Ipse, self, the emphatic appositive pronoun, is used to emphasize a noun or pronoun (expressed or understood) with which it agrees as an adjective. It must be carefully distinguished from sē, self, which is reflexive, not emphatic:*
homō sē culpāvit nimium, the man blamed himself too much; homō frātrem, tum sē ipsum culpāvit, the man blamed his brother, then himself.

305.

Vocabulary.

sagitta, ae, f = arrow
arcus, -ūs, m. bow; p. 73.
Asia, -ae, f. Asia.
barbarus, -i, m. a barbarian.
Dārēus, -i, m. Darius.
dīmicō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, contend, fight.
divitiae, -ārum, f. (pl.) riches.
herī, adv. yesterday.

imperium, -i, n. power, rule; empire.
periculum, -i, n. danger, peril.
prae-dicō, -ārc, -āvī, -ātus, proclaim, boast.
prō-cēdō, -ere, -cessi, —, go forward, advance, proceed.
Sōcratēs, -is, m. Socrates.
vultus, -ūs, m. countenance. — visage.

306. 1. Dē istis rēbus ad tē scribere mox poterō.
 2. Nēmō qui dē sē ipsō praedicat esse sapiēns dīcitur.
 3. Ipsī¹ vestrī amicī vōs culpāvērunt. 4. Ista vestra pēnsa mihi sunt grātissima. 5. Uterque vestrūm est idem qui² semper fuit. 6. Nōmen ipsius³ poētae, cūius librōs nunc legimus, est clārissimum. 7. Militēs tōtius exercitūs ab ūnō imperātōre ducti sunt ut hostis vincere posset. 8. Sōcratēs ille⁴ et in periculō ipsō et in salūte eundem vultum semper habuisse dicitur. 9. Semper erat eōdem vultū. 10. Hodīe eadem facis quae heri.

307. ALEXANDER ADDRESSES HIS SOLDIERS.

1. There will soon be a battle. 2. You yourselves have long desired to see this day. 3. Now you will be able to vanquish those⁵ barbarians, who fight with bows and arrows. 4. They are the same soldiers whom you have often defeated. 5. They are led by king Darius himself, whose ancestors⁶ made war on⁷ your country. 6. This day you will fight for⁸ the rule of all Asia. 7. Victory will be yours,⁹ if you have¹⁰ the same brave spirit, the same daring, that¹¹ you have always had. 8. The riches of the king himself, that barbarian, and of all his cities will be yours. Forward !

¹ Even.

² Idem . . . qui, same . . . as.

³ Very.

⁴ 100, d.

⁵ The iste of contempt.

⁶ Māiōrēs.

⁷ In with acc.

⁸ Use dē.

⁹ To you.

¹⁰ Shall have.

¹¹ Quam.

LESSON XLIX.

The Indefinite Pronouns.

308.

Paradigms.

aliquis, some, any (person or thing).

SINGULAR.

N.	aliquis	aliqua	aliquid, aliquod
G.	alicū'ius	alicū'ius	alicū'ius
D.	alicuī	alicuī	alicuī
AC.	aliquem	aliquam	aliquid, aliquod
AB.	aliquō	aliquā	aliquō

PLURAL.

N.	aliquī	aliquae	aliqua
G.	aliquōrum	aliquārum	aliquōrum
D.	ali'quibus	aliquibus	aliquibus
AC.	aliquōs	aliquās	aliqua
AB.	ali'quibus	aliquibus	aliquibus

a. How do the feminine nominative singular and the neuter nominative plural of *aliquis* and *quis* differ?

quīdam, a, a certain (person, thing).

SINGULAR.

N.	quīdam	quaedam	quiddam, quoddam
G.	cūius'dam	cūiusdam	cūiusdam
D.	cūidam	cūidam	cūidam
AC.	quendam	quandam	quiddam, quoddam
AB.	quōdam	quādam	quōdam

PLURAL.

N.	quīdam	quaedam	quaedam
G.	quōrun'dam	quārundam	quōrundam
D.	quibus'dam	quibusdam	quibusdam
AC.	quōsdam	quāsdam	quaedam
AB.	quibus'dam	quibusdam	quibusdam

b. Other important indefinites declined like *quidam* are the following:—

<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
<i>quisquam</i>	—	<i>quidquam</i> (no pl.) <i>any one (at all).</i>
<i>quilibet</i>	<i>quaelibet</i>	<i>quidlibet, quodlibet</i> } <i>any one (you please).</i>
<i>quivis</i>	<i>quaevīs</i>	<i>quidvīs, quodvīs</i> }
<i>quisque</i>	<i>quaeque</i>	<i>quidque, quodque</i> <i>each, every.</i>

c. In the neuter of the indefinites *quid*-forms are used as nouns, *quod*-forms as adjectives.

309.

Vocabulary.

<i>Aegyptus, -i, f.</i>	<i>Egypt</i> (13, 2).	<i>isthmus, -i, m.</i>	<i>isthmus.</i>
<i>certus, -a, -um,</i>	<i>certain, trust-</i>	<i>Nilus, -i, m.</i>	<i>the Nile.</i>
<i>worthy.</i>		<i>nūper, adv.</i>	<i>[novus], recently.</i>
<i>figūra, -ae, f.</i>	<i>shape, form.</i>	<i>scriptor, -ōris, m.</i>	<i>writer.</i>
<i>fōns, fontis, m.</i>	<i>fountain,</i>	<i>spectō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus,</i>	<i>look at.</i>
<i>source.</i>		<i>tantum, adv.</i>	<i>[tantis], only.</i>
<i>in-cōgnitus, -a, -um,</i>	<i>unknown.</i>	<i>vērus, -a, -um,</i>	<i>true.</i>

310.

DE AFRICA.

1. *Scriptor quidam vetus scripsit, "Āfrica īinsulae est similis."* 2. *Cūvis, qui Āfricae figūram spectābit, hōc esse vērum vidēbitur, nam isthmus angustissimus est inter Asiam et Āfricam.* 3. *Ab aliis scriptōribus veteribus Aegyptus pars Asiae esse habētur.¹* 4. *Antīquis temporibus māxima illius terrae pars incōgnita erat, sed nōn hodiē.* "Semper aliquid novī² ex Āfricā." 5. *Tum dē Nili fontibus nēmō quidquam certī cōgnōverat; nunc eīdem fontēs cuilibet nōtī sunt; nam ā quibusdam virīs audācibus repertī³ sunt.* 6. *Nūper quoddam flūmen*

¹ *Is considered.*

² *See 203.*

³ *Have been discovered.*

Africae māximum cōgnitum¹ est. 7. Quis vestrūm nōmen hūius flūminis dāre potest? — Quis nōmina virōrum illōrum qui dē eō repperērunt?²



311. 1. There were two consuls each year in the Roman state. 2. That boy has something in his left hand. 3. I learned something new³ yesterday. What new thing? 4. Certain soldiers of the five hundred tried to flee, so as not to be taken. 5. We do not fear any one at all of those chiefs. 6. A part of each summer we remain in the country.



LESSON L.

312. Reading Lesson.

[See introductory note to LESSON XXI.]

CICERONIS EPISTULA AD TERENTIAM UXOREM.

ANTE CHRISTUM NATUM XLVI.

⁴ Si valēs, bene est; ego valeō. Nōs neque dē Caesaris adventū neque dē epistulīs, quās Philotīmus habēre dicitur, quidquam certi⁵ habēmus. Si quid⁶ erit certi, faciam⁷ tē statim certiōrem.⁷ Fac⁸ ut valētūdinem tuam cūrēs. Valē.⁹

¹ Has become known.

² Have found out. ³ See 203.

⁴ The Romans often began their letters with the abbreviations of these five words:

S. V. B. E. E. V.

⁵ See 203.

⁶ Regularly used in the sense of aliquid after sī, nē, nisi, num.

⁷ Make more certain = inform.

⁸ Be sure (p. 103, note 1).

⁹ Good-bye.

313.

DE VITIIS HOMINUM.

Iuppiter¹ nōbis duās pērās imposuit: alteram, quae nostrīs vitiīs² complēta est, post tergum nōbis dedit³; alteram, in quā aliōrum vitia continentur, ante pectus nostrum suspendit. Quārē nōn vidēmus ea vitia quae ipsī peccāmus. Sed sī aliī peccant, statim eōs vituperāmus.

314.

A FATHER TO HIS DAUGHTERS.

If you are in good health, it is well. I am in good health. Neither in your⁴ letters, nor in the letters of your mother, has there been anything new at all about the wound which your poor brother is said to have received. If anything new happens,⁵ be sure⁶ to inform me without any⁷ delay. Meanwhile, be sure also to look out for your health. Good-bye.⁶

315.

Vocabulary.

ad-ventus, -ūs, m. [adveniō],

coming, arrival.

con-tineō, -ēre, -tinuī, -tentus

[teneō], contain, hold.

cūrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, care

for, take care.

im-pōnō, -ere, -posuī, -itus

[in], put or place upon.

peccō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, sin,

commit (a fault).

pectus, -oris, n. breast.

pēra, -ae, f. bag, wallet.

quā-rē, conj. wherefore.

statim, adv. immediately.

sus-pendō, -ere, -dī, -sus

[sub], hang up, hang.

tergum, -ī, n. back.

valētūdō, -inis [valeō], f.

state of health, health.

vitium, -ī, n. fault, vice.

vituperō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus,

blame, censure.

¹ See 499.

² Ablative with complēta.

³ Dedit = imposuit.

⁴ 247, a.

⁵ Shall have happened.

⁶ Not singular.

⁷ Ullus is the adjective for any after a negative, sine, etc.

LESSON LI.

Accusative and Infinitive.

INDIRECT DISCOURSE.

316. Learn the future infinitives of **sum** and the model verbs.

317. *Model Sentences.*

DIRECT STATEMENT.

1. **Tū scribis**, *you are writing.*

2. **Epistula scripta est**, *a letter has been written.*

3. **Tū scribēs**, *you will write.*

INDIRECT STATEMENT.

Dicimus tē scribere, *we say that you are writing.*

Putāmus epistulam scriptam esse, *we think that a letter has been written.*

Cōgnōvimus tē scriptūrum esse, *we know you will write.*

a. A comparison of each sentence of the first column with the corresponding sentence of the second column will show what is meant by "Direct Statement" and "Indirect Statement."

b. Compare now each Latin sentence of the second column with the translation. Observe that after the leading verb in the Latin, the accusative and infinitive are employed, and that the accusative is translated by the nominative, and the infinitive by the indicative. Observe also that there is nothing in the Latin corresponding to *that*, which commonly introduces the Indirect Statement in English.

318. Rule.—*Indirect statements follow verbs and other expressions of saying, thinking, knowing, and perceiving, and are expressed by the infinitive with subject-accusative.*

319.

Tenses of the Infinitive.

PRESENT.

<i>dicit</i>	<i>tē scribēre</i> ,	<i>he says that you are writing.</i>
<i>dicet</i>		<i>he will say that you are writing.</i>
<i>dixit</i>		<i>he said that you were writing.</i>
<i>dicit</i>	<i>epistulam scribī</i> ,	<i>he says that the letter is being written.</i>
<i>dicet</i>		<i>he will say that the letter is being written.</i>
<i>dixit</i>		<i>he said that the letter was being written.</i>

FUTURE.

<i>dicit</i>	<i>tē scriptūrum esse</i> ,	<i>he says that you will write.</i>
<i>dicet</i>		<i>he will say that you will write.</i>
<i>dixit</i>		<i>he said that you would write.</i>
<i>dicit</i>	<i>epistulam scriptum iri</i> , ¹	<i>he says that the letter will be written.</i>
<i>dicet</i>		<i>he will say that the letter will be written.</i>
<i>dixit</i>		<i>he said that the letter would be written.</i>

PERFECT.

<i>dicit</i>	<i>tē scripsisse</i> ,	<i>he says that you wrote (have written).</i>
<i>dicet</i>		<i>he will say that you wrote (have written).</i>
<i>dixit</i>		<i>he said that you wrote (had written).</i>
<i>dicit</i>	<i>epistulam scriptam esse</i> ,	<i>he says that the letter was (has been) written.</i>
<i>dicet</i>		<i>he will say that the letter was (has been) written.</i>
<i>dixit</i>		<i>he said that the letter was (had been) written.</i>

¹ More commonly fore ut epistula scribatur, etc.

a. The present infinitive represents an action as *going on* at the time denoted by the leading verb. The future infinitive represents an action as *yet to take place* after the time denoted by the leading verb. The perfect infinitive represents an action as *completed* at the time denoted by the leading verb.

320. Rule. — *The tenses of the infinitive denote present, future, or past time, relatively to the time of the leading verb.*

321.

Vocabulary.

ad-sum, adesse, adfuī, adfu-	pellō, -ere, pepulī, pulsus,
tūrus, be present, be here.	drive away, rout, defeat.
Alexander, -dri, m. <i>Alexander.</i>	sēmentis, -is, f. (sēmenti-),
arbor, -oris, f. <i>tree.</i> — 513, 2.	(acc. -im or -em), sowing.
cantō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, sing.	solvō, -ere, solvī, solūtus,
frigus, -oris, n. <i>cold.</i>	loose, break.
iam, adv. <i>already, now, at</i> <i>last.</i> nōn iam, <i>no longer.</i>	spērō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus [spēs],
in-cipiō, -ere, -cēpī, -ceptus	hope.
[capiō], <i>begin.</i>	tegō, -ere, tēxi, tēctus, <i>cover.</i>
	vēr, vēris, n. <i>spring.</i>

322. 1. Vēr adest; vēre¹ hiems pellitur et frigus solvitur. 2. Vidēmus vēr adesse et vēre hiemem pelli et frigus solvī. 3. Terra nōn iam nive tēcta² est. 4. Vidēmus terram nōn iam nive tēctam esse. 5. Multae avēs in arboribus cantant et aliae mox cantābunt. 6. Nōvimus multās avēs in arboribus cantāre, aliās mox cantātūrās esse. 7. Agricolae arāre et sēmentem facere incēpērunt. 8. Vidēmus agricolās arāre et sēmentem facere incēpisce. 9. Agricola spērat divitiās sibi futūrās esse, et nōs eadem nōbīs ipsīs spērāmus. 10. Este benigni, omnēs dei, agricolis validis, ut contentī sint.

¹ See 84. ² The participle as an adjective, hence *is covered.*

323. 1. The sources of the Nile were unknown in ancient times. 2. It was thought by a certain ancient writer that the sources of the Nile were unknown. 3. The brave Greeks will defeat the barbarians, the army of Darius himself. 4. Alexander said that the Greeks would defeat Darius himself. 5. We think that to no general has greater praise been given than to Alexander. 6. Was not Alexander born¹ three hundred and fifty-six years before the birth of Christ?



LESSON LII.

Fourth Conjugation.—**I**-Verbs.

Audiō (STEM **audi-**), *hear.*

PRINCIPAL PARTS: **audiō**, **audire**, **audīvī**, **audītus**.

324. Learn the present, imperfect, and future indicative, the present and imperfect subjunctive, and the present imperative and infinitive, active and passive, of **audiō** (515).

a. Compare the forms of **audiō** with those of **regō** and **capiō**.

325. 1. **Audiō**, **audiēbam**, **audiam**. 2. **Audīt**, **audiēbat**, **audiet**. 3. **Audītur**, **audiēbātur**, **audiētur**. 4. **Audiar**, **audiāris**. 5. **Audī**, **audire**. 6. **Audīmur**, **audiēbāmur**, **audiēmūr**. 7. **Audīre**, **audīrī**. 8. **Auditīs**, **audiēbātīs**, **audiētīs**. 9. **Audiunt**, **audiuntur**. 10. **Ut audiant**, **ut audīrent**. 11. **Nē audiat**, **nē audīret**. 12. **Audīte**, **audiīminī**.

a. Like **audiō**, inflect the same tenses of **mūniō**, *fortify*, **pūniō**, *punish*, and **veniō**, *come*.

¹ **Nātus est.**

326. 1. He hears, he is heard. 2. He was hearing, he was heard. 3. He will fortify, it will be fortified. 4. They fortify, it is fortified. 5. They were fortifying, they will be fortified. 6. To fortify, to come, to punish. 7. To be fortified, to be punished. 8. Come, fortify, punish. 9. We fortify, we come, we punish. 10. You come, you punish, you are punished. 11. That I may come, that you may fortify, that he may be punished. 12. That he might not be punished, that you might not come.

327.*Vocabulary.*

<i>āer, āeris, m. (acc. āera), air.</i>	<i>mūniō, -ire, -īvī, -ītus, fortify.</i>
<i>aperiō, -ire, aperui, apertus, open.</i>	<i>porta, -ae, f. gate.</i>
<i>cantus, -ūs, m. song, singing.</i>	<i>pūniō, -ire, -īvī, -ītus, punish.</i>
<i>custōdiō, -ire, -īvī, -ītus, guard, protect, defend.</i>	<i>re-periō, -ire, repperi, reper-tus, find, discover.</i>
<i>flōs, flōris, m. flower.</i>	<i>sentiō, -ire, sēnsi, sēnsus, feel, perceive, know (by the senses).</i>
<i>grāmen, -inis, n. grass.</i>	<i>veniō, -ire, vēnī, ventus, come.</i>
<i>lēnīs, -e, mild, gentle.</i>	<i>vestiō, -ire, -īvī, -ītus, clothe. vestiment</i> <i>The Pres. shall be vested.</i>

328. 1. Sermōnem sapientium audire amāmus. 2. Audīmus Hannibalem annō ducentēsimō secundō ante Christum nātum vīctum esse. 3. Lēgātus sē montem ūnum tōtum diem tenuisse dixit. 4. Quāque hiēme quīdam amīcus ad mē venit et duōs aut trēs diēs manet. 5. Vēr terram aperit vestitque grāmine flōribusque. 6. Tum quoque¹ sentimus āera esse lēniōrem. 7. Mox

¹ Observe the difference between quoque, *also*, and quōque, ablative of quisque, *each*.

avēs domōs veterēs reperient, et eārum cantūs in arboribus audientur. 8. Vēre cantum audimus eārum ayium quae hieme audīrī nōn possunt. 9. Hieme tantum est frīgus ut cibus ab eis nōn reperīrī possit. 10. Audīmus duās legiōnēs in Galliam missum irī.

329. 1. I am saying the very¹ same things that you heard from your friend. 2. Did you not say that you had begun sowing? 3. On account of the cold I could not begin. 4. By night a messenger comes to Caesar. 5. He says that a town friendly² to the Romans is guarded by day and night. 6. "The enemy," says he, "strong in number³ of men, is near at hand. 7. The townsmen are fortifying and guarding the town. 8. If you come,⁴ they will open their gates to you. 9. They hope you will come soon with a large force. 10. The danger will be greater if there is any⁵ delay."

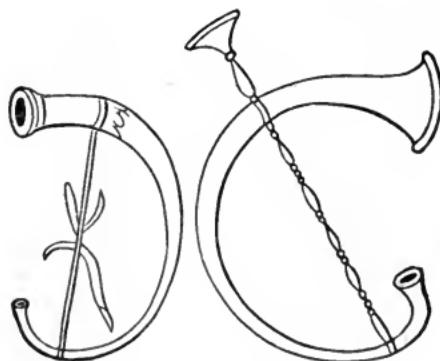
¹ See 306, note 3.

² Amīcus as an adjective.

³ See 168.

⁴ Shall come.

⁵ Ullus.



CORNUA.

LESSON LIII.

Fourth Conjugation.—*Continued.*

SUBJUNCTIVE AFTER VERBS OF FEARING.

330. Learn the perfect, pluperfect, and future perfect indicative, and the perfect and future infinitive, active and passive, of *audiō* (515).

a. Observe that the endings *-ī*, *-istī*, *-it*, etc., are the same in all the conjugations.

331. 1. *Audivit*, *audiverat*, *audiverit*. 2. *Auditus est*, *auditus erat*, *auditus erit*. 3. *Audivērunt*, *audiverant*, *audiverint*. 4. *Audīvistī*, *audita es*. 5. *Audīstis*,¹ *audi-tae estis*. 6. *Auditum est*, *auditum erat*, *auditum erit*. 7. *Audīvimus*, *auditī sumus*. 8. *Audivisse*, *auditus esse*. 9. *Audiī*,² *audieram*, *audierō*. 10. *Auditus sum*, *audi-tus eram*, *auditus erō*. 11. *Auditūrus esse*.

332. 1. He has punished, he has been punished. 2. He had fortified, it had been fortified. 3. You have come, you had come, you will have come. 4. They have fortified, they have punished, they have come. 5. We fortified, we punished, we came. 6. To have fortified, to have punished, to have come. 7. To have been fortified, to have been punished. 8. To be about to open, to be about to find. 9. To be about to be fortified, to be about to be punished.

¹ For *audīvistis*. See 337, *b*.

² For *audīvī*.

333.

Model Sentences.

1. **Timeō ut veniat,** *I fear that he is not coming, or*
 2. **Timeō nē nōn veniat,** *will not come.*
 3. **Timeō nē veniat,** *I fear that he is coming, or will come.*

a. Observe that verbs of fearing are followed by **ut** and **nē** with the subjunctive, and that then **ut** and **nē** seem to exchange meanings: **ut** = *that not*; **nē** = *that*.

b. Observe that in place of **ut**, **nē nōn** may be used with the same meaning, as in 2.

c. Notice that the present subjunctive may be translated as a future.

334.

Vocabulary.

circum-veniō, -ire, -vēni,	nihil, indecl., n. <i>nothing.</i>
-ventus, surround.	sciō, scīre, scīvī, scītus,
folium, -ī, n. <i>leaf.</i>	<i>know, know how.</i>
fortitūdō, -inis, f. [fortis], endurance, <i>fortitude.</i>	sōl, sōlis, m. (no gen. plu.), <i>sun.</i>
molestus, -a, -um, <i>troublsome, tiresome.</i>	tūpis, -e, <i>base, disgraceful.</i>
	vōx, vōcis, f. <i>voice, word.</i>

335. 1. Timēmus ut bonum cōnsilium capiās. 2. Timēmus nē malum cōnsilium capiās. 3. Timēbat ut valērem; timēbat nē aeger essem. 4. Alius alium in pūgnā iuvābat neque timēbant nē ab hostibus circumvenirentur. 5. Lēgāti timuērunt nē frūmentum tōti exercituī praebēri nōn posset. 6. Audīvimus castra ab imperātōre mūnīta esse. 7. Si frīgus hiemis solvī incipiet, et si terra sē aperiet,¹ agricolae sēmentem facient. 8. Scimus aestātem

¹ Sē aperiet = *opens*, i.e. *softens*.

arborēs foliis vestitūram (esse).¹ 9. Scimus quoque āera² vēre³ lēniōrem futūrum.¹ 10. Spērāmus avīs mox adfutūrās et in arboribus cantātūrās. 11. Timēmus nē noster sermō dē vēre, avibus, grāmine, flōribus sit molestissimus, sed quid aliud facere possumus?

336. 1. We know that the Romans were trained in the arts by the Greeks. 2. Flowers are opened by the light of the sun. 3. The lieutenant with a small band guarded the citadel for two days. 4. To know nothing is exceedingly⁴ disgraceful. 5. To know many things is very useful. 6. We fear that the camp will not be fortified. 7. Did you not hear the voice of your father? 8. Those words of yours I have heard. 9. The boy feared that his brother would be punished on account of his laziness.

¹ In the compound forms of the infinitive *esse* is often omitted.

² See 327.

³ See 155.

⁴ See 194, c.



MILITES ROMANI.

LESSON LIV.

Review of the Four Conjugations.

337. The conjugations are distinguished by the vowel before the ending *-re* of the present infinitive active. Thus :

I.	amāre,	characteristic vowel	ā.
II.	monēre,	"	ē.
III.	regere,	"	ē.
IV.	audīre,	"	ī.

a. Note that verbs in *-iō* of the third conjugation have some forms like the fourth. Which are they?

b. In the perfect and cognate tenses, *v* between two vowels is often lost, when contraction may take place : laudāsse for laudāvisse, audīstis for audīvistis, audieram for audīveram.

338. 1. Amāmus, monēmus, regimus, audīmus. 2. Laudant, dēlent, regunt, capiunt, veniunt. 3. Superābam, terrēbam, pōnēbam, capiēbam, audiēbam. 4. Portāvistī, habuistī, posuistī, fūgisti, mūnistī. 5. Parāvērunt, tenuērunt, dēfendērunt, cupiērunt, pūniērunt. 6. Amābit, monēbit, mittet, iaciet, veniet. 7. Fugātur, terrētur, pōnitur, capitur, vestītur. 8. Servāberis, tenēberis, ducēris, iaciēris, vestiēris. 9. Laudārī, praebērī, dīcī, iacī, vestīrī. 10. Ēducāta est, monita est, ēducta est, capta est, pūnīta est. 11. Portāverātis, rīserātis, rēxerātis, cēperātis, audiverātis. 12. Amāsse, amārit, nōsse, audīstī.

339. 1. Thou lovest, thou advisest, thou rulest, thou takest, thou hearest. 2. I shall praise, I shall remain, I shall defend, I shall take, I shall fortify. 3. Fight,

destroy, defend, throw, guard. 4. To have fought, to have destroyed, to have defended, to have thrown, to have guarded. 5. We are praised, we are moved, we are conquered, we are thrown, we are guarded. 6. It has been carried, he has been frightened, she has been led, it has been thrown, he has been heard. 7. He will be saved, he will be held, he will be sent, he will be captured, he will be clothed.

In the following exercises find sentences illustrating the various uses of the subjunctive and infinitive thus far given:

340. 1. *Vēni ut manērem.* 2. *Tam tristēs sumus ut rīdere nōn possīmus.* 3. *Veniēbās nē lugērēmus.* 4. *Dixērunt Mārcum esse sapientem.* 5. *Dux timuit ut militēs venīrent.* 6. *Militēs timent nē hostēs veniant.* 7. *Vōs nōn timētis nē amīci nōn veniant.* 8. *Venient ut maneant.* 9. *Dīcitur¹ rīsisse.* 10. *Dīcitur² eum rīsisse.* 11. *Cōnsul Catilinam, patriae hostem, monuit nē in urbe manēret.* 12. *Cōnsul Catilinam, patriae hostem, monuit nē in urbe manēret.* 13. *Agricola vēr mox adfutūrum^{cōsa} spērat, ut sēmentem faciat.*

341. 1. You have come to stay. 2. He says that you will stay. 3. The boy is so lazy that he cannot learn. 4. The master fears that he will not learn. 5. He stays at home that he may not learn. 6. The senate sent a messenger to the army to carry letters to the consul. 7. Cicero said that there was nothing^{of} certain about the letters. 8. Why did not Jupiter put the wallet that contains our own faults before our breasts, so that we might see them?

¹ Here *dīcitur* is personal; *he is said.*

² Here *dīcitur* is impersonal; *it is said (that).*

LESSON LV.

Derivation.

342. To aid in acquiring a Latin vocabulary, a close observation of related words is very important. Beginning with **270**, the vocabularies have been prepared with a view to help the learner in this direction. The parts of compound words are separated by hyphens (*re-cipiō* [*capiō*]). Related words that have been previously used are put in brackets (*nōbilis* [*nōscō*]). These are not to be considered necessarily as the primitives or originals of the words against which they stand, but as *connected with them in formation from a common root or stem*. English derivatives are indicated by *different type*. In the general vocabulary further attention is given to this subject.

The following groups of words, selected mainly from previous vocabularies, should be carefully studied :

343.*Models.*

1. <i>arma, arms.</i>	<i>armō, arm.</i>
2. <i>flōs, flower.</i>	<i>flōreō, bloom.</i>
3. <i>cūra, care.</i>	<i>cūrō, care for.</i>

a. Give the verbs with their meanings that correspond to the following nouns : *dōnum, gift, culpa, blame, bellum, war, fuga, flight, laus, praise.*

b. Give the nouns with their meanings that correspond to the following verbs : *līberō, set free, pūgnō, fight, spērō, hope, terreō, frighten, vulnerō, wound.*

344.*Models.*

1. <i>audāx, bold.</i>	<i>audācia, boldness.</i>
2. <i>dīligēns, diligent.</i>	<i>dīligentia, diligence.</i>
3. <i>amicus, friendly.</i>	<i>amīcitia, friendship.</i>

a. Give the abstract nouns with their meanings that correspond to the following: *prudēns*, *prudent*; *piger*, *lazy*; *sciēns* (P. of *sciō*), *knowing*; *vīctor*, *victor*.

345.

Models.

1. <i>iuvenis</i> , <i>young</i> .	<i>iuventūs</i> , <i>youth</i> .
2. <i>māgnus</i> , <i>great</i> .	<i>māgnitūdō</i> , <i>greatness</i> .
3. <i>līber</i> , <i>free</i> .	<i>lībērtās</i> , <i>freedom</i> .

a. Give the abstract nouns corresponding to *vir*, *man*, *fortis*, *brave*.

b. Form a noun like *māgnitūdō*, meaning *width*, from *lātus*, *wide*; another from *altus*, *high*, and define it.

c. Form a noun like *lībērtās*, meaning *citizenship*, from *cīvis*, *citizen*.

346.

Models.

1. <i>arō</i> , <i>plough</i> , v.	<i>arātrum</i> , <i>plough</i> , n.
2. <i>ōrnō</i> , <i>adorn</i> .	<i>ōrnāmentum</i> , <i>adornment</i> .
3. <i>rōdō</i> , <i>gnaw</i> .	<i>rōstrum</i> , <i>beak</i> .

a. What is the force of the endings *-trum* and *-mentum* respectively in the above words? Give the meaning of *monumentum* from *moneō*, *remind*.

347.

Models.

1. <i>scribō</i> , <i>write</i> .	<i>scriptor</i> , <i>writer</i> .
2. <i>vincō</i> (vic-), <i>conquer</i> .	<i>vīctor</i> , <i>conqueror</i> .
3. <i>imperō</i> , <i>command</i> .	<i>imperātor</i> , <i>commander</i> .

a. Give the meaning of *dator* from *dō*, *give*; of *doctor* from *doceō*, *teach*.

348.

Models.

1. <i>Āfrica</i> , <i>Africa</i> .	<i>Āfricānus</i> , <i>of Africa</i> , <i>African</i> .
2. <i>Rōma</i> , <i>Rome</i> .	<i>Rōmānus</i> , <i>of Rome</i> , <i>Roman</i> .
3. <i>aurum</i> , <i>gold</i> .	<i>aureus</i> , <i>of gold</i> , <i>golden</i> .
4. <i>faciō</i> , <i>do</i> .	<i>facilis</i> (<i>that may be done</i>), <i>easy</i> .

a. Observe that the ending *-ānus* denotes *of* or *belonging to*, *-eus*, *made of*, and that *-ilis* denotes *capability*. Give the meaning of *oppidānus*, adj., from *oppidum*, *town*; of *nōbilis*, from *nōscō*, *know*. Form an adjective meaning *wooden* from *lignum*, *wood*.

349.

Models.

1. pedes , <i>foot-soldier</i> .	peditātus , <i>body of foot-soldiers, infantry</i> .
2. eques , <i>horseman</i> .	equitātus , <i>body of horsemen, cavalry</i> .

a. What is the meaning of *comitātus* from *comes*, *comrade*? Compare *senex* with *senātus*, and explain the meaning of the latter.

350. Note the force of the prefixes in the following :

ad-ventus (<i>ad-veniō</i> , <i>come to</i> , <i>approach</i> .)	ē-dūcō , <i>lead out</i> .
ad-sum , <i>be near</i> .	ex-pōnō , <i>put or set out, expose</i> .
circum-dūcō , <i>lead around</i> .	im-pōnō [in], <i>put upon, impose</i> .
circum-veniō , <i>come around, surround</i> .	in-struō , <i>build in, instruct</i> .
com-moveō , <i>move completely, disturb, alarm</i> .	prō-cēdō , <i>go before, go forward, advance, proceed</i> .
com-pleō , <i>fill completely, fill up</i> .	prō-pōnō , <i>put before, propose</i> .
con-tineō [<i>com</i> , <i>teneō</i>], <i>hold together, contain</i> .	re-cipiō , <i>take back, receive</i> .
dif-ficilis (for <i>dis-facilis</i> , <i>apart from easy</i>), <i>difficult</i> .	re-dūcō , <i>lead back</i> .
dis-cēdō , <i>go apart, depart</i> .	re-portō , <i>carry back</i> .

NOTE.—Continue in all succeeding vocabularies the study of derivation in this way.

LESSON LVI.

Present and Perfect Participle.

351. Learn the present and perfect participles of the model verbs.

a. Observe that there is no present passive or perfect active participle.

352. Participles are declined like adjectives, and, like them, agree with nouns or pronouns in gender, number, and case. The present participle is declined like **prūdēns** (163) with ablative singular ending in -e, unless used adjectively; the perfect participle like **bonus**.

353. *Model Sentences.*

1. *Fortissimē dīmicāns* { *cadit, he falls*
cadet, he will fall } *fighting most*
bravely.

2. *Tē in urbe manentem vīdī, I saw you while you were*
staying (you staying) in the city.

3. *Urbs diū oppūgnāta nōn capta est, the city, though*
long besieged (having been besieged), was not taken.

4. *Caesar eā rē commōtus in Galliam properāvit, because*
Caesar was moved (having been moved) by this circumstance,
he hastened into Gaul.

5. *Dux vīctus sē recipiet, if the general is defeated (the*
general defeated), he will retreat.

6. *Dōna missa recēpit, he received the gifts which had*
been sent (the gifts sent).

7. *Caesar pīncipem captum Rōmam misit, Caesar took*
a chieftain and sent him (sent a taken chieftain) to Rome.

8. *Gallia est divisa, Gaul is divided.*

The present participle that is translated into English by a Part

140 PRESENT AND PERFECT PARTICIPLE.

The others

- Observe that the present participle represents an action as *going on* at the time denoted by the main verb, as in 1 and 2.
- The perfect participle represents an action as *completed* at the time denoted by the main verb, as in 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7.
- Observe that what the Latin expresses by a participle is often best expressed in English (1) by a clause beginning with *while, though, because, if, etc.*; (2) by a relative clause; (3) by a verb coördinate with one following.
- Observe that a perfect participle used with **sum** may lose its idea of time and become virtually an adjective, as in 8.

354. *Vocabulary.*

com-moveō, -ēre, -mōvi, -mō-
tus, *move, rouse, disturb.* liberō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus [*liber*],
set free, liberate.

contrā, prep. w. acc., *against.* medicus, -ī, m. *physician.*

Fabricius, -ī, m. *Fabricius.* Pyrrhus, -ī, m. *Pyrrhus.* *pirus*

graviter [gravis], adv. *heavily,* re-dūcō, -ere, -dūxi, *ductus,*
severely. lead back.

historia, -ae, f. *history.* venēnum, -ī, n. *poison.*

inter-ficiō, -ere, -fēci, -fectus,
[*faciō*], *kill.* vicinus, -a, -um, *neighboring.*

ira, -ae, f. *anger.* vinciō, -ire, vinxi, *vinctus,*
bind.

355. 1. Fabricius cōsul factus contrā Pyrrhum, rē-
gem quendam, mīssus est. 2. Accidit ut cōsul ipse et
Pyrrhus castra vicīna habērent. 3. Fabricius timēns nē
rēx impetum faceret castra mūnīvit. 4. Dē¹ nocte medi-
cus Pyrrhī ad Fabricium vēnit. 5. "Ego," inquit, "sī
mihi praemium dederis, dominum meum venēnō interfici-
am." 6. "Tū, pessimē,²" inquit Fabricius, "ad tuum
dominum statim vinctus mittēris." 7. Tum medicum

¹ *In.* ² *Miscreant.* See 207.

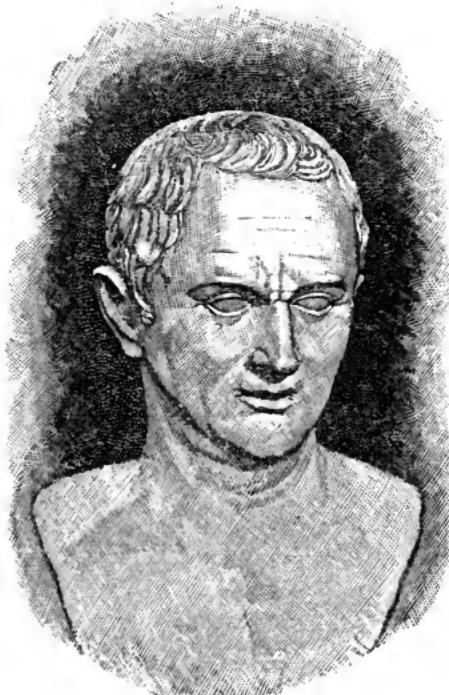
vinctum ad Pyrrhum rēgem redūcī iussit. 8. Sed Pyrrhus
īrā commōtus¹ medicum nōn interfēcit. 9. Nōnne eum
graviter pūnīvit? 10. Historia nōn nārrat medicum ā
Pyrrhō pūnītum esse.

356. 1. The Gauls will attack the Romans while they are fortifying their camp. ² They led their forces out of the camp and drew them ^{up}. 2. In the plain many animals were found which had been killed. 4. Though moved by anger, we shall not fight. 5. Fabricius heard the physician, but ordered him to be bound. 6. If the physician is set free,³ he will be glad. 7. The physician was very glad, because he was set free.

¹ See 353, 3.

² See 353, 7.

³ See 353, 5.



CICERO.

LESSON LVII.

Deponent Verbs.

THE ABLATIVE WITH CERTAIN DEPONENTS.

357. Review the passive voice of the moods and tenses already studied of the model verbs.

358. Deponent verbs are passive in form, but active in meaning. There are deponents of each of the regular conjugations, distinguished, like verbs in the active voice, by the present infinitive. The endings of the infinitive are as follows :

First conjugation . . -ārī Third conjugation . . -ī
 Second conjugation . -ērī Fourth conjugation . -īrī

a. For the method of giving the principal parts of deponent verbs, see the next vocabulary.

359. Deponents are conjugated like the passive of other verbs, with two exceptions : (1) they substitute the future infinitive active for the passive, — **mīrātūrus esse** in place of **mīrātūm īrī**; (2) they have the participles of both voices :

mīrāns, admiring.

mīrātūrus, about to admire.

mīrātūs, having admired.

mīrandūs, to be admired.

a. It has been said (351, *a*) that there is no perfect active participle in Latin; but the perfect participle of deponent verbs is usually active in meaning.

360.

Model Sentences.

1. *Ūtor meā pecūniā, I use my own money.*
2. *Catilīna nostrā patientiā abūtitur, Catiline abuses our patience.*
3. *Dux profectus cum equitātū urbe potitus est, the commander, having set out with cavalry, got possession of the city.*
4. *Lūce sōlis fruimur, we enjoy the light of the sun.*

a. A peculiarity of Latin syntax is illustrated in the above sentences. Certain verbs, which, from their meanings we should expect to be transitive, govern the ablative.

1 2 3 4 5

361. Rule.—*Ūtor, fruor, fungor, potior, vescor, and their compounds, govern the ablative. *all other verbs govern n. acc.**

362.

Vocabulary.

ab-ūtor, -ūti, -ūsus sum,	sequor, sequī, secūtus sum,
abuse.	follow.
fruor, frui, frūctus sum,	ūtor, ūti, ūsus sum, use,
enjoy.	employ.
fungor, fungī, fūctus sum,	SEMI-DEPONENTS.
perform.	audeō, -ēre, ausus sum, dare.
miror, -āri, -ātus sum,	fidō, -ere, fisus sum [fidus],
admire, wonder, wonder at.	trust.
potior, -īri, -ītus sum,	gaudeō, -ēre, gāvīsus sum,
get possession of, get, gain.	rejoice, be glad.
pro-ficiscor, -i, -fectus sum,	soleō, -ēre, solitus sum, be
set out, march, go.	wont, be accustomed.

a. The last four verbs are called *semi-deponents*, because they have only passive forms (with active meanings) in the perfect, pluperfect, and future perfect.

363. 1. Abūsus est tuā patientiā. 2. Medicus venē-
nō nōn ūsus est. 3. Castrīs hostium potītī sumus.
4. Quis sōle et āere nōn fruitur? 5. Tuam vōcēm
sequēmur. 6. Profectus est in Ītaliā. 7. Ausus est
in Ītaliā proficīsci.

364. 1. The children wonder at the flowers. 2. They
were wont to perform tasks. 3. We all rejoiced in that
victory.¹ 4. Having been set free, he rejoiced. 5. They
have dared nothing. 6. The general trusted in the valor
of his soldiers.

365. 1. Quīvis² sermōne sapientium fruitur. 2. Frui-
mur lūce quae ā Deō nōbīs datur. 3. Puerī, bene et
fidēliter fūnc̄tī estis vestrō pēnsō. 4. Nostri secūtī hostis
interfēcērunt māgnūm numerūm. 5. Aliquis ausus est
meīs libris ūtī. 6. Tibi fīsus tuum cōnsilium secūtus sum.
7. Imperātor victōriā militūm gāvisus est. 8. Militēs
itinera tribus diēbūs longiōra facere solitī sunt. 9. Timē-
bam nē puer istīs libris nōn cum cūrā ūterētūr. 10. Lē-
niōre āere frui solitī erāmus. 11. Putāvimus hostis
nostris castrīs potitūrōs esse.

366. 1. The soldiers dared to follow, trusting in their
leader. 2. We see that you have followed bad advice,
and that you will be punished.³ 3. Our men will get
possession of the mountain and the plain. 4. In the
camp were found three hundred hostages, whom the
victors set free. 5. The Romans wondered at the great
stature⁴ of the Germans. 6. The army set out⁵ for⁶ the
territories of the Belgae, and made a march of ten days.

¹ See 132.

⁴ *Size of body.*

² See 308, b.

⁵ Express by a participle.

³ Pūnitūm īrī.

⁶ Use in.

367.

Colloquium.

PATER ET FILIOLUS.

P. Ades, mī filiole, et mihi ostende libellum istum.
little book

F. Eccum, cāre pater, sī libellum Latinum vidēre
here it is cupis.

P. Quod pēnsum tibi hodiē imperāvit praeceptor?
impose teacher

F. Pēnsum dē verbīs dēpōnētibus quae ad coniugā-
tionēs omnīs pēntinent. deponent
belong

P. Quam ob rem sīc appellantur ista verba?
wherefore so

F. Quia fōrmam activam et significātiōnem passīvam
form meaning

plērumque dēposuērunt. Sīc nōs praeceptor docuit.
generally lay aside has taught

P. Quod autem pēnsum in crāstīnum diem imperāvit
praeceptor? but for to-morrow has imposed

F. Ad haec addidit praeceptor alia multa. At tū, mī
pater, Latīnae linguae iam puer studēbās?
but already

P. Certē, filiole, idque vehementer.
right hard

F. Num ego, sī diligenter studuerō, ēruditus ut tū
erō?
learn learned as

P. Vix tam ēruditus. At iam tibi eundum est
dormītum.
to bed now must be going

LESSON LVIII.

Irregular Verbs **volō, nōlō, mālō.**

DATIVE WITH INTRANSITIVE VERBS.

PRINCIPAL PARTS: $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{volō, velle, voluī, be willing, wish, will.} \\ \text{nōlō, nōlle, nōluī [nē, volō], be unwilling, will not.} \\ \text{mālō, mālle, māluī [magis, volō], be more willing,} \\ \quad \text{prefer, would (should) rather.} \end{array} \right.$

368. Learn the conjugation of **volō, nōlō, mālō**, omitting the perfect subjunctive (**519**).

369. 1. *Vult* *venire*; *dicit* *sē* *velle* *venire*. 2. *Nōlunt* *sequī*; *dixērunt* *sē* *nōlle* *sequi*. 3. *Vis* *discere*; *scimūs* *tē* *velle* *discere*. 4. *Voluimus* *scire*. 5. *Nōluistī* *audire*. 6. *Accidit* *ut* *vellet* *custōdīre*. 7. *Dicitur*¹ *hōc* *dōnum* *māluisse*. 8. *Putantur* *voluisse*. 9. *Volēns* *aut* *nōlēns* *illud* *pēnsum* *faciet*. 10. *Māvult* *reducī*. 11. *Nōn* *vultis* *instruī*. 12. *Nōli*² *terrērī*. 13. *Nōlite*² *circumvenīrī*.

370. 1. Do not (*sing.*) fear. 2. Do not (*pl.*) wonder. 3. Do not punish. 4. You wish to be guarded. 5. You (*sing.*) are unwilling to be guarded. 6. He prefers to be set free. 7. He is unwilling to be bound. 8. It happens that he is unwilling to come. 9. We want to enjoy the light. 10. We prefer to perform the task.

¹ *He is said.*

² *Do not.*

371.

Model Sentences.

1. *Iste liber mihi placet māximē, that book of yours pleases me very much.*
2. *Aliquī suis amicīs nocent, some people injure their own friends.*
3. *Lēgibus pārēre dēbēmus, we ought to obey the laws.*
4. *Frātri persuādet ut hōc faciat, he persuades his brother to do this.*

a. Observe that the verbs **placeō**, **noceō**, **pāreō**, and **persuādeō** are intransitive and govern the dative, while the English equivalents are transitive. The same is true of a number of other Latin verbs.

372. Rule. — *Most verbs meaning to favor, please, believe, trust, help, and their opposites, also to persuade, command, obey, serve, resist, pardon, and spare, and the like, govern the dative.*

373.

Vocabulary.

crēdō, -ēre, crēdidi, crēditus,	believe.	placeō, -ēre, placui, placitus,	be pleasing to, please.
faveō, -ēre, fāvi, fautūrus,	favor.	cor-rigō, -ere, -rēxi, -rēctus	
noceō, -ēre, nocui, nocitūrus,	do harm to, injure.	[com, regō], correct.	
parcō, -ere, pepercī, parsus,	spare.	prō-gredior, -gredī, -gressus	
per-suādeō, -ēre, -sī, -suāsus,	persuade. <i>See Gen. Vocab.</i>	sum [gradior], go forward,	
	<i>persuāst.</i>	advance, progress.	
		prōvincia, -ae, f. province.	
		quod, conj. because.	

374. 1. *Cūr mihi persuādēre vultis ut in hortum veniam?* 2. *Tē in hortum venire volumus ut fontēs*

arborēsque videās. 3. Puer ūsus magistrī librīs nihil discēbat. 4. Sua¹ cuīque placent. 5. Isti fābulae crēdere nōn possum. 6. Aliōrum vitia vituperāre mālumus quam nostra corrigere. 7. Mīlītēs urbe potīti neque mulieribus neque liberis pepercērunt. 8. Nōlī amīcōrum patientiā abūti. 9. Et sibi et reī pūblicae nocēbit, sī longius² prōgrediētur. 10. Mīlītēs gāvisī sunt quod urbe cum omni praedā potīti erant.

375. 1. The whole province favored Pompey alone.³
 2. We cannot follow the enemy without great peril.
 3. That night was without a moon, so that we could not see.
 4. Why are you unwilling to perform your tasks?
 5. Why do you wish to injure me, your best friend?
 6. The boy, though often warned, was not wont to correct his faults.
 7. We wish to go forward to the end of the journey.
 8. Any one you please would rather be loved than feared.

¹ *His own (things).* ² See 194, c. ³ See 291.



TESTUDO.

LESSON LIX.

376. Reading Lesson.

ARS MEMORIAE.

Themistocles fuit vir ingenii magni. Olim eruditus homō ad eum vénit artemque memoriae eum docēre voluit. "Haec,¹ inquit, "ars facere potest ut omnia² memoriā³ teneās." Themistocles autem, "Magis," inquit, "mihi tū placēbis, si mē oblīvisci multa² docueris."

377. CERVA ET VITIS.

Olim cerva, quae celerrimē fugiēbat ut vēnātōrum ē manibus sē ēriperet, sub vītem sē condidit. Intereā vēnātōrēs sequentēs, longius prōgrediuntur. Cerva autem nōn iam timēns vēnātōrēs incipiēbat folia vītis carpere. Folia agitantur, quod vident vēnātōrēs et statim reveniunt. Mox sentiunt ibi bēstiam aliquam sub foliis latēre et sagittis cervam vulnerant. Brevi tēmpore misera bēstia vulneribus⁴ moritur, sed moriēns dīcit, "Iūstās dō poenās, nam huīc vīti, quae mē tegēbat, nocēre nōn dēbui.⁵

378. 1. Once upon a time a deer, fleeing swiftly, escaped from the hunters. 2. Hiding under a vine, she nibbled the leaves. 3. But the hunters, who had gone on too far, soon came back. 4. They saw the leaves shake,⁶ and thought something was hiding there. 5. With their arrows they wounded the poor creature. 6. "My punishment is just," says she, while dying, "for by nibbling I hurt the vine which protected⁷ me."

¹ With *ars*.

⁶ *I ought not to have injured.*

² How are *omnia* and *multa* used? ³ See 84. ⁴ See 132.

⁶ Passive infinitive.

⁷ Express by participle of *tegō*.

379.

Vocabulary.

autem, conj. (never the first word), <i>but, however.</i>	iūstus, -a, -um, <i>just.</i>
bēstia, -ae, f. <i>beast, creature.</i>	lateō, -ēre, latūi —, <i>lurk, lie hid.</i>
carpō, -ere, -sī, -tus, <i>pluck, nibble.</i>	morior, morī, mortuus sum, <i>die.</i>
celeriter, adv. <i>swiftly.</i>	obliviscor, -i, oblītus sum, <i>forget.</i>
cerva, ae, f. <i>deer, hind.</i>	re-veniō, -ire, -vēni, —, <i>come back, return.</i>
doceō, -ere, -ui, -tus, <i>teach.</i>	sub, prep. with acc. and abl., <i>up to, under.</i>
dō (dare, etc.) <i>poenās, suffer punishment.</i>	vēnātor, -ōris, m. <i>hunter.</i>
ē-ripiō, -ere, ēripui, ēreptus [rapiō], <i>seize, snatch; sē ēripere, escape.</i>	vītis, -is, f. (vīti-), <i>vine.</i>



LESSON LX.

Clauses introduced by **cum, when.**

380. Learn the pluperfect subjunctive of *sum*, and of the model verbs in the active and passive.

381.

Model Sentences.

1. **Cum Caesar in Galliam vēnit, Aedui Rōmānis amici erant,** when Caesar came into Gaul, the Aeduans were friendly to the Romans.

2. **Id nōs faciēmus, cum tū domum vēneris,** we shall do this when you come (shall have come) home.

3. **Cum frūmentī cōpia in agrīs esset, exercitus pro- fectus est,** when there was an abundance of grain in the fields, the army set out.

4. **Dux, cum castra mūnīta essent, ad hostīs properāvit,** when the camp had been fortified, the commander hastened against the enemy.

a. Observe the mood and tenses in 1 and 2, in the **cum**-clause; then the same in 3 and 4.

382. Rule. — *In a cum-clause expressing time, the verb is in the subjunctive if the tense is the imperfect or pluperfect; otherwise, in the indicative.*

383.

Vocabulary.

ab-eō, -ire, -iī, -itūrus, <i>go from, go away, go off</i> (520).	im-pudēns, -entis [in, not, pu dēns, modest], <i>bold, brazen, impudent.</i>
ali-quandō, adv. [alius], <i>at some time, once</i> [maid.]	iūssū, m. (only abl.), <i>by order.</i>
ancilla, -ae, f. <i>maid-servant,</i>	mūnus, -eris, n. <i>duty, office.</i>
captīvus, -i, m. <i>captive.</i>	post, prep. with acc., <i>after, behind;</i> as adv., <i>afterwards.</i>
ex-clāmō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, <i>cry out, exclaim.</i>	quaerīō, -ere, <i>quaesivi, quae-</i>
hic, adv. <i>here, hereupon.</i>	<i>sītus, ask for, inquire.</i>
re-spondeō, -ēre, -dī, -spōnsus, <i>answer, reply, respond.</i>	

384. 1. Cum iūssī essent dicere, ūnus incēpit. 2. Mīlītēs, cum oppidum cēpērunt, omnīs incolās interfēcērunt. 3. Mīlītēs, cum oppidum cēpissent, omnīs incolās interfēcērunt. 4. Cum eī fābulam nārrārem, subitō rīdēbat. 5. Imperātor nūntiō ^{an pōnētis} duce¹ usus exercitum per silvās dūxit. 6. Captīvus, cum iūssū imperātōris nōmen quaerētur, nihil respondit. 7. Vīctōri nōmen captīvī quaerēntī, nihil est respōnsum.

385.

NĀSICA ET ENNIUS.

Nāsica aliquandō ad poētam² Ennium vēnit et eum quaesīvit. Eī³ quaerēntī ancilla respondit Ennium domi nōn esse. Nāsica sēnsit illam⁴ domini iūssū hōc dixisse

¹ *As guide.*

² *That is, to the house of the poet.*

³ *To him, i.e., Nasica.*

⁴ *That she. See 245, a.*

et Ennium domī esse. Paucis post diēbus, cum ad Nāsīcam vēnisset Ennius et eum quaereret, exclāmat Nāsīca sē domī nōn esse. Tum Ennius, “Quid? ego nōn cōgnōscō,” inquit, “vōcem tuam?” Hic Nāsīca: “Homō es impudēns. Ego, cum tē quaererem, ancillae¹ tuae dicentī tē domī nōn esse crēdidī; tū mihi ipsī nōn crēdis?”

386. 1. When Nasica came to Ennius, the latter² did not wish to see him. 2. Therefore, Ennius wished the maid to say that he was not at home, when Nasica should ask³ for him.⁴ 3. He did not fear that Nasica would not believe the maid. 4. Did the maid perform her duty in⁵ obeying her master? 5. When Nasica had asked for his friend, the poet, he went away.⁶ 6. He went away wondering.

¹ Depends on crēdidī (372),
and has dīcentī in agreement
with it.

² See 100. c.

³ Plup. subjunctive.
⁴ Sē, not eum. ⁵ Omit.

⁶ abiit.



CALCEI.

LESSON LXI.

Ablative Absolute.

387.

Model Sentences.

1. **Ventō** fa-
vente, **nāvis** in por-
tum **vēnit**, a red box { *the wind favoring,*
when the wind favored,
with a favoring wind, } *the ship came*
into port.

2. **Cōnsul**, **pāce**
factā, **Rōmam** **vē-**
nit, a red box { *peace having been made,*
when (or after) peace
had been made,
because peace had been
made,
having made peace, } *the consul came*
to Rome.

3. **Tē** duce hos-
tis **vincēmus**, a red box { *you (being) leader,*
since you are our leader,
if you are our leader,
under your leadership,
with you for a leader, } *we shall defeat*
the enemy.

4. **Augustus**,
Cicerōne **cōnsule**,
nātus a red box { *Cicero (being) consul,*
when C. was consul,
in the consulship of C., } *Augustus was*
born.

a. Observe that in 1 and 2 a noun and a participle are put in the ablative to express the time, cause, or some other circumstance of the action of the main verb. In 3 and 4 the participle is wanting, as the verb **sum** has no present participle. In 3 a noun and a pronoun are used; in 4, two nouns. An adjective and a noun may be used in the same way.

b. Observe that the noun or pronoun in the ablative is never the same as the subject or object of the main verb. The words in the ablative are cut off grammatically from the rest of the sentence, hence this ablative is called the **ABLATIVE ABSOLUTE**.

388. Rule. — *The ablative absolute is used to express the time, cause, condition, or some other circumstance of the action of the main verb.*

c. Observe the various renderings of the ablative absolute. The literal translation is given first in each case, but this ought seldom or never to be done in rendering Latin into English, except to show that the construction is understood.

d. In the second sentence notice the difference between the Latin and English idioms. We may say, *the consul, having made peace, came to Rome*; but the Latin has no perfect participle corresponding to *having made*, therefore, the perfect *passive* participle must be used in the ablative with *pāce*. The same idea might be expressed by a clause with *cum*.

e. From the nature of deponent verbs (passive form with active meaning), it will be seen that the English perfect active participle (*having made*, etc.) can be directly expressed in Latin, only when there is a deponent verb of the right meaning : *Caesar having set out, Caesar profectus*.

389.

Vocabulary.

ā-gnōscō, -ere, -gnōvī, -gnitus	ex-spectō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus,
[ad], recognize.	await, wait for, expect.
ante, prep. w. acc., before.	Germānus, -ī, m. a <i>German</i> ,
Catō, -ōnis, m. <i>Cato</i> .	glōria, -ae, f. <i>glory, fame, renown</i> .
co-hortor, -ārī, -ātus sum	Marius, -ī, m. <i>Marius</i> .
[com], exhort, urge, encourage.	oc-cidō, -ere, -cidi, -cīsus
cōficiō, -ere, -fēcī, -fec-	[ob, caedō, cut], slay, kill.
tus [faciō], accomplish, finish.	signum, -ī, n. <i>sign, signal, standard</i> .

390. 1. Hannibal, montibus superātis,¹ in Ītaliā vēnit. 2. Hannibal, visō frātris occisi capite, “Āgnōscō,”

¹ Having passed over.

The part. agreement to be seen
in noun does not agree

inquit, “fōrtūnam Carthāginis.” 3. Equitēs, equīs incitātis, impetum fēcērunt. 4. Caesar militēs paucis vōcibus cohortātus, signum proeli dedit. 5. Labiēnus, monte occupātō, nostrōs exspectābat. 6. Labiēnus, cum montem occupāvisset, nostrōs exspectābat. 7. Catōne mortuō, nūlla iam¹ fuit rēs pūblica. 8. Hōc oppidum, paucis dēfēndēntib⁹² Caesar expūgnāre nōn potuit. 9. Belgae māgnā in bellō glōriā³ potītī putābant sē fēliciter dimicātūrōs. 10. Cōnsiliis eōrum cōgnitī Caesar castra mōvit, et māgnō⁴ itinere factō eōs fugāvit.

391. 1. We shall be victors under the leadership of Caesar. 2. Caesar was wont to encourage his mēn before a battle in a few words. 3. After hostages had been given, peace was made with the Gauls. 4. Since the war was finished, Caesar returned into Hither Gaul. 5. In the consulship of Marius the Germans were defeated in a great battle. 6. When Marius⁵ had been made consul, he defeated the Germans in a great battle. 7. The brave soldier, having performed⁶ his duty, did not fear blame.

¹ Nūlla iam = no longer any.

⁵ Latin order: *Marius, when*

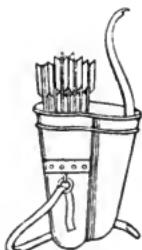
² Translate *though*, etc.

^{he, etc.}

³ See 361.

⁴ *Forced.*

⁶ Why not in the ablative?



PHARETRA CUM SAGITTIS.

LESSON LXII.

392. Reading Lesson.

GALLIA PACATA.

Omni Galliā pācātā, tanta hūius bellī fāma ad barbarōs perlāta est ut ab Germānīs, quī trāns Rhēnum incolēbant, mitterentur lēgātī ad Caesarem, quī sē obsidēs datūrōs pollicēbantur, nam timēbant nē Caesar suam terram vāstāret. Quōs lēgātōs Caesār, quod¹ in Ītaliā prope-rābat, initā proximā aestātē² ad sē revertī iussit. Ipse, legiōnibus in hīberna ductīs, in Ītaliā profectus est. His rēbus^{questiōnēs} gestīs ex litterīs³ Caesaris supplicātiō diēs quīndecim dēcrēta est, quod⁴ ante id tempus accidit nūllī.

Deīn is here used as an adjective.

393. 1. So great was Caesar's last victory that after the battle had been fought⁵ all the Gauls gave hostages. 2. After Further Gaul was subdued, Caesar set out for Hither Gaul, and the army returned to winter quarters. 3. When summer had begun,⁶ the deputies returned to Caesar. 4. "Have you," said he, "done those things which I ordered?" 5. They replied that they had obeyed all his orders. 6. So great was the joy at Rome on account of Caesar's victories that a thanksgiving was dēcreed.

¹ Not the relative.

³ On account of the despatches.

² The next summer having begun=at the beginning of the next summer; marks the time of revertī.

⁴ The relative is neuter, because it refers to a clause.

⁵ Use a form of faciō.

⁶ Express in two ways.

394.

Vocabulary.

dē-cernō, -ere, -crēvī, -crētus,	ob, prep. w. acc., <i>on account of.</i>
decide, determine, decree.	pācō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [pāx], <i>make quiet, subdue.</i>
hiberna, -ōrum, n. (pl.)	per-ferō, -ferre, -tulī, -lātus, <i>spread abroad (521).</i>
[hiems], winter quarters (castra understood).	polliceor, -ērī, -itus sum, <i>promise.</i>
imperātum, -ī, n. [imperō, command], order, com- mand.	re-vertor, -ī, revertī, reversus (deponent in pres., impf. and [incola], dwell; <i>inhabit.</i> habit fut.), turn back, return.
in-colō, -ere, -coluī, —	supplicātiō, -ōnis, f. <i>thanks- giving.</i>
in-ēō, -ire, -ii, -itus, go in, begin (520).	—————

LESSON LXIII.

Compounds of Sum.

DATIVE WITH COMPOUNDS.—DATIVE OF SERVICE.

395. *Possum* has been already treated in LESSON XLVII. The other compounds of *sum* are inflected like *sum*, except *prōsum*. *Prōsum* is compounded of *prōd* (old form of *prō*, *for*) and *sum*. The *d* of *prōd* is retained before *e*. See 517, 518.

396.

Model Sentences.

1. *Ipse dux suis militibus aderat, the general himself helped his soldiers.*
2. *Quis equitātūi praeftuit? who was in command of the cavalry?*
3. *Caesar decimae legiōnis peditēs equis imposuit, Caesar mounted the foot-soldiers of the tenth legion on horses.*

a. Observe in the model sentences illustrations of a common use of the dative. Many verbs compounded with certain prepositions are intransitive in Latin, and govern the dative. The corresponding English verbs are often transitive.

397. Rule. — *Many verbs compounded with ad, ante, con, in, inter, ob, post, prae, prō, sub, and super, govern the dative.*

a. All the compounds of **sum**, except **absum** and **possum**, govern the dative.

b. The dative governed by these verbs does not depend upon the preposition in the compound, but is the indirect object of the compound verb.

398. *Model Sentences.*

1. **Militēs ibi erant praesidiō**, the soldiers were there as a defence (for a defence).

2. **Cui bonō est?** whose advantage is it? (to whom is it for an advantage?).

3. **Hunc librum magister mihi praemiō dedit**, this book the master gave me as a reward (for a reward).

a. Observe that the datives **praesidiō**, **bonō** (used as a noun), and **praemiō** indicate the *end* or *purpose*, that for which something *serves*. Hence this dative is called the **DATIVE OF SERVICE**.

399. Rule. — *The dative is used with **sum** and a few other verbs to show that for which a thing serves.*

a. This dative may be accompanied by another dative, as in 2 (**cui**), and 3 (**mihi**), of the person or thing affected, the ordinary indirect object (28).

400.*Vocabulary.*

Athēniēnsis , -is, m. (Athē- niēnsi-) [Athēnae], <i>an Athenian.</i>	bellum inferre , <i>make war upon</i> , with dat. (521).
auxilium , -i, n. [augeō], <i>help, aid</i> ; plu. <i>auxiliaries.</i>	mōs , -ōris, m. <i>custom, manner.</i>
in-ferō , -ferre, -tuli, inlātus (ill-), <i>bring upon, cause;</i>	per , prep. w. acc., <i>through.</i>
	praesidium , -i, n. <i>protection, defence.</i>
	schola , -ae, f. <i>school.</i>

COMPOUNDS OF **SUM.**

ab-sum , -esse, āfūi , āfutūrus , <i>be away, be absent, with ā or ab and abl.</i>	ob-sum , -esse, -fūi, —, <i>be against, injure, hinder.</i>
dē-sum , -esse, -fūi, -futūrus, <i>be from, be wanting, lack, fail.</i>	prae-sum , -esse, -fūi, —, <i>be before, be at the head of, command.</i>
in-sum , -esse, -fūi, —, <i>be in, be among.</i>	prō-sum , prōdesse , -fūi, -fu- tūrus, <i>be for, be useful to, benefit.</i>
inter-sum , -esse, -fūi, -futūrus, <i>be among, be present.</i>	super-sum , -esse, -fūi, —, <i>be over, be left over, survive.</i>

401. 1. Pater timet nē quid¹ mali filiō accidat.
2. Barbari populō Rōmānō bellum inferēbant. 3. Nōn
scholae² sed vītae discimus. 4. Iste liber, quem tū
mihi proficiscenti dedisti, per tōtum iter fuit mihi vo-
luptāti. 5. Quis praefuit equitātūi quem Aeduī Caesari
auxiliō miserant? 6. Labiēnus, hōc locō occupātō,
māgnūm hostibus terrōrem intulit. 7. Pauci Graecōrum
Athēniēnsibus māgnō in periculō vēnērunt auxiliō.

402.

DE AMICITIA.

In vērā amīcitīā māgnūm inest praesidium. Amīcus
vērus adest amīcō neque deerit in periculō. Amīcō prō-

¹ See 312, note 6.

² For school.

desse dulce est, amicō deesse turpe. Amīcus fidus nōn aberit ab amicō in malā fōrtūnā. Mōrēs malī amicitiae obsunt. Inter hominēs malōs vēra amicitia nōn ~~inter~~est. Cicerō cōnsul, cum reī pūblicae praeesset, amicīs multum ~~ad~~ prōfuit. Multae epistulae Cicerōnis et ēius amicōrum supersunt. Prōdeste amicīs. Amicīs este in periculō praeesiō.

403. 1. In Hannibal there was great foresight and bravery. 2. He was long absent from his own country, making war upon the Romans. 3. He commanded armies in Spain and Italy. 4. He was present at many battles, and was a terror¹ to the Romans. 5. He benefited his country in many ways.² 6. But his enemies in his own land injured him. 7. Scipio defeated him in battle in Africa. 8. He survived this battle many years. 9.³ His name will never lack renown.

¹ For a terror.

² Things. See 168.

³ Turn the sentence round:
renown will never be wanting.



CURRUS.

LESSON LXIV.

The Irregular Verb *eō, go.*PRINCIPAL PARTS : *eō, īre, īvī (ii), itūrus.*

EXPRESSIONS OF PLACE.—ABLATIVE OF SEPARATION.

404. Learn the conjugation of *eō*, except the perfect subjunctive, the gerund, and supine. (520.)

a. The root is *i*; observe where it is changed to *e* in the present indicative and subjunctive, and in the present participle.

405. The following prepositions, which take the ablative, have been used in preceding exercises :

ā (ab), <i>away, from; by.</i>	ē (ex), <i>out of, from.</i>
cum , <i>with.</i>	prō , <i>before, for.</i>
dē , <i>from, concerning.</i>	sine , <i>without.</i>

a. These are the common prepositions that take the ablative. Most other prepositions take the accusative; but **in** and **sub** are sometimes followed by the ablative, sometimes by the accusative.

b. **In** after verbs expressing *motion* has the meanings *into, to, towards, for, against*, and takes the accusative.

c. **In** after verbs expressing *rest* has the meanings, *in, on, at*, and takes the ablative.

d. **Sub**, *under, up to*, after verbs expressing motion, takes the accusative; after verbs expressing rest, takes the ablative.

406.

Models.

1. { in oppidō, in the town. in Italīā, in Italy.	Athēnīs, at or in Athens. Arpīnī, at or in Arpinum. Carthāgīnī, at or in Carthage. Rōmae, at or in Rome.
2. { ad flūmen, to the river. in urbem, into the town. in Italiam, to or into Italy.	Athēnās, to Athens. Rōmam, to Rome.
3. { ex agrīs, from the fields. ex Italīā, from Italy.	Athēnīs, from Athens. Rōmā, from Rome.

a. All the above ways of expressing place have been illustrated in preceding lessons, and are familiar to the learner, except the last (*Athēnīs*, *Rōmā*). Observe that in the first column a preposition is used in every expression of place, while in the second column (names of towns only) no preposition is used.

b. Again, observe in the first column how (1) place *where* is expressed, (2) place *whither*, (3) place *whence*, and compare, group by group, with the second column.

407. Rule for names of towns:

1. Place *where* is expressed by the locative.
2. Place *whither* is expressed by the accusative without a preposition.
3. Place *whence* is expressed by the ablative without a preposition.

a. *Domus*, *home*, and *rūs*, *the country*, have the construction of names of towns. So also names of small islands.

with in except

small islands & domus

names of towns

408.

Paradigm.

domī, at home.
domum, (to) home.
domō, from home.

rūrī, in the country.
rūs, to, into the country.
rūre, from the country.

409.

Vocabulary.

Alpēs, -ium, f. (Alpi-), the Alps.
arceō, -ēre, -cui, —, keep off.
avārus, -a, -um, greedy, rapacious, avaricious.
careō, -ēre, -ui, -itūrus, lack, be in want of.
dē-fensor, -ōris, m. defender.
ex-eō, -ire, -ii, -itus, go out.
in-eō, -ire, -ii, -itus, go in, enter on.

mēnsis, -is, m. (mēnsi-), month.
nāscor, -i, nātus sum, be born.
red-eō, -ire, -ii, -itus [re-], go back, return.
rēgnū, -i, n. kingdom, throne.
spoliō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, deprive, rob, despoil.
trāns-eō, -ire, -ii, -itus, go over, cross.
vacuus, -a, -um, destitute of.

410. 1. Voluērunt ire Corinthum. 2. Nōlunt exire Athēnīs. 3. Māvult redire Carthāginem. 4. In urbem ibunt. 5. Eunt Corinthō. 6. It ex urbe. 7. Iērunt domum. 8. Dixērunt sē domum itūrōs. 9. Redeunt rūs. 10. Dicit mē rūs itūrum. 11. Timet ut eant domum.

411. 1. We shall go to Rome. 2. They will return from Gaul. 3. He crossed. 4. He says he crossed. 5. They enter. 6. He entered. 7. We are unwilling to enter. 8. Don't return to the city. 9. Remain at Carthage. 10. You were returning from the country. 11. They fear that he will return to the country.

412.*Model Sentences.*

1. **Hōc mē liberā periculō**, free me from this danger.
2. **Hīc homō cibō caret**, this man is in want of food.
3. **Germānī Rōmānōs ā finibus suis arcēbant**, the Germans kept the Romans off from their lands.

a. Observe the use of the ablative to denote that from which there is freedom, removal, or separation, or that which is lacking. The ablative so used answers the question from what? of what? and is called the ABLATIVE OF SEPARATION. The ablative of place whence, with or without a preposition, is an ablative of separation.

413. Rule. — *Words signifying privation, removal, or separation are followed by the ablative, with or without a preposition.*

1. **Lēgātī Rōmā missī Carthāginem iērunt.**
2. **Hunc ille deus ā suis āris arcēbit.**
3. **Cum Miltiadēs īsulam quandam nōn posset expūgnāre, rediit Athēnās.**
4. **Alexander, patre mortuō, rēgnūm iniit.**
5. **Istā cūrā liberātus gaudēbō omnibus cum cīvibus.**
6. **Alpēs ante Hannibalem cum exercitū trānsiit nēmō.**
7. **Urbs dēfēnsōribus vacua fuit.**
8. **Avārī mīlitēs ārās spoliāvērunt dōnīs.**
9. **Helvētiī ē suis finibus exīre voluērunt.**
10. **Duōbus itineribus domō exīre poterant.**

415. 1. We removed from the city into the country.
 2. When we had remained two months in the country we returned home. 3. The goddess will keep the Romans from her temple. 4. My boy, that horse lacks grain and water. 5. Cicero was born at Arpinum, in Italy.

Was. Yen... may be this man.

6. From Arpinum he removed to Rome, in which city he was educated. 7. Caesar says that he will go with the tenth legion alone. 8. My friend lacked money.

416.

Colloquium.

TITYRUS ET MELIBOEUS.

T. Aliquis iānuam pulsat. *Ī*, puer, aperi iānuam.
door knock

[*Meliboeus tristī vultū passibus tardīs introit.*] steps slow enter

Salvē, amīcē, diū mē nōn adistī. Cūr iste tuus vultus
how do you do have visited
tristis?

M. Ēheu! mī Tityre, abeō ē meā patriā.
go away

T. Cūr abis? Quō abibis? Nōlī relinquere haec arva
fields
dulcia.
pleasant.

M. Quid tibi vīs? Meōs agrōs militibus impiīs dōnāvit
what would you have me do wicked give
Octāviānus. Māgna pars gregum interiit. Ipse periī.
flocks have perished. am undone

T. Minimē, amīcē; adī ad Octāviānum; ille est benīgnus,
neque vult tē perire. Tū agrōs recipiēs.
to be ruined

M. Parvae spēs mihi sunt redeundi; tamen ibō, ut tū
of returning
monēs; Octāviānō ad pedēs mē prōiciam.
will throw

T. Et redibis in agrōs tuōs; redibit pāx aurea. Valē,
mī Meliboe, es bonō animō.
be of good courage

M. Et tū valē, bone Tityre.

LESSON LXV.

Sequence of Tenses.—Indirect Questions.

417. Learn the perfect subjunctive of the model and irregular verbs, except *ferō* and *fiō*.

418. *Model Sentences.*

1. **Audiō** ubi sit — ubi fuerit, *I hear where he is — where he has been, or was.*

2. **Audiam** ubi sit — ubi fuerit, *I shall hear where he is — where he has been, or was.*

3. **Audiverō** ubi sit — ubi fuerit, *I shall have heard where he is — where he has been, or was.*

4. **Audiēbam** ubi esset — ubi fuisset, *I was hearing where he was — where he had been.*

5. **Audīvī** ubi esset — ubi fuisset, *I heard where he was — where he had been.*

6. **Audiveram** ubi esset — ubi fuisset, *I had heard where he was — where he had been.*

a. The tenses of the indicative mood are grouped in two classes. (1) Those of the first group above, the present, future, and future perfect, are called *primary tenses*. (2) Those of the second group, the imperfect, perfect, and pluperfect, are called *secondary tenses*. Observe now the tenses of the subjunctive: in the first group the present and perfect; in the second group the imperfect and pluperfect.

419. Rule. — *A primary tense in the main clause is followed by the present or perfect subjunctive in the dependent clause, and a secondary tense by the imperfect or pluperfect subjunctive.*

a. The principle of the sequence of tenses has been already partially illustrated in preceding lessons.

420.

Model Sentences.

DIRECT QUESTIONS.

1. **Quis es?** *who are you?*

2. **Ubi erāmus?** *where were we?*

3. **Cūr profectus est?** *why did he set out?*

4. **Quem vidisti?** *whom have you seen?*

INDIRECT QUESTIONS.

Sciō quis sis, *I know who you are.*

Sciēbam ubi essēmus, *I knew where we were.*

Quaesiērunt cūr profectus esset, *they asked why he had set out.*

Sciō quem videris, *I know whom you have seen.*

a. Compare each of the sentences in the left-hand column with the corresponding one on the right. Observe that each dependent clause in the right-hand column begins with an interrogative word, and contains the substance of a question, though not a question in form. Such dependent clauses are called INDIRECT QUESTIONS. Observe the mood and how it is translated.

421. Rule.—*The verb of an indirect question is in the subjunctive.*

a. The commonest interrogative words introducing indirect questions are **quis**, *who?* **cūr**, *why?* **num**, *whether?* **ubi**, *where?* **quō**, *whither?* **unde**, *whence?* **quot**, *how many?*

b. **Num** in a direct question expects the answer *no*, as **nōnne** expects the answer *yes*. It must commonly be left untranslated: **num manibus ambulās?** *do you walk on your hands?* or, *you don't walk on your hands, do you?* In an indirect question **num** means *whether*, without definite expectation.

abīcō abīcīre, abīcī, iectus
throw off down.

422.

Vocabulary.

cachinnō, -āre, —, —, inter-rogō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus,
laugh out loud. ask, inquire, question.
dolor, -ōris, m. pain, grief. num, adv., whether. 421, b.
īferi, -ōrum, m. (pl. of ī-
-ferus), inhabitants of the quot, indecl. how many?
lower world. stultus, -a, -um, foolish.
undē, adv. whence, where from. tot, indecl. so many. *turn so m*

interrogō, ask a question, inquire, and nearly limited to that
sense; followed by the accusative of the person.

quaerō, ask a question, ask for; also, seek to gain, seek to
know, search into; followed by the ablative of the person
with ā (ab), dē, ē (ex).

423. 1. Unde veniēbant tot militēs? 2. Amīcus ā
mē quaesīvit unde venīrent tot militēs. 3. Ille puer
parentibus nōn voluptātī,¹ sed semper erit dolōrī. 4. Dīc
mihi num Alexander ā proeliis semper abierit vīctor.
5. Flūmen ab urbe abest octō milia passuum. 6. Quot
cīvitātēs sunt in armīs? 7. Caesar quaesīvit quot cīvi-
tātēs essent in armīs. 8. Magister interrogāvit quis
esset īferōrum deus. 9. Hīc² quīdam puer stultissimus
cachinnābat. 10. Labiēnus militēs cohortātus prōgressus
est ut vidēret quō in locō barbarī flūmen trānsīrent.
11. Equitātus Caesari auxiliō missus, bello cōfectō,
domum revertit. 12. Num templā spoliāsse prōfuit
prīncipibus avāris quī exercituī praeſuērunt?

424. 1. Tell me what you have in your right hand.
2. Nasica asked a man whether he had been accustomed
to walk on his hands. 3. Do you know why he thus
questioned him? 4. Because his hands were like horn.

¹ See 399.

² Hereupon = adv.

5. We know why he is laughing aloud, why he has been wanting. 6. Do you not wonder why we have been praised? 7. They wondered whether he had been admonished. 8. Caesar asks the captives how many of the enemy there are.



LESSON LXVI.

The Irregular Verbs *ferō* and *fiō*.

PRINCIPAL PARTS: { *ferō*, *ferre*, *tulī*, *lātus*, *bear*, *carry*, *endure*.
 { *fiō*, *fieri*, *factus sum*, *be made*, *become*.

425. Learn the conjugation of *ferō* and *fiō*, omitting the gerund and supine (521, 520).

a. Observe in the compounds of *ferō*, as they occur, the change that many prepositions undergo: *ab* + *ferō* becomes *auferō*; *ex* + *ferō*, becomes *efferō*, etc.

b. *Fiō* is the passive of *faciō*. The *i* is long, except in *fit*, and when followed by *er*.

426.

Vocabulary.

<i>ab-dūcō</i> , - <i>ere</i> , - <i>dūxi</i> , - <i>ductus</i> , <i>lead off</i> , <i>abduct</i> .	<i>cōn-ferō</i> , - <i>ferre</i> , - <i>tulī</i> , <i>conlātūs</i> * (coll.), [com] <i>bring together</i> , <i>collect</i> .
<i>ad-ferō</i> (aff-), - <i>ferre</i> , <i>attulī</i> (adt), <i>adlātus</i> (all-), <i>bear</i> <i>to</i> , <i>bring</i> .	<i>ef-ferō</i> , - <i>ferre</i> , <i>extulī</i> , <i>ēlātus</i> [ex], <i>bear out</i> , <i>carry forth</i> .
<i>apud</i> , prep. w. acc., <i>with</i> , <i>among</i> .	<i>ferōx</i> , -ōcīs, <i>fierce</i> , <i>savage</i> .
<i>au-ferō</i> , - <i>ferre</i> , <i>abstulī</i> , <i>ablā-</i> <i>tus</i> [ab(s)], <i>bear off</i> , <i>carry</i> <i>away</i> .	<i>labor</i> , -ōris, m. <i>labor</i> , <i>toil</i> .
<i>cāsus</i> , -ūs, m. [cadō], <i>a fall-</i> <i>ing</i> , <i>chance</i> , <i>misfortune</i> , <i>loss</i> .	<i>mūtō</i> , -āre, -āvi, -ātus, <i>change</i> , <i>patienter</i> , adv. <i>patiently</i> .
	<i>Plūtō</i> , -ōnis, m. <i>Pluto</i> , <i>god of</i> <i>the lower world</i> .
	<i>Prōserpina</i> , -ae, f. <i>Proserpine</i> , <i>daughter of Ceres</i> .

427. 1. Fert, ferunt. 2. Fit, fiunt. 3. Ferre, fieri.
 4. Auferet, auferētur. 5. Contulerant, conlātī erant.
 6. Abstulī, abstulērunt. 7. Fīmus, fiet. 8. Tulisse,
 factus esse. 9. Efferunt, ēlātī sunt. 10. Dicunt sē
 auxilium adlātūrōs esse. 11. Hae puellae fiunt dili-
 gentiōrēs illis puerīs. 12. Eis labor fiet voluptātī.

428. 1. They become consuls. 2. They are bearing
 arms. 3. He will carry away money. 4. He says he
 has carried away money. 5. We have brought together
 corn. 6. Bring shields for defense. 7. Take care¹ to
 become good. 8. He took care to become good.

429. 1. Ferte patienter labōrēs. 2. Ferte patienter
 quae mūtārī nōn possunt. 3. Nōlite cupere id quod fieri
 nōn potest. 4. Nēmō nāscitur sapiēns, nēmō cāsū fit
 bonus. 5. Cum imperātor auxilium militibus dēfessis
 attulit, omnēs gāvisi sunt. 6. Auxiliō ab imperātōre
 militibus dēfessis adlātō, omnēs gaudēbant. 7. Frū-
 mentō in ūnum locum conlātō ūsus est Caesar. 8. Apud
 veterēs Rōmānōs ex agricolis fiēbant cōsulēs. 9. “Be-
 nignum rēgem,” inquit deūs, “nōn tulistis, nunc ferōcem
 ferte.” 10. Interrogāvit quot ex cīvibus factī essent militēs
 et num multī proeliō interessent et superessent.

430. 1. We shall learn to bear our good fortune
 well. 2. They bore with patience that which they could
 not change. 3. The inhabitants carried their all² with
 them out of the town. 4. The soldiers carried away all
 the booty from the captured town. 5. Who will³ cross
 yonder river with me? 6. He asks who will cross yonder

¹ *Fac ut.* See 312, note 8.

² *Omnia sua.*

³ *Is willing.*

river with him? 7. Tell me why Pluto led off Proserpine. 8. He led her off that she might become his wife.^x 9. I know not where¹ so many birds come from.¹ 10. Keep them off from my vines, so that they may not do harm.

431.

Colloquium.

SOCRATES ET RHADAMANTHUS.

R. Tū, nisi fallor, es Sōcratēs, ille Athēniēnsis.
unless I am mistaken

S. Rēctē dīcis. Ego sum Sōcratēs, filius, ut ferunt,
Sōphroniscī. as say

R. Cūr dīcis *ut ferunt?* Nōnne rē vērā es filius illius?
in truth

S. Ipse quidem nēsciō, O Rhadamanthe, cūius sim
filius. indeed not know am

R. Num mē lūdis, Sōcratēs? Cavētō. Nōnne tē
sapientem dixit ūrāculum?
mock beware oracle

S. Ita est; sed quā rē nōn intellegō, nisi quia mē ipse
yes understand
insciūm perspiciō.
ignorant see plainly

R. Quō modo aetātem dēgisti?
how pass

S. Māgnā ex parte loquēbar māximēque dē virtūte
for the most part I used to talk especially
quaerēbam.
inquired.

R. Mihi dē virtūte explicātō, Sōcratēs; per breve
tempus tibi aurēs praebēbō.

S. Eheu! Rhadamanthe, istiūs reī sum īscius, nam
alas
mihi explicārē poterat nēmō.
was able no one

¹ Where . . . from = unde.

R. Minimē sapiēns, Sōcratēs, tū mihi vidēris. At quid hōc locō tibi est in animō facere? seem but

S. Ante omnia, sī vidēbitur, cum Homērō velim et seem good I should like Ulixe et aliis clārissimis Graeciae principibus loquī. to talk.

R. Apage igitur ad istās mānēs.
be off then shades



LESSON LXVII.

The Subjunctive in Relative Clauses.

CUM CAUSAL AND CONCESSIVE.

432.

Model Sentences.

1. Gallī lēgātōs misērunt qui pācem peterent, the Gauls sent deputies to sue for (who should sue for) peace.

2. Quis est tam ineptus qui hōc crēdat? who is so silly as to believe (who believes) this?

3. Nihil est quod tē dēlectāre possit, there is nothing that can delight you.

4. O quanta vis vēritātis, quae sē dēfendat! O how great the power of truth which (since it) defends itself!

a. Observe in 1 and 2 that the relative clause has precisely the same meaning as if *ut* were used in place of *qui*. In 1 the clause is one of *purpose*, in 2, of *result*.

b. Observe in 3 that the relative clause *characterizes* the antecedent. In such cases the antecedent is usually *indefinite* or *general*.

c. Observe in 4 that the relative clause denotes *cause* or *reason*, *quae* being equivalent to *cum ea*.

433. Rule. — *The subjunctive is used in relative clauses of purpose, result, characteristic, and cause.*

434.

Model Sentences.

1. *Cum amici adsint, gaudēmus*, since our friends are here, we rejoice.

2. *Cum fortiter pūgnārent, tamen nōn vīcērunt*, though they fought bravely, still they did not conquer.

a. Notice these two uses of *cum*. In 1 it denotes *cause* or *reason* (*as, since*), in 2, *concession* (*though, although*).

435. Rule. — *The subjunctive is used with cum causal or concessive.* — *Always Subj.*

436.

Vocabulary.

ac-cūsō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [ad, causa], blame, accuse.

ad-eō, adv. to that degree, so.

arduus, -a, -um, steep; difficult, arduous.

cōn-sequor, -i, -secūtus sum, follow up, gain, reach.

cum, conj. when, while; as, since; though, although.

currus, -ūs, m. chariot, wagon.

ex-cūsō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [causa], excuse.

gustō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, taste.

vehō, -ere, vēxi, vēctus, carry, draw. Pass. ride.

i-gnōrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [in, not (g)nō(scō)], know not, be ignorant.

mors, mortis, f. (morti-) [morior], death.

per-mittō, -ere, -misi, -missus, allow, permit.

petō, -ere, -ivī (-ii), -itus, seek, ask, sue for.

re-cūsō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [causa], decline, refuse.

sus-tineō, -ēre, -ui, -tentus [sub, teneō], hold up, sustain, withstand.

437. 1. *Mārcus erat prūdēns, qui vīnum nōn gustāret.*

2. *Cum ignōrem quis sit ille homō, eī nōn permittam ut*

A causal clause is not a

positive clause in which

mēcum in eōdem currū vehātur. 3. Magister puerum graviter accūsāvit qui pēnsō nōn fungerētur. 4. Quae cum ita sint,¹ supplicatiō dēcernētur. 5. Neque repertus est quisquam eōrum qui² mori prō principe recūsāret. 6. Nōn is³ sum qui² mortis periculō terrear. 7. Caesar, aciē īstrūctā, equitātum mīsit qui hostium impetum sus-tinēret. 8. Nihil est nōbīs adeō arduum quod nōn vir-tūte cōsequī possimus. 9. Cum ea ita sint, tamen⁴ vōbiscum pācem faciam. 10. Lēgātī ad Caesarem vēnē-runt qui sē dē superiōris temporis⁵ cōnsiliō⁶ excūsārent. 11. Ennius erat impudēns qui sē nōn esse domī diceret.

Several of the following sentences may be translated in two ways.

438. 1. No one is so wise that he knows all things. 2. Who can be found who does not enjoy the light of the sun? 3. Since I cannot persuade you⁷ to go,⁸ I will go myself. 4. The soldier was vehemently accused because he would not fight. 5. A thanksgiving was decreed for Caesar⁹ because he had waged war successfully in Gaul. 6. Although this is so, still we do not fear that you will taste the wine. 7. You are not the person⁹ to abuse the patience of your friends. 8. There were some¹⁰ who thought that Caesar was in Italy.

¹ Quae cum ita sint, since this (these things) is so.

² The antecedent implies some word like *such, such as to.*

³ *The person.*

⁴ **Tamen** indicates the meaning of **cum**.

⁵ On a former occasion.

⁶ *Conduct.*

⁷ See 372.

⁸ **Ut** with subjunctive.

⁹ Cf. 437, 6.

¹⁰ *Omit.*

¹¹ *Dak. C. u. c.*

LESSON LXVIII.

The Subjunctive in Wishes and Appeals.

439. Learn the future imperative of the model and irregular verbs.

440. *Model Sentences.*

WISHES.

1. (Utinam) pater mox adsit,	may father be here (come) soon!
	I hope father may be here (come) soon!
	oh, that father may be here (come) soon!
2. Utinam pater nunc adesset,	would that father were here now!
	I wish father were here now!
	oh, that father were here now!
3. Utinam pater heri adfuisset,	would that father had been here yesterday!
	I wish father had been here yesterday!
	oh, that father had been here yesterday!

441. Rule. — *Wishes are expressed by the subjunctive with or without utinam, oh that!*

a. *Utinam* is often omitted with the present, rarely with other tenses. The negative in wishes is *nē*, not *nōn*.

b. Observe the tenses in the model sentences. In which one does the tense indicate that the wish may be realized?

442. Rule. — 1. *Wishes referring to the future, immediate or more remote, are expressed by the present subjunctive.*

2. *Wishes referring to the present are expressed by the imperfect subjunctive.*

3. *Wishes referring to the past are expressed by the pluperfect subjunctive.*

c. The subjunctive in wishes is called the OPTATIVE SUBJUNCTIVE, from *optō*, *wish*.

443. In appeals and commands both imperative and subjunctive forms are used, as illustrated in the following paradigm :

444.

APPEALS AND COMMANDS.

Paradigm.

POSITIVE.

moneam, *let me advise.*

monē, } *advise.*

moneās, } *let him advise, or*

monuerit, } *he shall advise.*

moneāmus, *let us advise.*

monēte, *advise.*

moneant, } *let them advise,*

monuerint, } *or they shall advise.*

NEGATIVE.

nē moneam, *let me not advise.*

nōlī monēre, } *do not advise.*

nē monueris, } *do not advise.*

nē moneat, } *let him not, or*

nē monuerit, } *he shall not, advise.*

nē moneāmus, } *let us not advise.*

nōlīte monēre, *do not advise.*

nē moneant, } *let them not,*

nē monuerint, } *or they shall not, advise.*

a. In the subjunctive of appeals and commands two points should be noticed : (1) the negative is *nē*, as in wishes ;

(2) the perfect subjunctive does not differ in meaning from the present.

b. The common form of negative appeal or command in the second person is *nōlī* (*nōlīte*) with the infinitive.

445.

Vocabulary.

<i>ambulō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, walk,</i>	<i>take a walk.</i>	<i>prae-clārus, -a, -um, very</i>
		<i>splendid, glorious.</i>
<i>beātus, -a, -um, happy.</i>		<i>sic, adv. so, thus.</i>
<i>colō, -ere, coluī, cultus, care</i>	<i>for, till, cultivate; honor.</i>	<i>stō, stāre, stetī, status, stand.</i>
<i>in-columis, -e, unharmed,</i>	<i>safe.</i>	<i>sub-eō, -ire, -iū, -itus, go under,</i>
		<i>go up to.</i>
<i>numquam, adv. never.</i>		<i>tangō, -ere, tetigi, tāctus,</i>
		<i>touch.</i>
<i>per-fruor, -i, -frūctus sum,</i>	<i>perfruor, -i, -frūctus sum,</i>	<i>testūdō, -inis, f. covering to</i>
<i>enjoy fully, enjoy.</i>		<i>protect besieger's, testudo.</i>
<i>tranquillus, -a, -um, quiet, peaceful, tranquil.</i>		

446. 1. Valeant, valeant civēs mei ; sint incolumēs, sint beātī ! 2. Stet haec urbs praeclāra, mihique patria cārissima ! 3. Tranquillā rē pūblicā mei civēs perfruantur ! 4. Utinam Rōmānī virōrum fortium cōpiam habērent ! 5. Reperti sunt duo equitēs Rōmānī qui tē, Catilina, istā cūrā liberārent. 6. Utinam Catilina omnīs sēcum suōs ex urbe ēdūxisset ! 7. Militēs, testūdine factā, urbīs mūrūm subiērunt. 8. Colitōte parentēs, lēgibus pārētōte, amātōte amīcōs. 9. Nē miles mortis periculum timeat. 10. Cāsus trīstis Prōserpinae erat māgnō dolōrī mātri, quae hōc dixit : "Eheu, miserrima Prōserpina, utinam numquam ē domō exiissēs ! Iam per sex mēnsēs cūiusque anni nōn eris apud mē. Sic Iuppiter dēcrēvit. Tum redeās ē rēgnō tristī quō tē Plūtō ferōx rēx ille abstulit."

447. 1. Let us send a messenger to Caesar to warn him not to set out. 2. Touch not wine ; let us not touch wine ; they shall not touch wine. 3. Let us go forth out of the city and carry our all¹ with us. 4. The boy wrote often to his father what he had done. 5. Would that my brother were living, and that he were at the head of the army ! 6. Oh, take a walk with me in the fields to-day ! 7. Would that I had taken a walk with you in the fields yesterday !



LESSON LXIX.

Conditional Sentences.

448. Sentences consisting of two clauses—a condition introduced by *sī*, *if*, or *nisi*, *if not*, *unless*, and a conclusion — are called *Conditional Sentences*.

449. *Model Sentences.*

I. PRESENT AND PAST TIME.

A. NOTHING IMPLIED.

1. *Sī hōc facit, bene est*, if he is doing this, it is well.
2. *Sī hōc faciēbat, bene erat*, if he was doing this, it was well.
3. *Sī hōc fēcit, bene fuit*, if he did this, it was well.

a. By “nothing implied” is meant that there is nothing in the form of the condition to indicate whether what is supposed is true or not.

¹ See 430, note 2.

450. Rule. — *Conditional sentences referring to present or past time and implying nothing as to fact have the indicative in both clauses.*

B. CONTRARY IMPLIED.

4. **Si hōc faceret, bene esset,** *if he were doing this, it would be well.*
5. **Si hōc fecisset, bene fuisset,** *if he had done this, it would have been well.*

b. In the first sentence the time denoted is the present. Evidently the time would be the same, if *nunc, now*, were inserted.

c. By "contrary implied" is meant that the form of the condition indicates that what is supposed is not true.

451. Rule. — *Conditional sentences referring to present or past time and contrary to fact have the subjunctive in both clauses, the imperfect referring to present time, the pluperfect to past time.*

II. FUTURE TIME.

C. MORE VIVID (PROBABLE).

1. **Si hōc faciet, bene erit,** *if he does (= shall do) this, it will be well.*
2. **Si hōc fecerit, bene erit,** *if he does (= shall have done) this, it will be well.*

D. LESS VIVID (POSSIBLE).

3. **Si hōc faciat, bene sit,** *if he should do this, it would be well.*

a. Observe that in 1 and 2 the future and the future perfect are translated by the present. The form of 2, that is, the

future perfect, may be used when the supposed future act must be finished before the conclusion can follow: *sī vicerit, victoriae corōnam recipiet*, *if he conquers (shall have conquered), he will receive the crown of victory.* Note the form of translation of the less vivid condition.

452. Rule. — *Conditional sentences referring to future time, if more vivid, take the future or future perfect indicative; if less vivid, take the present subjunctive in both clauses.*

453.

Vocabulary.

ac-cipiō, -ere, -cēpī, -ceptus	[ad, capiō], receive, accept.	mirābilis, -e [miror], wonderful, strange.
calceus, -ī, m. <i>shoe</i> (p. 152).		ni-si, conj. <i>if not, unless.</i>
Cincinnātus, -ī, m. <i>Cincinnatus.</i>		prō-pōnō, -ere, -posuī, -positus, <i>put forward, propose, offer, proclaim.</i>
classis, -is, f. (classi-), <i>fleet.</i>		prōpositum, -ī, n. [prōpōnō], <i>proposal, offer.</i>
creō, -āre, -āvī, -ātūs, <i>choose, appoint, create.</i>		talentum, -ī, n. <i>talent, a sum of money</i> (\$1132).
dictātor, -ōris, m. [dictō, dīcō], <i>dictator.</i>		tolerō, -āre, -āvī, -ātūs, <i>bear, endure, tolerate.</i>
dis-pertīō, -īre, -īvī (-īī), -ītūs	[partiō, <i>divide</i>], <i>divide, share.</i> [again.	vestimentum, -ī, n. [vestiō], <i>clothing; vesture.</i>
iterum, adv. <i>a second time,</i>		
Milō, -ōnis, m. <i>Milo.</i>		

454. 1. *Dux iubet, mīles pāret; si nōn pāret, poenam dat.* 2. *Si salūti patriae prōfueris, tibi ipsī prōderis.* 3. *Utinam frāter meus viveret et classī iterum praeesset!* 4. *Cum eō diē Milō in senātū fuisset, domum vēnit, vestimenta et calceōs mūtāvit.* 5. *Nōn profectus essem, nisi Caesar iussisset.* 6. *Ā Rōmānīs, si urbs māgnō in perī-*

culō erat, dictātōrēs creābantur. 7. Cincinnātus ab arātrō vocātus est qui esset dictātor. 8. Cum hostis fugāvisset Rōmamque periculō liberāsset,¹ domum revertit.

455.

ALEXANDER ET PARMENIO.

Dārēus, Persārum rēx, decem milia talentōrum Alex- andrō dare voluit, sī Asiam sēcum dispertire volēbat. Alexander autem eī respondit, “ Nisi orbis terrārum duōs sōlēs tolerāre potest, duōs rēgēs Asia nōn tolerābit.” Parmeniō, qui ūnus ex amīcīs Alexandrī erat, Dārēi prōpositō auditō, “ Ego,” inquit, “ sī Alexander essem, hōc prōpositum acciperem.” Cuī Alexander: “ Et ego, sī Parmeniō essem, acciperem.”

456. 1. If Alexander should conquer Asia, would it endure two kings? 2. If he conquers Asia, will it endure two kings? 3. If the world does not endure² two suns, neither doth Asia endure two kings. 4. It is said that Darius wanted to share Asia with Alexander. 5. “ If,” said the former³ to the latter, “ you are willing to share Asia with me, I will give you ten thousand talents.” 6. “ By no means,”⁴ replied Alexander; “ if you had offered me⁵ twenty thousand talents, I would not have accepted.” 7. If the story is true, is it not passing strange⁶? 8. Would Asia have long endured two masters, if the offer of Darius had been accepted?

¹ See 337, *b*.

³ See 100, *c*.

⁵ Not accusative.

² See 449.

⁴ Minimē.

⁶ Māximē mīrābilis.



LESSON LXX.

Reading Lesson.

PROSERPINA.

*"Proserpin gathering flowers,
Herself a fairer flower, by gloomy Dis
Was gather'd, which cost Ceres all that pain
To seek her through the world."*

457. Prōserpina, Cereris filia, aliquandō in Siciliā ad urbem Hennam in agrīs flōrēs carpēbat, serta nectēbat lūdēbatque cum comitibus. Subitō terrā concussā Plūtō, īferōrum deus, cūius currum equī ātrī vehēbant ē terrā ēmersit. Deus Prōserpinam abdūxit, ut uxor sua et īferōrum rēgina esset; clāmōrem puellae compressit. Māter cum ignōrāret, ubi filia esset, tōtum orbem terrārum frūstrā peragrāvit.

458. Tandem Cerēs ā Sōle, qui omnia cōspicit, audīvit quis filiam abdūxisset. Itaque statim iter ad Iovem flēxit et precibus animō ēius persuāsit, ut filia ā Plūtōne remitterētur. Prōserpinae permīssum est, ut per partem anni apud mātrem, per partem alteram apud īferōs esset.

459. 1. Who of you can tell by whom Proserpine was carried off? 2. She was carried away by Pluto, god of the Infernals. 3. The god bore her off, as she was plucking flowers in the plain of Henna. 4. Her mother did not know whither her daughter had gone. 5. So she wandered through the whole world to find her. 6. When she had heard that her daughter was queen of the Infernals, she turned her course at once to Jupiter.

7. He would have permitted her to return, if she had not tasted food. 8. Poor Proserpine, remain forever among the Infernals !

460.

Vocabulary.

āter, -tra, -trum, *black*. licet, -ēre, licuit or *licitum*
 atque [ad, *in addition*], *and* est, *impers.*, *it is permitted*,
 also, and. (*one*) *may*.
 com-primō, -ere, -pressī, -pres- ludō, -ere, lūsī, lūsus, *play*.
 sus [*premō*], *press together*; nectō, -ere, *nexūi* and *nexī*,
 check, suppress. *nexus, bind, weave*.
 con-cutiō, -ere, -cussī, -cussus per-agrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus
 [*com, quatiō*], *shake vio-* [*ager*], *wander through*,
 lently. *pass over*.
 con-spiciō, -ere, -spēxī, -spec- [prex], *precis, f.* (*used mostly*
 tus [*com, speciō, look*], *look* *in plu.*), *prayer, entreaty*.
 at attentively; observe, see, re-mittō, -ere, -misi, -missus,
 behold. *send back*.
 ē-mergō, -ere, -sī, -sus, *arise*, sertā, -ōrum, n. [*sero, plait*],
 come forth; emerge. *garlands, wreaths of flowers*.
 flectō, -ere, flēxī, flēxus, *bend*, tandem, adv. [*tam*], (*just so*
 turn. *far*), *at length, finally*.



VEXILLUM.

LESSON LXXI.

Periphrastic Conjugations.

DATIVE OF AGENT.

461. Learn the future active participle and the gerundive of the model and irregular verbs.

462. The First or Active Periphrastic Conjugation is formed by combining the future active participle with the verb **sum**:

IND. PRES. **Amātūrus sum**, *I am about to (going to, intending to) love.*

IND. IMP. **Amātūrus eram**, *I was about to (going to, intending to), love.*

463. *Model Sentences.*

1. **Quisquam dubitat quid virtūte perfectūrus sit**, *does any one doubt what he will accomplish by his valor?*

2. **Sciēbam quid factūrus essēs**, *I knew what you were going to do.*

a. From the above sentences it appears that the first periphrastic conjugation supplies a future for the subjunctive.

464. The Second or Passive Periphrastic Conjugation is formed by combining the gerundive (future passive participle) with the verb **sum**:

IND. PRES. **Amandus sum**, *I am to be (ought to be, deserve to be, must be) loved.*

IND. IMP. **Amandus eram**, *I was to be (deserved to be, ought to have been) loved.*

465.

Model Sentences.

1. **Dēlēnda est Carthāgō**, *Carthage must be destroyed.*
2. **Caesari omnia erant agenda**, *everything had to be done by Caesar.*
3. **Mihi scribendum est**, *I must write (the duty of writing is to me).*
4. **Omnibus moriendum est**, *all must die (the necessity of dying is to all).*

a. Observe that in the second periphrastic conjugation *necessity, duty, or obligation* is implied in the gerundive.

b. Notice the impersonal use of the verbs in 3 and 4. By *impersonal* is meant *having no personal subject.*

c. Observe in 2, 3, and 4 that the *person* (Caesari, mihi, omnibus) is expressed by the dative. This dative is called the **DATIVE OF AGENT.**

466. Rule. — *The gerundive with sum takes the dative denoting the person who has a thing to do.*

467.

Vocabulary.

agō, -ere, ēgī, āctus, <i>drive, lead; do, act.</i>	moenia, -ium, n. pl. [mūniō], <i>walls (of a city).</i>
cēnseō, -ēre, -ui, -sus, <i>think, be of the opinion.</i>	opus, -eris, n. <i>work, labor.</i>
dē-sistō, -ere, -stiti, -stitus <i>(stand off), cease, desist.</i>	pertinācia, -ae, f. <i>perseverance, obstinacy, pertinacity.</i>
iam-iam, adv. <i>already.</i>	re-vocō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, <i>call back, recall; revoke.</i>
vēxillum, -i, n. <i>signal-flag,</i> p. 183.	

468. 1. *Dux castra mōtūrus est.* 2. *Scribenda est mihi epistula.* 3. *Scribenda erat tibi epistula.* 4. *Cum Scipiō, graviter vulnerātus, in hostium manūs iamiam*

ventūrus¹ esset, filius eum periculō liberāvit. 5. Māgnam in spem veniēbat fore² ut pertināciā dēsisteret hostis. 6. Hōc cēnseō et Carthāginem esse dēlendam. 7. Ita nōbīs vīvendum est ut ad mortem parāti sīmus. 8. Caesari omnia ūnō tempore erant agenda : vēxillum prōpōnendum,³ signum tubā dandum,³ ab opere revocandi⁴ militēs, aciēs īstruenda,³ militēs cohortandi.⁴

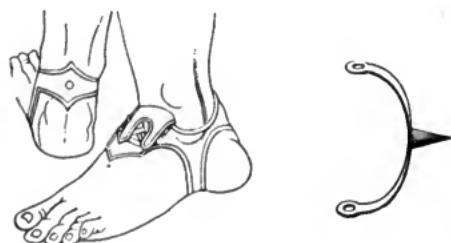
469. 1. Do you know what he is going to do? 2. We ought to cultivate virtue. 3. Since you are intending to go away, we must follow you. 4. If we wish to conquer, we must undergo all dangers patiently. 5. Let us form a testudo and go up to the walls of the city. 6. If Proserpine had not been carried off, her mother would not have wandered over all the earth. 7. Oh that Proserpine had not been carried off by Pluto to be his wife! 8. Oh that Jupiter had not permitted his brother to come out of the earth!

¹ Iamiam ventūrus, *just about to come.*

² For futūrum esse ; *that it would be, i.e., result.*

³ Supply erat.

⁴ Supply erant.



CALCAR.

LESSON LXXII.

Gerund and Gerundive.—Supine.

470. Learn the gerunds and supines of the model and irregular verbs.

471. The gerund is a verbal noun corresponding to the English verbal noun in *-ing*. It is declined like the singular of **dōnum**, the nominative and the accusative without a preposition being supplied by the infinitive.

472. *Model Sentences.*

1. N. **Vidēre** est **crēdere**, *seeing is believing.*
2. G. **Caesar** **hortandī** **finem** **facit**, *Caesar makes an end of exhorting.*
3. D. **Aqua** **ūtilis** est **bibendō**, *water is useful for drinking.*
4. Ac. { **Hic** **locus** **ad** **pūgnandum** **idōneus** **est**, *this place is suitable for fighting.*
Dicunt **vidēre** **esse** **crēdere**, *they say that seeing is believing.*
5. AB. **Mēns** **discendō** **alitur**, *the mind is strengthened by learning.*

473. The use of the gerundive as a passive participle with **sum** has been illustrated in the preceding lesson. But it may also be used as a verbal adjective.

474.

Model Sentences.

1. G. **Cōnsilia** ineunt $\left\{ \begin{matrix} \text{urbem dēlendi,} \\ \text{urbis dēlendae,} \end{matrix} \right\}$ *they are forming plans for (of) destroying the city (of the city to be destroyed).*

2. D. **Operam** dat agris colendis, *he devotes himself to tilling the fields (to the fields to be tilled).*

3. Ac. **Vēnērunt** ad pācem petendam, *they came to seek peace (for peace to be sought).*

4. AB. **Occupātus** sum in litteris scribendis, *I am engaged in writing letters (in letters to be written).*

a. Notice that in the first sentence the gerund dēlendī limits cōnsilia in accordance with 36; but as a *verbal* noun it governs the same case that any other form of the verb dēleō would take, namely the accusative. What case would ūtendī, from ūtor, govern? What pārendī, from pāreō?

b. Study the equivalent construction **urbis dēlendae**. Here **urbis** depends on **cōnsilia** and the gerundive, like any other adjective, agrees with its noun.

c. Notice that the accusative of the gerund or gerundive with **ad** denotes a purpose. This construction is much used. In what other ways may a purpose be expressed?

475.

Model Sentences.

1. **Lēgātī Rōmam** veniunt pācem petītum, *ambassadors come to Rome to sue for peace.*

2. **Id** perfacile est factū, *that is very easy to do, or to be done.*

a. Observe in the first example that the supine **petītum** has the same meaning as *ut petant, quī petant, or ad petendam*; that is, it expresses purpose. This use is common after verbs of motion.

476. Rule. — *The supine in um is used after verbs of motion to express purpose.*

b. In the second example the supine in ū answers the question *in what respect?* *Perfacile factū, easy in respect to the doing.* This use is common after adjectives.

c. The supine in ū is really an *ablative of specification.* See 168.

477.

Vocabulary.

at, conj. *but.*

causa, -ae, f. *cause, reason;*
abl., *for the sake* (following
a genitive).

con-veniō, -ire, -vēnī, -ventus
[com], *come together, as-
semble.* [even.]
etiam, conj. [et, iam], *also,*
im-peritus, -a, -um [in], *un-
skilled;* w. gen.
in-ermis, -e [arma], *unarmed.*

male [malus], adv. *badly, ill.*

male-ficus, -i, m. [faciō], *evil-
doer.*

praeter, prep. w. acc., *besides.*
propter, prep. w. acc., *on ac-
count of.*

sōlum, adv. [sōlus], *only.*

sūmō, -ere, -psi, -ptus, *take.*

tēlum, -i, n. *weapon.*

tubicen, -inis, m. [tuba, canō,
sing], *trumpeter.*

478. 1. Multī convēnērunt studiō¹ videndae novae
urbis. 2. Lēgātōs ad Caesarem pācis petendae causā²
Gallī mittunt. 3. Gallī ad Caesarem vēnērunt pācem
petitum. 4. Si lēgātī veniant quī pācem petant, Caesar
patienter eōs audiat. 5. Inter³ pūgnandum trīgintā
nāvēs captae sunt. 6. Quod optimum est factū faciam.
7. Cincinnātus, quī esset⁴ vir belli⁵ peritissimus, dictātor
dē exercitū liberandō creātus est. 8. Tubicen, cum
ipse nōn pūgnāret, tamen aliōs ad pūgnātum incitābat.

¹ See 132.

² Notice this way of expressing purpose.

³ During.

⁴ See 433.

⁵ In war.

9. Hostēs putāvērunt tubicinem, qui aliōs ad pūgnam incitāret,¹ pūniendum esse. 10. Utinam tubicen nē captus esset!

479.

TUBICEN.

Tubicen ab hostibus captus est. "Cūr mē," inquit, "interficitis? nam inermis sum, neque quidquam habeō praeter hanc tubam." At hostēs, "Propter hōc ipsum," inquiunt, "tē interficiēmus quod, ipse pūgnandi imperitus,² aliōs ad pūgnam incitāre solēs." Nōn sōlum maleficī sunt pūniendī, sed etiam eī qui aliōs ad male faciendum incitent.

480. 1. The trumpeter asked the enemy's commander why he was going to put him to death. 2. "During the fight,"³ said he, "I did not use any⁴ weapon. 3. I could not have⁵ killed any one⁶ with this trumpet. 4. Do not put me to death. 5. I am not the man⁷ who deserves to be punished. 6. If I had been fighting, I would not say a-word."⁸ 7. But the general said, "That trumpet of yours is a weapon which incites⁹ the soldiers to fight. You must die." 8. Then the trumpeter, about to die,¹⁰ said, "O that I had not incited others to evil doing."

¹ See 433.

⁶ A form of quisquam.

² Though unskilled.

⁷ Cf. 437, 6.

³ Cf. 478, 5.

⁸ Would say nothing.

⁴ See p. 124, note 7.

⁹ Subjunctive of characteristic (433).

⁵ Could not have = was not able to.

¹⁰ moritūrus.





ROMANUS IN TOGA PRAETEXTA.

READING LESSONS.

For Vocabularies see page 239.

Fables.

481.

MULIER ET GALLINA.

Mulier quaedam habēbat gallinam, quae eī¹ cottidiē ūvum pariēbat aureum. Hinc suspicāri coepit illam² aurī massam intus cēlāre, et gallinam occidit. Sed nihil in eā repperit, nisi quod³ in aliis gallinīs reperīri solet. Itaque dum māiōribus dīvitiis inhiat,⁴ etiam minōrēs⁵ 5 perdidit.

482.

VULPES ET UVA.

Vulpēs ūvam in vīte cōnspicāta¹ ad illam subsiluit omnium vīrium suārum contentiōne, sī² eam fōrte attingere posset. Tandem dēfatigāta inānī labōre diſcēdēns, “At nunc etiam,” inquit, “acerbae³ sunt, nec eās in viā repertās⁴ tollerem.” 5

481. ¹ For her.

⁴ See page 87, note 1.

² Illam = illam gallinam, and is subject accusative of cēlāre.

⁵ Supply the Latin noun in the proper form.

³ Quod = id quod.

482. ¹ Perfect participle agreeing with vulpēs. Translate by the present participle.

² To see if.

³ The plural, as if ūvae had been used.

⁴ Eās repertās, them found = if I had found them. See 353, c.

483.

RUSTICUS ET CANIS FIDELIS.

Rūsticus in agrōs exiit ad opus suum. Filiolum, qui in cūnīs iacēbat, reliquit canī¹ fidēli atque validō custōdiendum. Adrēpsit anguis immānis, qui puerulum exstinctūrus erat. Sed custōs fidēlis corripit eum dentibus 5 acūtīs, et, dum eum necāre studet,² cūnās simul ēvertit super exstinctum anguem. Paulō post ex arvō rediit agricola; cum cūnās ēversās cruentumque canis rictum vidēret, irā accenditur.³ Temerē igitur custōdem filiolī interfēcit ligōne, quem manibus tenēbat. Sed ubi cūnās 10 restituit,⁴ super anguem occīsum⁵ repperit puerum vivum et incolumem. Paenitentia facinoris⁶ sēra⁷ fuit.

484.

PUER MENDAX.

Puer in prātō ovēs pāscēbat,¹ atque per iocum clāmitābat, ut sibi auxilium ferrētur, quasi lupus gregem esset adortus. Agricolae undique succurrēbant, neque² lupum inveniēbant. Ita ter quaterque sē ēlūsōs³ ā puerō vidē- 5 runt. Deinde⁴ cum ipse⁵ lupus aggrederētur, et puer

483. ¹ Dative of agent, 466. Translate *left for his . . . dog to guard*. What literally?

² See page 87, note 1.

³ Present for perfect, called *historical present*.

⁴ Translate as if it were resti-
tuerat; after ubi, ut, and post-

quam, meaning *when*, the perfect indicative is commonly used, but it is best rendered by the pluperfect.

⁵ See 353, c (2).

⁶ For the deed. Why not dative? 36.

⁷ Too late.

484. ¹ The imperfect denoting customary action; render, *used to tend*.

² But . . . not.

³ See page 133, note 1.

⁴ Pronounced de-in'-de.

⁵ Really.

rē vērā⁶ implōrāret auxilium, nēmō gregi⁷ subvēnit, et ovēs lupī praeda⁸ sunt factae. Mendāci homini nōn crēdimus, etiam cum vēra⁹ dicit.

485.

SENEX ET MORS.

Senex quidam ligna in silvā ceciderat, et, fasce in umerōs sublātō,¹ domum redire coepit. Cum fatigātus esset² et onere et itinere, dēpositus ligna, et, senectūtis³ et inopiae³ miseriās sēcum reputāns, clārā vōce invocāvit mortem, ut sē omnibus malis⁴ liberāret. Mox adest⁵ 5 mors et interrogat quid vellet. Tum senex perterritus: “Prō! hunc lignōrum fascem quaeſō umeris⁶ meis impōnās.”⁷

486.

VULPES ET LEO.

Vulpēs numquam leōnem viderat. Cum huīc¹ fōrte occurrisset, ita exterrita est, ut paene morerētur² formidine. Eundem cōspicāta est iterum. Tum extimuit illa quidem, sed nēquāquam ut anteā. Cum tertiō³ leōnī obviam facta esset, adeō nōn perterrita fuit,⁴ ut audēret² 5 accēdere propius et conloquī cum eō.

⁶ Rē vērā = *in earnest.*

⁸ Predicate nominative.

⁷ Why dative? See 397.

⁹ *True (things)* = *the truth.*

485. ¹ From tollō.

⁵ See page 87, note 1.

² See 382.

⁶ Umeris . . . impōnās; cf.

³ Notice the order; the genitives coming first are made emphatic. ⁴ See 413.

⁷ nōbīs . . . imposuit in 313.

486. ¹ For the dative see 397.

⁸ Quaeſō . . . impōnās = quaeſō ut impōnās.

² Is this a subjunctive of purpose or of result?

³ The third time.

⁴ Adeō . . . fuit, to such a degree was not frightened = was so far from being frightened.

Stories from Roman History.

487.

HORATII ET CURIATII.

Tullō Hostiliō rēgnante bellum inter Albānōs et Rōmānōs exortum est.¹ Ducibus Hostiliō et Fūfetiō placuit, paucōrum certāmine fāta² utriusque populi dēcernī. Erant apud Rōmānōs trigemini frātrēs Horātiī, 5 trēs apud Albānōs Cūriātii. Cum eīs agunt rēgēs, ut prō suā quisque³ patriā dimicent ferrō. Foedus ictum est eā lēge, ut, unde vīctōria,⁴ ibi imperium esset.

Ictō foedere trigemini arma capiunt, et in medium inter duās aciēs prōcēdunt. Cōnsēderant utrimque duo 10 exercitūs. Datur sīgnū, īfestīsque armis ternī iuvenēs, māgnōrum exercitūm animōs gerentēs,⁵ concurrunt. Ut⁶ pīmō concursū increpūrē⁷ arma, micantēsque fulsērē⁷ gladiī, horror ingēns spectantēs perstringit. Cōnsertis deinde manibus, statim duo Rōmānī aliis super alium⁸ 15 exspirantēs cecidērunt;⁹ trēs Albānī vulnerātī.¹⁰ Ad cāsum Rōmānōrum conclāmāvit gaudiō exercitus Albānus. Rōmānōs iam spēs tōta dēserēbat. Īnum

487. ¹ Exortum est = incēpit.

² Subject-accusative of dēcernī; *that the destinies . . . should be decided.*

³ Notice the order, suā quisque, which is constant in these words.

⁴ Unde vīctōria . . . esset, on whichever side the victory should be, there should be the power.

⁵ Gerentēs = habentēs; but gerentēs is a nobler expression.

⁶ Ut followed by the indicative means *when* or *as*.

⁷ Notice the form of the perfect.

They first hurled their spears, which rang against the shields; then they drew their swords and rushed into close combat.

⁸ See 292, a. Alter super alterum would be better. Why?

⁹ From cadō.

¹⁰ Supply sunt.

Horātium trēs Cūriātī circumsteterant. Fōrte is in-teger¹¹ fuit, sed quia tribus impār erat, ut distraheret hostēs, fugam capessivit, singulōs¹² per intervalla secū- 20 tūrōs esse ratus.¹³ Iam aliquantum spati¹⁴ ex eō locō, ubi pūgnātum est,¹⁵ aufūgerat, cum respiciēns videt ūnum ē Cūriātiis haud procul ab sēsē abesse. In eum māgnō impetū redit, et dum Albānus exercitus inclāmat Cūriā- 25 tiis, ut opem ferant frātri, iam Horātius eum occiderat. Alterum¹⁶ deinde, priusquam tertius posset cōsequī, interfēcit.

Iam singulī supererant, sed nec spē nec viribus parēs. Alter erat intāctus ferrō et geminātā vīctōriā ferōx;¹⁷ alter fessum¹⁸ vulnere, fessum cursū trahēbat corpus. 30 Nec illud proelium fuit. Rōmānus exsultāns male sustinētē¹⁹ arma Cūriātūm cōnficit, iacentē²⁰ spoliat. Rōmānī ovantēs āc grātulantēs Horātium accipiunt et domum dēdūcunt.

488.

CINCINNATUS. 458 B.C.

T. Quinctius Cincinnātus omnium cōnsēnsū dictātor¹ est dictus. Ille, spēs ūnica imperī Rōmānī, trāns Tiberim

¹¹ Integer = incolumis.

¹⁶ See page 109, note 4.

¹² Subject-accusative of secū-
tūrōs esse; thinking that they
would follow one by one.

¹⁶ The second. ¹⁷ Emboldened.

¹³ Ratus = putāns. Perfect
participles must sometimes be
rendered as if they were pres-
ent participles.

¹⁸ Agrees with corpus.
¹⁹ Take the words in this
order: Cūriātūm male sustinētē
arma cōnficit. On sustinētē
see 353, c (2).

¹⁴ See 203.

²⁰ Supply et to precede, and
render, as he lay dead.

488. ¹ A magistrate appointed
in times of extraordinary danger
to hold office six months, and in-

vested with supreme power. On
this occasion the Aequi, enemies
of the Romans, had surrounded

tunc quattuor iūgerūm² colēbat agrum. Ad quem missi lēgātī nūdum³ eum arantem offendērunt. Salūte⁴ datā redditāque Quinctius togam⁵ properē ē tuguriō prōferre uxōrem Raciliām iussit, ut senātūs mandāta togātus audiret.

Postquam, abstersō pulvēre āc sūdōre, togā indūtus⁶ prōcessit⁷ Quinctius, dictātōrem eum lēgātī grātulantēs cōnsalūtant; quantus terror in exercitū sit,⁸ expōnunt. Quinctius igitur Rōmam vēnit et antecēdentibus lictōribus domum dēductus est. Posterō diē ab urbe profectus, exercitū Rōmānō liberātō, vīctōs hostēs sub iugum⁹ mīsit. Urbem triumphāns ingressus est. Ducti ante currum hostium ducēs, militāria sīgna¹⁰ praelāta; secūtus est exercitus praedā onustus; epulæ instrūctae sunt ante omnium domōs. Quinctius sextō decimō diē dictātūrā, quam in¹¹ sex mēnsēs accēperat, sē abdicāvit et ad bovēs¹² rediit triumphālis agricola.

489.

GAIUS DUILIUS. 260 B.C.

C. Duilius Poenōs nāvālī proeliō prīmus¹ dēvīcit. Qui cum² vidēret nāvēs Rōmānās ā Pūnicis vēlōcitāte superārī,

the whole Roman army commanded by the consul.

² Contracted genitive plural, depending on agrum.

³ That is, without his toga. See illustration, page 34.

⁴ Salūte datā redditāque, freely rendered, *after exchanging greetings*. What literally?

⁵ See illustration, page 191.

⁶ Indūtus = vestītus.

489. ¹ Was the first to.

⁷ See 483, note 4.

⁸ Quantus . . . sit, an indirect question depending on expōnunt.

⁹ A yoke of spears formed by two upright spears with another laid upon them transversely. Sending under the yoke was symbolical of defeat and humiliation.

¹⁰ See illustrations, page 105.

¹¹ For. ¹² From bōs.

² Qui cum, when he.

manūs ferreās, quās corvōs vocāvēre,³ māchinam ad comprehendendās hostium nāvēs tenendāsque ūtilem excōgitāvit. Ea māchina Rōmānis māgnō ūsuī fuit; nam 5 iniectis illis corvīs hostilem nāvem apprehendēbant,⁴ deinde superiectō pōnte in eam insiliēbant et gladiō velut in pūgnā terrestri dimicābant; unde Rōmānis, qui rōbore praestābant, facilis vīctōria fuit. Inter pūgnandum trigintā hostium nāvēs captae sunt, mersae tredecim. 10 Duilius vīctor Rōmam reversus, pīmus⁵ nāvālem triumphum ēgit. Nūlla vīctōria Rōmānis grātior fuit, quod invicti terrā iam etiam marī plūrimum possent.⁶ Itaque Duiliō concessum est,⁷ ut per omnem vītam praelūcente fūnālī et praecinente tibicīne ā cēnā redīret. 15

490. MARCUS PORCIUS CATO, PUER. 85 B.C.

M. Porcius Catō iam puer¹ invīctum animi rōbur ostendit. Cum² in domō Drūsī avunculī suī ēducārētur, Latīnī dē civitāte impetrāndā³ Rōmam vēnērunt. Popēdius, Latīnorūm princeps, qui Drūsī hospes erat, Catōnem puerum rogāvit, ut Latīnōs apud avunculum adiuvāret. Catō 5 vultū cōstantī negāvit⁴ id sē factūrum. Iterum deinde āc saepius⁵ interpellātus in prōpositō perstitit. Tunc

³ Note this form of the perfect and compare *inrepuēre*, 487.

⁴ Iniectis . . . apprehendēbant. By throwing these grappling hooks upon a hostile ship they would catch hold of it.

490. ¹ Already a boy—*even in boyhood.*

² While.

³ Respecting citizenship to be obtained = to obtain citizenship.

⁵ See note 1.

⁶ They could very much = could accomplish a great deal.

⁷ See p. 109, note 4. Duilius was allowed.

⁴ Denied himself to be going to do it = refused to do it.

⁵ Again and again.

Popēdius puerum in excelsam⁶ aedium partem levātum tenuit,⁷ et sē⁸ abiectūrum inde minātus est, nisi precibus 10 obtemperāret; neque hōc metū⁹ ā sententiā eum potuit dimovēre. Tunc Popēdius exclāmāsse fertur: “Grātu-lēmur nōbīs, Latīnī, hunc esse tam parvum; sī enim senātor esset,¹⁰ nē spērāre quidem iūs cīvitātis licēret.”¹⁰

491.

GAIUS MARIUS. 88 B.C.

Marius¹ hostēs persequētēs fugiēns aliquamdiū in palūde dēlituit. Sed paulō post repertus extractusque, ut erat² nūdō corpore caenōque oblitus, iniectō in collum lōrō Minturnās raptus³ et in custōdiam cōiectus est. 5 Mīssus est ad eum occīdendum servus pūblicus, nātiōne⁴ Cimber, quem Marius vultūs auctōritātē dēterruit. Cum enim hominem ad sē strictō gladiō venientem vīdisset, “Tūne,⁵ homō,” inquit, “C. Marium audēbis occīdere?” Quō audītō attonitus ille āc tremēns abiectō ferrō fūgit,

⁶ Excelsam = altam.

⁷ Puerum . . . levātum tenuit, held the raised up boy = raised up and held the boy. See 353, c (3).

⁸ The subject-accusative of abiectūrum (esse). Eum, referring to puerum, must be supplied as the object of abiect-

tūrum. *He threatened himself to be going to throw him (eum) down from there = he threatened to throw him down from there.*

⁹ *By this fear means by fear of this.*

¹⁰ What time is denoted, and what is implied? See 451.

491. ¹ Marius had been driven from Rome by his powerful rival, Sulla, and was fleeing for life.

² Just as he was.

³ The following et shows that est must be supplied.

⁴ See 168.

⁵ The -ne is the interrogative particle.

Marium⁶ sē nōn posse occidere clāmitāns. Marius de- 10
inde ab iis, qui prius eum occidere voluerant, ē carcere
ēmissus est.

492.

GAIUS IULIUS CAESAR. 44 B.C.

Atque cum Caesar eō diē in senātū vēnisset, adsiden-
tem¹ coniūrātī speciē officī circumstetērunt ilicōque ūnus,
quasi aliquid rogātūrus, propius accessit, renuentīque²
ab³ utrōque umerō togam apprehendit. Deinde clāman-
tem,⁴ "Ista⁵ quidem vīs est," Casca, ūnus ē coniūrātīs, 5
adversum vulnerat paulum īfrā iugulum. Caesar Cascae
bracchium adreptum⁶ graphiō trāiēcit cōnātusque prō-
silire aliō vulnere tardātus est. Cum Mārcum Brūtum,
quem fili locō habēbat, in sē inruentem vīdisset, dixisse
fertur: "Tū quoque, mī fili!" Dein ut⁷ animadvertisit, 10
undique sē⁸ strictis pūgiōnibus peti,⁸ togā caput ob-
volvit⁹ et ita tribus et vīgintī plāgīs cōnfossus est.

⁶ Marium . . . clāmitāns.
Translate in this order: clāmitāns
sē nōn posse occidere Ma-

rium. Marium is put first for em-
phasis. The most emphatic word
in a sentence is put first. See 33.

492. ¹ That is, eum (C) adsiden-
tem, following circumstetērunt.

⁴ Agrees with Caesarem under-
stood, object of vulnerat.

² Renuentī = recūsantī. Sup-
ply ēī. *One, to him* (viz. Caesar)
refusing, seizes the toga = on
Caesar's refusal, one seizes his
toga.

⁵ This (that you are doing).
See 304, f.

³ Not from here, but on.

⁶ See 353, c (3).

⁷ See 487, note 6.

⁸ Himself to be attacked = that
he was being attacked.

⁹ " . . . then burst his mighty heart ;
And, in his mantle muffling up his face,
Even at the base of Pompey's statua,
Which all the while ran blood, great Caesar fell."

493. CAESAR OCTAVIANUS AUGUSTUS. 63 B.C. to 14 A.D.

Fōrmā¹ fuit Augustus eximiā et per omnēs aetātis gradūs venustissimā. Erat tamen omnis lēnōcini neglegēns et in capite cōmendō² tam incūriōsus, ut eō ipsō tempore, quō³ illud tōnsōribus committeret, aut legeret aliquid aut 5 etiam scriberet.

Paucis annīs antequam morerētur, gravissimam in Germāniā⁴ accēpit clādem, tribus legiōnibus cum duce Vārō lēgātisque et auxiliis omnibus caesis. Hāc nūntiātā ex cubiās per urbem⁵ indīxit, nē quis tumultus exsisteret, et 10 māgnōs lūdōs Iovī optimō māximō vōvit, sī rēs pūblica in meliōrem statum vertisset. Adeō dēnique cōnsterñātum⁶ ferunt,⁷ ut, per continuōs mēnsēs barbā capillōque submissō, caput interdum foribus inlīderet, vōciferāns, “Quinctili Vāre, legiōnēs redde !” diemque clādis quo 15 tannīs maestum habuerit ac lūgubrem.

Tandem adflictā valētūdine in Campāniā concessit, ubi, remissō ad ōtium animō, nūllō hilaritatis genere abstinuit. Suprēmō vītæ diē petitō speculō capillum sibi cōmī iussit et amicōs circumstantēs percontātus, 20 ecquid⁸ eis vidērētur mīnum vitæ commodē trānsēgisse,

493. ¹ What other case might have been used? See 140.

² For the construction compare 474, 4.

³ Supply tempore and translate when.

⁴ Marks the place of clādem. Augustus was not himself in Germany.

⁵ Urbs often used alone of Rome.

⁶ The Latin fully expressed would be, eum cōnsterñātum esse, accusative with infinitive depending on ferunt.

⁷ Ferunt = dīcunt. Cf. fertur = dīcitur, 492, line 10.

⁸ Whether he had played the comedy of life fairly well.

adiēcit solitam clausulam,⁹ “Ēdite strepitum vōsque omnēs cum gaudiō applaudite.” Obiit Nōlāe sextum et septuāgēsimūm annum agēns.

⁹ In the Roman theatres it was usual for an actor, at the close of a comedy, to invite the applause of the audience.



primary tenses of 1st mode

pres.

fut.

fut. per.

primary tenses of Subj. Mode

pres.

per.

secondary tenses of 2nd Mode

imp.

per.

plus per.

secondary tenses of Subj

imp

plus per.

primary tenses of Subj. go with
primary of 2nd.

secondary with secondary

TABLES

OF

DECLEMNION AND CONJUGATION.

NOUNS.

494. First Declension.—**A**-Stems.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
N. <i>tuba, a trumpet.</i>	<i>tubae, trumpets.</i>
G. <i>tubae, of a trumpet.</i>	<i>tubārum, of trumpets.</i>
D. <i>tubae, to or for a trumpet.</i>	<i>tubīs, to or for trumpets.</i>
Ac. <i>tubam, a trumpet.</i>	<i>tubās, trumpets.</i>
Ab. <i>tubā, with a trumpet.</i>	<i>tubīs, with trumpets.</i>

495. Second Declension.—**O**-Stems.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
N. <i>hortus</i>	<i>hortī</i>	<i>dōnum</i>	<i>dōna</i>
G. <i>hortī</i>	<i>hortōrum</i>	<i>dōnī</i>	<i>dōnōrum</i>
D. <i>hortō</i>	<i>hortīs</i>	<i>dōnō</i>	<i>dōnīs</i>
Ac. <i>hortum</i>	<i>hortōs</i>	<i>dōnum</i>	<i>dōna</i>
Ab. <i>hortō</i>	<i>hortīs</i>	<i>dōnō</i>	<i>dōnīs</i>

a. The vocative singular of nouns in *-us* of the second declension has a special form in *-e*: *hortē*.

	SING.	PLU.		SING.	PLU.		SING.	PLU.
N.	puer	puerī	ager	agri	agris	vir	virī	virō
G.	puerī	puerōrum	agri	agrōrum	agrōs	virī	virōrum	virōs
D.	puerō	pueris	agrō	agris	agrōs	virō	viris	virōs
AC.	puerum	puerōs	agrūm	agrōs	agrūm	virum	virōs	virōs
AB.	puerō	pueris	agrō	agris	agrōs	virō	viris	virōs

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.		SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
N.	filius	filiī	cōnsilium	cōnsilia	cōnsilia
G.	filiī, -iī	filiōrum	cōnsiliī, -iī	cōnsiliōrum	cōnsiliōrum
D.	filiō	filiīs	cōnsiliō	cōnsiliīs	cōnsiliīs
AC.	filiūm	filiōs	cōnsilium	cōnsilia	cōnsilia
AB.	filiō	filiīs	cōnsiliō	cōnsiliīs	cōnsiliīs

a. The vocative singular of *filius* is *filiī*.

496.

Third Declension.

Mute Stems.

	SINGULAR.		
N.	prīnceps	rēx	mīles
G.	prīncipis	rēgis	mīlitis
D.	prīncipī	rēgī	mīlitī
AC.	prīncipem	rēgem	mīlitem
AB.	prīncipe	rēge	mīlite

	PLURAL.		
N.	prīncipēs	rēgēs	mīlēs
G.	prīncipum	rēgum	mīlitum
D.	prīncipibus	rēgibus	mīlitibus
AC.	prīncipēs	rēgēs	mīlēs
AB.	prīncipibus	rēgibus	mīlitibus

SINGULAR.

N.	pēs	lapis	virtūs
G.	pedis	lapidis	virtūtis
D.	pedī	lapidi	virtūtū
AC.	pedem	lapidem	virtūtem
AB.	pede	lapide	virtūte

PLURAL.

N.	pedēs	lapidēs	virtūtēs
G.	pedum	lapidum	virtūtum
D.	pedibus	lapi'dibus	virtūtibus
AC.	pedēs	lapidēs	virtūtēs
AB.	pedibus	lapi'dibus	virtūtibus

Liquid Stems.

SINGULAR.

N.	cōsul	pater	vīctor	homō
G.	cōsulis	patris	vīctōris	hominis
D.	cōsulī	patri	vīctōri	hominī
AC.	cōsulem	patrem	vīctōrem	hominem
AB.	cōsule	patre	vīctōre	homine

PLURAL.

N.	cōsulēs	patrēs	vīctōrēs	hominēs
G.	cōsulum	patrum	vīctōrum	hominum
D.	cōsu'libus	patribus	vīctōribus	homī'nibus
AC.	cōsulēs	patrēs	vīctōrēs	hominēs
AB.	cōsu'libus	patribus	vīctōribus	homī'nibus

SINGULAR.

N.	vulnus	vulnera	corpus	corpora
G.	vulneris	vulnerum	corporis	corporum
D.	vulnerī	vulne'ribus	corpori	corpo'ribus
AC.	vulnus	vulnera	corpus	corpora
AB.	vulnere	vulne'ribus	corpore	corpo'ribus

Stems in *i.*

SINGULAR.

N.	<i>ignis</i>	<i>hostis</i>	<i>nūbēs</i>	<i>mare</i>
G.	<i>ignis</i>	<i>hostis</i>	<i>nūbis</i>	<i>maris</i>
D.	<i>ignī</i>	<i>hostī</i>	<i>nūbī</i>	<i>marī</i>
AC.	<i>ignem</i>	<i>hostem</i>	<i>nūbem</i>	<i>mare</i>
AB.	<i>ignī, -e</i>	<i>hoste</i>	<i>nūbe</i>	<i>marī</i>

PLURAL.

N.	<i>ignēs</i>	<i>hostēs</i>	<i>nūbēs</i>	<i>maria</i>
G.	<i>ignium</i>	<i>hostium</i>	<i>nūbium</i>	—
D.	<i>ignibus</i>	<i>hostibus</i>	<i>nūbibus</i>	<i>maribus</i>
AC.	<i>ignīs, -ēs</i>	<i>hostīs, -ēs</i>	<i>nūbīs, -ēs</i>	<i>maria</i>
AB.	<i>ignibus</i>	<i>hostibus</i>	<i>nūbibus</i>	<i>maribus</i>

SINGULAR.

N.	<i>animal</i>	<i>animālia</i>	<i>calcar</i>	<i>calcāria</i>
G.	<i>animālis</i>	<i>animālium</i>	<i>calcāris</i>	<i>calcārium</i>
D.	<i>animālī</i>	<i>animālibus</i>	<i>calcārī</i>	<i>calcāribus</i>
AC.	<i>animal</i>	<i>animālia</i>	<i>calcar</i>	<i>calcāria</i>
AB.	<i>animālī</i>	<i>animālibus</i>	<i>calcārī</i>	<i>calcāribus</i>

SINGULAR.

N.	<i>cliēns</i>	<i>urbs</i>	<i>arx</i>	<i>nox</i>
G.	<i>clientis</i>	<i>urbis</i>	<i>arcis</i>	<i>noctis</i>
D.	<i>clientī</i>	<i>urbī</i>	<i>arcī</i>	<i>noctī</i>
AC.	<i>clientem</i>	<i>urbem</i>	<i>arcem</i>	<i>noctem</i>
AB.	<i>cliente</i>	<i>urbe</i>	<i>arce</i>	<i>nocte</i>

PLURAL.

N.	<i>clientēs</i>	<i>urbēs</i>	<i>arcēs</i>	<i>noctēs</i>
G.	<i>clientium</i>	<i>urbium</i>	<i>arcium</i>	<i>noctium</i>
D.	<i>clientibus</i>	<i>urbibus</i>	<i>arcibus</i>	<i>noctibus</i>
AC.	<i>clientīs, -ēs</i>	<i>urbīs, -ēs</i>	<i>arcīs, -ēs</i>	<i>noctīs, -ēs</i>
AB.	<i>clientibus</i>	<i>urbibus</i>	<i>arcibus</i>	<i>noctibus</i>

497. Fourth Declension.—U-Stems.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
N. <i>gradus</i>	<i>gradūs</i>	<i>cornū</i>	<i>cornua</i>
G. <i>gradūs</i>	<i>graduum</i>	<i>cornūs</i>	<i>cornuum</i>
D. <i>gradui</i> , -ū	<i>gradibus</i>	<i>cornū</i> ,	<i>cornibus</i>
AC. <i>gradum</i>	<i>gradūs</i>	<i>cornū</i>	<i>cornua</i>
AB. <i>gradū</i>	<i>gradibus</i>	<i>cornū</i>	<i>cornibus</i>

498. Fifth Declension.—E-Stems.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
N. <i>diēs</i>	<i>diēs</i>	<i>rēs</i>	<i>rēs</i>
G. <i>diēi</i>	<i>diērum</i>	<i>rei</i>	<i>rērum</i>
D. <i>diēi</i>	<i>diēbus</i>	<i>rei</i>	<i>rēbus</i>
AC. <i>diem</i>	<i>diēs</i>	<i>rem</i>	<i>rēs</i>
AB. <i>diē</i>	<i>diēbus</i>	<i>rē</i>	<i>rēbus</i>

499. Special Paradigms.

SINGULAR.			
N. <i>deus</i>	<i>domus</i>	<i>senex</i>	<i>vis</i>
G. <i>deī</i>	<i>domūs</i> , -ī (loc.)	<i>senis</i>	<i>vis</i> ¹
D. <i>deō</i>	<i>domui</i> , -ō	<i>senī</i>	<i>vī</i> ¹
AC. <i>deum</i>	<i>domum</i>	<i>senem</i>	<i>vim</i>
AB. <i>deō</i>	<i>domō</i> , -ū	<i>sene</i>	<i>vī</i>

PLURAL.			
N. <i>deī</i> , <i>diī</i> , <i>dī</i>	<i>domūs</i>	<i>senēs</i>	<i>vīrēs</i>
G. <i>deōrum</i> , <i>deūm</i>	<i>domuum</i> , -ōrum	<i>senum</i>	<i>vīrium</i>
D. <i>deīs</i> , <i>diīs</i> , <i>dīs</i>	<i>domibus</i>	<i>senibus</i>	<i>vīribus</i>
AC. <i>deōs</i>	<i>domōs</i> , -ūs	<i>senēs</i>	<i>vīrēs</i>
AB. <i>deīs</i> , <i>diīs</i> , <i>dīs</i>	<i>domibus</i>	<i>senibus</i>	<i>vīribus</i>

¹ The genitive and dative singular are rare.

SINGULAR.

N. iter	Iuppiter	bōs	nix
G. itineris	lovis	bovis	nivis
D. itinerī	Iovī	bovī	nivī
AC. iter	Iovem	bovem	nivem
AB. itinere	Iove	bove	nive

PLURAL.

N. itinera	—	bovēs	nivēs
G. itinerum	—	bovum, boum	nivium
D. itineribus	—	bōbus, būbus	nivibus
AC. itinera	—	bovēs	nivēs
AB. itineribus	—	bōbus, būbus	nivibus



ADJECTIVES.

500. First and Second Declensions.

SINGULAR.

Masculine. Feminine. Neuter.

N. bonus	bona	bonum
G. bonī	bonae	bonī
D. bonō	bonae	bonō
AC. bonum	bonam	bonum
AB. bonō	bonā	bonō

PLURAL.

N. bonī	bonae	bona
G. bonōrum	bonārum	bonōrum
D. bonīs	bonīs	bonīs
AC. bonōs	bonās	bona
AB. bonīs	bonīs	bonīs

SINGULAR.

Masculine.

N.	līber	lībera	līberum
G.	līberī	līberae	līberī
D.	līberō	līberae	līberō
Ac.	līberum	līberam	līberum
Ab.	līberō	līberā	līberō

PLURAL.

N.	līberī	liberae	lībera
G.	līberōrum	liberārum	līberōrum
D.	līberīs	liberīs	līberīs
Ac.	līberōs	liberās	lībera
Ab.	līberīs	liberīs	līberīs

SINGULAR.

N.	aeger	aegra	aegrum
G.	aegrī	aegrae	aegrī
D.	aegrō	aegrae	aegrō
Ac.	aegrum	aegram	aegrum
Ab.	aegrō	aegrā	aegrō

PLURAL.

N.	aegrī	aegrae	aegra
G.	aegrōrum	aegrārum	aegrōrum
D.	aegrīs	aegrīs	aegrīs
Ac.	aegrōs	aegrās	aegra
Ab.	aegrīs	aegrīs	aegrīs

501. Third Declension.

SINGULAR.

M. and F.

N.	audāx	audāx	audācēs	audācia
G.	audācis	audācis	audācium	audācium
D.	audācī	audācī	audācibus	audācibus
Ac.	audācem	audāx	audācīs, -ēs	audācia
Ab.	audācī, -e	audācī, -e	audācibus	audācibus

PLURAL.

N.

SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
<i>M. and F.</i>	<i>N.</i>	<i>M. and F.</i>	<i>N.</i>		
N. prūdēns	prūdēns	prūdentēs	prūdentia		
G. prūdentis	prūdentis	prūdentium	prūdentium		
D. prūdentī	prūdentī	prūdentibus	prūdentibus		
Ac. prūdentem	prūdēns	prūdentīs, -ēs	prūdentia		
Ab. prūdentī, -e	prūdentī, -e	prūdentibus	prūdentibus		

N. brevis	breve	brevēs	brevia
G. brevis	brevis	brevium	brevium
D. brevī	brevī	brevibus	brevibus
Ac. brevēm	breve	brevīs, -ēs	brevia
Ab. brevī	brevī	brevibus	brevibus

<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
N. ācer	ācris	ācre	ācrēs	ācrēs	ācria
G. ācris	ācris	ācris	ācrium	ācrium	ācrium
D. ācī	ācī	ācī	ācībus	ācībus	ācībus
Ac. ācrem	ācrem	ācre	ācrīs, -ēs	ācrīs, -ēs	ācria
Ab. ācī	ācī	ācī	ācībus	ācībus	ācībus

502. Irregular Adjectives.

SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
N. aliūs	alia	aliud	aliī	aliae	alia
G. aliūs	aliūs	aliūs	aliōrum	aliārum	aliōrum
D. aliī	aliī	aliī	aliīs	aliīs	aliīs
Ac. aliūm	aliām	aliud	aliōs	aliās	alia
Ab. aliō	aliā	aliō	aliīs	aliīs	aliīs

	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
N.	ūnus	ūna	ūnum	tōtus	tōta	tōtum
G.	ūnius	ūnius	ūnius	tōtius	tōtius	tōtius
D.	ūnī	ūnī	ūnī	tōtī	tōtī	tōtī
AC.	ūnum	ūnam	ūnum	tōtum	tōtam	tōtum
AB.	ūnō	ūnā	ūnō	tōtō	tōtā	tōtō

	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>M. and F.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
N.	duo	duae	duo	trēs	tria
G.	duōrum	duārum	duōrum	trium	trium
D.	duōbus	duābus	duōbus	tribus	tribus
AC.	duōs, duo	duās	duo	trēs	tria
AB.	duōbus	duābus	duōbus	tribus	tribus

503. Declension of Comparatives.

	SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
	<i>M. and F.</i>	<i>N.</i>	<i>M. and F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
N.	altior	altius	altiōrēs	altiōra
G.	altiōris	altiōris	altiōrum	altiōrum
D.	aliōrī	altiōrī	altiōribus	altiōribus
AC.	altiōrem	altius	altiōris, -ēs	altiōra
AB.	altiōre, -ī	altiōre, -ī	altiōribus	altiōribus
N.	—	plūs	plūrēs	plūra
G.	—	plūris	plūrium	plūrium
D.	—	—	plūribus	plūribus
AC.	—	plūs	plūris, -ēs	plūra
AB.	—	plūre	plūribus	plūribus

504. Irregular Comparison.

POSITIVE.	COMPARATIVE.	SUPERLATIVE.
facilis, -e, easy.	facilior, -ius	facillimus, -a, -um
difficilis, -e, hard.	difficilior, -ius	difficillimus, -a, -um
similis, -e, like.	similior, -ius	simillimus, -a, -um
dissimilis, -e, unlike.	dissimilior, -ius	dissimillimus, -a, -um
humilis, -e, low.	humilior, -ius	humillimus, -a, -um
gracilis, -e, slender.	gracilior, -ius	gracillimus, -a, -um
 exterus, outward.	 exterior, outer,	 extrēmus } <i>outermost,</i>
	 <i>exterior.</i>	 extimus } <i>last.</i>
inferus, below.	inferior, lower.	infimus } <i>lowest.</i>
 posterus, following.	 posterior, later.	 postrēmus } <i>last.</i>
		 postumus } <i>last.</i>
 superus, above.	 superior, higher.	 suprēmus } <i>highest.</i>
		 summus
 [<i>cis, citrā, on this side.</i>] citerior, hither.		citimus, hithermost.
 [<i>in, intrā, in, within.</i>] interior, inner.		intimus, inmost.
 [<i>prae, prō, before.</i>] prior, former.		prīmus, first.
 [<i>prope, near.</i>] propior, nearer.		proximus, next.
 [<i>ultrā, beyond.</i>] ūterior, further.		ūltimus, furthest.
 bonus, -a, -um, good.	melior, melius	optimus, -a, -um
malus, -a, -um, bad.	pēior, pēius	pessimus, -a, -um
māgnus, -a, -um, great.	māior, māius	māximus, -a, -um
multus -a, -um, much.	—, plūs	plūrimus, -a, -um
multī, -ae, -a, many.		
 parvus, -a, um, small.	minor, minus	minimus, -a, -um
senēx, senis, old.	senior	māximus nātū
iuvenis, -e, young.	iūnior	minimus nātū
vetus, veteris, old.	vetustior, -ius	veterrimus, -a, -um

505.

Numerals.

CARDINALS.

1. *ūnus, -a, -um*
2. *duo, duae, duo*
3. *trēs, tria*
4. *quattuor*
5. *quīnque*
6. *sex*
7. *septem*
8. *octō*
9. *novem*
10. *decem*
11. *ūndecim*
12. *duodecim*
13. *tredecim*
14. *quattuordecim*
15. *quīndecim*
16. *sēdecim, or sexdecim*
17. *septendecim*
18. *duodēvīgintī*
19. *ūndēvīgintī*
20. *vīgintī*
21. *vīgintī ūnus, or ūnus et vīgintī*
22. *vīgintī duo, or duo et vīgintī*
28. *duodētrīgintā*
29. *ūndētrīgintā*
30. *trīgintā*
40. *quadrāgintā*
50. *quīnquāgintā*
60. *sexāgintā*
70. *septuāgintā*

ORDINALS.

1. *prīmus, -a, -um*
2. *secundus (or alter)*
3. *tertius*
4. *quartus*
5. *quīntus*
6. *sextus*
7. *septimus*
8. *octāvus*
9. *nōnus*
10. *decimus*
11. *ūndecimus*
12. *duodecimus*
13. *tertius decimus*
14. *quartus decimus*
15. *quīntus decimus*
16. *sextus decimus*
17. *septimus decimus*
18. *duodēvīcēsimus*
19. *ūndēvīcēsimus*
20. *vīcēsimus*
21. *vīcēsimus prīmus, or ūnus et vīcēsimus*
22. *vīcēsimus secundus, or alter et vīcēsimus*
28. *duodētrīcēsimus*
29. *ūndētrīcēsimus*
30. *trīcēsimus*
40. *quadrāgēsimus*
50. *quīnquāgēsimus*
60. *sexāgēsimus*
70. *septuāgēsimus*

CARDINALS.

80. octōgintā
 90. nōnāgintā
 100. centum
 101. { centum ūnus, *or*
 { centum et ūnus
 200. ducentī, -ae, -a
 300. trecentī
 400. quadringentī
 500. quīngentī
 600. sēscentī, *or* sexcentī
 700. septingentī
 800. octingentī
 900. nōngentī
 1,000. mīlle *adj.*
 2,000. duo mīlia *num.*
 100,000. centum mīlia

ORDINALS.

octōgēsimus
 nōnāgēsimus
 centēsimus
 { centēsimus prīmus, *or*
 { centēsimus et prīmus
 ducentēsimus
 trecentēsimus
 quadringentēsimus
 quīngentēsimus
 sēscentēsimus
 septingentēsimus
 octingentēsimus
 nōngentēsimus
 mīllēsimus
 bis mīllēsimus
 centiēs mīllēsimus



PRONOUNS.

506.

Personal.

SING.	PLU.	SING.	PLU.	SING.	PLU.
N. ego nōs		tū vōs		—	—
G. meī nostrūm, -trī	tui vestrūm, -trī	sui		sui	
D. mīhi nōbīs	tibi vōbīs	sibi		sibi	
Ac. mē nōs	tē vōs	sē, sēsē, sē, sēsē			
Ab. mē nōbīs	tē vōbīs	sē, sēsē, sē, sēsē			

507.

Demonstrative.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

N. <i>hic</i>	<i>haec</i>	<i>hōc</i>	<i>hī</i>	<i>hae</i>	<i>haec</i>
G. <i>hūius</i>	<i>hūius</i>	<i>hūius</i>	<i>hōrum</i>	<i>hārum</i>	<i>hōrum</i>
D. <i>huīc</i>	<i>huīc</i>	<i>huīc</i>	<i>hīs</i>	<i>hīs</i>	<i>hīs</i>
Ac. <i>hunc</i>	<i>hanc</i>	<i>hōc</i>	<i>hōs</i>	<i>hās</i>	<i>haec</i>
Ab. <i>hōc</i>	<i>hāc</i>	<i>hōc</i>	<i>hīs</i>	<i>hīs</i>	<i>hīs</i>

N. <i>ille</i>	<i>illa</i>	<i>illud</i>	<i>illī</i>	<i>illae</i>	<i>illa</i>
G. <i>illīus</i>	<i>illīus</i>	<i>illīus</i>	<i>illōrum</i>	<i>illārum</i>	<i>illōrum</i>
D. <i>illī</i>	<i>illī</i>	<i>illī</i>	<i>illīs</i>	<i>illīs</i>	<i>illīs</i>
Ac. <i>illum</i>	<i>illam</i>	<i>illud</i>	<i>illōs</i>	<i>illās</i>	<i>illa</i>
Ab. <i>illō</i>	<i>illā</i>	<i>illō</i>	<i>illīs</i>	<i>illīs</i>	<i>illīs</i>

N. <i>is</i>	<i>ea</i>	<i>id</i>	<i>eī, iī</i>	<i>eae</i>	<i>ea</i>
G. <i>ēius</i>	<i>ēius</i>	<i>ēius</i>	<i>eōrum</i>	<i>eārum</i>	<i>eōrum</i>
D. <i>eī</i>	<i>eī</i>	<i>eī</i>	<i>eīs, iīs</i>	<i>eīs, iīs</i>	<i>eīs, iīs</i>
Ac. <i>eum</i>	<i>eam</i>	<i>id</i>	<i>eōs</i>	<i>eās</i>	<i>ea</i>
Ab. <i>eō</i>	<i>eā</i>	<i>eō</i>	<i>eīs, iīs</i>	<i>eīs, iīs</i>	<i>eīs, iīs</i>

N. <i>iste</i>	<i>ista</i>	<i>istud</i>	<i>istī</i>	<i>istae</i>	<i>ista</i>
G. <i>istīus</i>	<i>istīus</i>	<i>istīus</i>	<i>istōrum</i>	<i>istārum</i>	<i>istōrum</i>
D. <i>istī</i>	<i>istī</i>	<i>istī</i>	<i>istīs</i>	<i>istīs</i>	<i>istīs</i>
Ac. <i>istum</i>	<i>istam</i>	<i>istud</i>	<i>istōs</i>	<i>istās</i>	<i>ista</i>
Ab. <i>istō</i>	<i>istā</i>	<i>istō</i>	<i>istīs</i>	<i>istīs</i>	<i>istīs</i>

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

N.	īdem	e'adēm	idēm	<i>{</i> eīdem iīdem	eaēdem	e'adēm
----	------	--------	------	-------------------------	--------	--------

G.	ēiūs'dēm	ēiūs'dēm	ēiūs'dēm	eōrūn'dēm	eārūndēm	eōrūndēm
----	----------	----------	----------	-----------	----------	----------

D.	eīdem	eīdem	eīdem	<i>{</i> eīs'dēm iīs'dēm	eīs'dēm	eīs'dēm
----	-------	-------	-------	-----------------------------	---------	---------

AC.	eūn'dēm	eāndēm	idēm	eōs'dēm	eās'dēm	e'ādēm
-----	---------	--------	------	---------	---------	--------

AB.	eōdēm	eādēm	eōdēm	<i>{</i> eīs'dēm iīs'dēm	eīs'dēm	eīs'dēm
-----	-------	-------	-------	-----------------------------	---------	---------

N.	ipse	ipsa	ipsum	ipsī	ipsae	ipsa
----	------	------	-------	------	-------	------

G.	ipsīus	ipsīus	ipsīus	ipsōrum	ipsārum	ipsōrum
----	--------	--------	--------	---------	---------	---------

D.	ipsī	ipsī	ipsī	ipsīs	ipsīs	ipsīs
----	------	------	------	-------	-------	-------

AC.	ipsum	ipsam	ipsum	ipsōs	ipsās	ipsa
-----	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	------

AB.	ipsō	ipsā	ipsō	ipsīs	ipsīs	ipsīs
-----	------	------	------	-------	-------	-------

508.

Relative.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

N.	qui	quae	quod	qui	quae	quae
----	-----	------	------	-----	------	------

G.	cūius	cūius	cūius	quōrum	quārum	quōrum
----	-------	-------	-------	--------	--------	--------

D.	cui	cui	cui	quibus	quibus	quibus
----	-----	-----	-----	--------	--------	--------

AC.	quem	quam	quod	quōs	quās	quae
-----	------	------	------	------	------	------

AB.	quō	quā	quō	quibus	quibus	quibus
-----	-----	-----	-----	--------	--------	--------

509.

Interrogative.

N.	quis	quae	quid	qui	quae	quae
----	------	------	------	-----	------	------

G.	cūius	cūius	cūius	quōrum	quārum	quōrum
----	-------	-------	-------	--------	--------	--------

D.	cui	cui	cui	quibus	quibus	quibus
----	-----	-----	-----	--------	--------	--------

AC.	quem	quam	quid	quōs	quās	quae
-----	------	------	------	------	------	------

AB.	quō	quā	quō	quibus	quibus	quibus
-----	-----	-----	-----	--------	--------	--------

510.

Indefinite.

SINGULAR.

N.	aliquis	aliqua	aliquid, aliquod
G.	alicū'ius	alicū'ius	alicū'ius
D.	alicuī	alicuī	alicuī
AC.	aliquem	aliquam	aliquid, aliquod
AB.	aliquō	aliquā	aliquō

PLURAL.

N.	aliquī	aliquae	aliqua
G.	aliquō'rum	aliquā'rum	aliquō'rum
D.	ali'quibus	aliquibus	aliquibus
AC.	aliquō's	aliquā's	aliqua
AB.	aliquibus	aliquibus	aliquibus

SINGULAR.

N.	quīdam	quaedam	quiddam, quoddam
G.	cūius'dam	cūiusdam	cūiusdam
D.	cūidam	cūidam	cūidam
AC.	quendam	quandam	quiddam, quoddam
AB.	quōdam	quādam	quōdam

PLURAL.

N.	quīdam	quaedam	quaedam
G.	quōrun'dam	quārundam	quōrundam
D.	quibus'dam	quibusdam	quibusdam
AC.	quōsdam	quāsdam	quaedam
AB.	quibusdam	quibusdam	quibusdam

REGULAR VERBS.

511. First Conjugation.—Ā-Verbs.

*amō, love.*PRINCIPAL PARTS: *amō, amāre, amāvī, amātus.**amō, amāre, amātus sum, = I am (from Latin)*

INDICATIVE.

ACTIVE VOICE.

PASSIVE VOICE.

PRESENT.

I love, am loving, do love, etc. I am loved, etc.

<i>amō</i>	<i>amāmus</i>	<i>amor</i>	<i>amāmur</i>
<i>amās</i>	<i>amātis</i>	<i>amāris, or -re</i>	<i>amāmini</i>
<i>amat</i>	<i>amant</i>	<i>amātur</i>	<i>amantur</i>

IMPERFECT.

I loved, was loving, did love, etc. I was loved, etc.

<i>amābam</i>	<i>amābāmus</i>	<i>amābar</i>	<i>amābāmur</i>
<i>amābās</i>	<i>amābātis</i>	<i>amābāris, or -re</i>	<i>amābāmini</i>
<i>amābat</i>	<i>amābant</i>	<i>amābātur</i>	<i>amābābantur</i>

FUTURE.

*I shall love, etc.**I shall be loved, etc.*

<i>amābō</i>	<i>amābimus</i>	<i>amābor</i>	<i>amābīmur</i>
<i>amābis</i>	<i>amābitis</i>	<i>amāberis, or -re</i>	<i>amābīmini</i>
<i>amābit</i>	<i>amābunt</i>	<i>amābitur</i>	<i>amābībuntur</i>

PERFECT.

I have loved, I loved, etc. I have been (was) loved, etc.

<i>amāvī</i>	<i>amāvīmus</i>	<i>amātus</i>	<i>sum</i>	<i>sumus</i>
<i>amāvistī</i>	<i>amāvistis</i>		<i>es</i>	<i>estis</i>
<i>amāvit</i>	<i>amāvērunt, or -re</i>		<i>est</i>	<i>sunt</i>

PLUPERFECT.

I had loved, etc.

amāveram amāverāmus
 amāverās amāverātis
 amāverat amāverant

I had been loved, etc.

amātus $\begin{cases} eram \\ erās \\ erat \end{cases}$ amātī $\begin{cases} erāmus \\ erātis \\ erant \end{cases}$

FUTURE PERFECT.

I shall have loved, etc.

amāverō amāvērimus
 amāveris amāvēritis
 amāverit amāverint

I shall have been loved, etc.

amātus $\begin{cases} erō \\ eris \\ erit \end{cases}$ amātī $\begin{cases} erimus \\ eritis \\ erunt \end{cases}$

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

amem	amēmus	amer	amēmur
amēs	amētis	amēris, or -re	amēminī
amet	ament	amētur	amentur

IMPERFECT.

amārem	amārēmus	amārer	amārēmur
amārēs	amārētis	amārēris, or -re	amārēminī
amāret	amārent	amārētur	amārentur

PERFECT.

amāverim	amāverimus	amātus $\begin{cases} sim \\ sis \\ sit \end{cases}$	amātī $\begin{cases} simus \\ sitis \\ sint \end{cases}$
amāveris	amāveritis		
amāverit	amāverint		

PLUPERFECT.

amāvissem	amāvissēmus	amātus $\begin{cases} essem \\ essēs \\ esset \end{cases}$	amātī $\begin{cases} essēmus \\ essētis \\ essent \end{cases}$
amāvissēs	amāvissētis		
amāvissēt	amāvissēt		

IMPERATIVE.

PRESENT.

2 amā, *love thou.*
2 amāte, *love ye.*

amāre, *be thou loved.*
amāminī, *be ye loved.*

FUTURE.

amātō, *thou shalt love.*
amātō, *he shall love.*
amātōte, *you shall love.*
amantō, *they shall love.*

amātor, *thou shalt be loved.*
amātor, *he shall be loved.*
—
amantor, *they shall be loved.*

INFINITIVE.

PRES. amāre, *to love.* amāri, *to be loved.*
PERF. amāvisse, *to have loved.* amātus esse, *to have been loved.*
FUT. amātūrus esse, *to be about to be loved.* amātum irī, *to be about to be loved.*

PARTICIPLES.

PRES. amāns, -antis, *loving.* PRES. —————
FUT. amātūrus, -a, -um, *about to love.* GER.¹ amandus, -a, -um, *to be loved.*
PERF. ————— PERF. amātus, -a, um, *loved, having been loved.*

GERUND.

N. —————
G. amandī, *of loving.*
D. amandō, *for loving.*
AC. amandum, *loving.*
AB. amandō, *by loving.*

SUPINE.

—————
—————
—————
AC. amātum, *to love.*
AB. amātū, *to love, to be loved.*

¹ Gerundive, sometimes less correctly called *future passive participle.*

512. Second Conjugation.—Ē-Verbs.*moneō, advise.*PRINCIPAL PARTS: *moneō, monēre, monuī, monitus.**base = moner, monerit, monitus, surv.*

INDICATIVE.

ACTIVE.

I advise, etc.

<i>moneō</i>	<i>monēmus</i>
<i>moneō</i>	<i>monētis</i>
<i>moneō</i>	<i>monent</i>

PASSIVE.

PRESENT.

I am advised, etc.

<i>moneor</i>	<i>monēmur</i>
<i>monēris, or -re</i>	<i>monēminī</i>
<i>monētur</i>	<i>monentur</i>

IMPERFECT.

I was advising, etc.

<i>monēbam</i>	<i>monēbāmus</i>
<i>monēbās</i>	<i>monēbātis</i>
<i>monēbat</i>	<i>monēbant</i>

I was advised, etc.

<i>monēbar</i>	<i>monēbāmur</i>
<i>monēbāris, or -re</i>	<i>monēbāminī</i>
<i>monēbātur</i>	<i>monēbāntur</i>

FUTURE.

I shall advise, etc.

<i>monēbō</i>	<i>monēbimus</i>
<i>monēbis</i>	<i>monēbitis</i>
<i>monēbit</i>	<i>monēbunt</i>

I shall be advised, etc.

<i>monēbor</i>	<i>monēbimur</i>
<i>monēberis, or -re</i>	<i>monēbimini</i>
<i>monēbitur</i>	<i>monēbuntur</i>

PERFECT.

I have advised, I advised, etc. I have been (was) advised, etc.

<i>mōnuī</i>	<i>monuimus</i>
<i>monuistī</i>	<i>monuistis</i>
<i>monuit</i>	<i>monuērunt, or -re</i>

<i>monitus</i>	<i>sum</i>
<i>monitus</i>	<i>es</i>
<i>monitus</i>	<i>est</i>

<i>moniti</i>	<i>sumus</i>
<i>moniti</i>	<i>estis</i>
<i>moniti</i>	<i>sunt</i>

PLUPERFECT.

I had advised, etc.

<i>monueram</i>	<i>monuerāmus</i>
<i>monuerās</i>	<i>monuerātis</i>
<i>monuerat</i>	<i>monuerant</i>

I had been advised, etc.

<i>monitus</i>	<i>eram</i>
<i>monitus</i>	<i>erās</i>
<i>monitus</i>	<i>erat</i>

<i>moniti</i>	<i>erāmus</i>
<i>moniti</i>	<i>erātis</i>
<i>moniti</i>	<i>erant</i>

FUTURE PERFECT.

<i>I shall have advised, etc.</i>	<i>I shall have been advised, etc.</i>
monuerō	monuerimus
monueris	monueritis
monuerit	monuerint

monitus	erō	erimus
	eris	eritis
	erit	erunt

SUBJUNCTIVE.

keeps E of stem

PRESENT.			
moneam	moneāmus	monear	moneāmur
moneās	moneātis	moneāris, or -re	moneāmini
moneat	moneant	moneātur	moneantur

IMPERFECT.

monērem	monērēmus	monērer	monērēmur
monērēs	monērētis	monērēris, or -re	monērēmini
monēret	monērent	monērētur	monērentur

PERFECT.

monuerim	monuerimus	sim	sīmus
monueris	monueritīs	sīs	sītis
monuerit	monuerint	sit	sint

PLUPERFECT.

monuissēm	monuissēmus	essem	essēmus
monuissēs	monuissētis	essēs	essētis
monuisset	monuissent	esset	essent

IMPERATIVE.

PRESENT.

monē, advise thou.
monēte, advise ye.

monēre, be thou advised.
monēmini, be ye advised.

FUTURE.

monētō, thou shalt advise.
monētō, he shall advise.
monētōte, you shall advise.
monento, they shall advise.

monētor, thou shalt be adv'd.
monētor, he shall be advised.
monentor, they shall be adv'd.

INFINITIVE.

PRES. *monēre*, *to advise*. *monēri*, *to be advised*.

PERF. *monuisse*, *to have advised*. *monitus esse*, *to have been advised*.

FUT. *monitūrus esse*, *to be about to advise*. *monitum irī*, *to be about to be advised*.

PARTICIPLES.

Stem + no PRES. *monēns*, *-entis*, *advising*. PRES. _____

FUT. *monitūrus*, *-a*, *-um*, *about to advise*. GER. *monendus*, *-a*, *-um*, *to be advised*.

PERF. _____

PERF. *monitus*, *-a*, *um*, *advised*,
having been advised.

GERUND.

N. _____

G. *monendī*, *of advising*.

D. *monendō*, *for advising*.

AC. *monendum*, *advising*.

AB. *monendō*, *by advising*.

SUPINE.

AC. *monitum*, *to advise*.

AB. *monitū*, *to advise, to be advised*.

513. Third Conjugation.—E-Verbs.

regō, *rule*.

PRINCIPAL PARTS: *regō*, *regere*, *rēxi*, *rēctus*.

Pass = regor, regit, rectus sum.

INDICATIVE.

ACTIVE.

I rule, etc.

PASSIVE.

I am ruled, etc.

PRESENT.

<i>regō</i>	<i>regimus</i>
<i>regis</i>	<i>regitis</i>
<i>regit</i>	<i>regunt</i>

<i>regor</i>	<i>regimur</i>
<i>regeris, or -re</i>	<i>regimini</i>
<i>regitur</i>	<i>reguntur</i>

IMPERFECT.

I was ruling, etc.

regēbam	regēbāmus
regēbās	regēbātis
regēbat	regēbant

I was ruled, etc.

regēbar	regēbāmūr
regēbāris, or -re	regēbāmī
regēbātur	regēbāntur

FUTURE.

I shall rule, etc.

regam	regēmus
regēs	regētis
reget	regent

I shall be ruled, etc.

regar	regēmūr
regēris, or -re	regēmī
regētūr	regentur

PERFECT.

I have ruled, etc.

rēxi	rēximus
rēxistī	rēxistis
rēxit	rēxērunt, or -re

I have been ruled, etc.

rēctus	sum es est	rēctī	sumus estis sunt
--------	------------------	-------	------------------------

PLUPERFECT.

I had ruled, etc.

rēxeram	rēxerāmus
rēxerās	rēxerātis
rēxerat	rēxerant

I had been ruled, etc.

rēctus	erām erās erat	rēctī	erāmus erātis erant
--------	----------------------	-------	---------------------------

FUTURE PERFECT.

I shall have ruled, etc.

rēxerō	rēxerimus
rēxeris	rēxeritis
rēxerit	rēxerint

I shall have been ruled, etc.

rēctus	erō eris erit	rēctī	erimus eritis erunt
--------	---------------------	-------	---------------------------

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

regam	regāmus
regās	regātis
regat	regant

regar	regāmūr
regāris, or -re	regāmī
regātūr	regantur

IMPERFECT.

regerem	regerēmus	regerer	regerēmur
regerēs	regerētis	regerēris, or -re	regerēminī
regeret	regerent	regerētur	regerentur

PERFECT.

rēxerim	rēxerimus	rēctus	sim
rēxeris	rēxeritis		sīs
rēxerit	rēxerint		sit

PLUPERFECT.

rēxissem	rēxissēmus	rēctus	essem
rēxissēs	rēxissētis		essēs
rēxisset	rēxissent		esset

IMPERATIVE.

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rege, rule thou.
regite, rule ye.

PRESENT.

regere, be thou ruled.
regimini, be ye ruled.

FUTURE.

regitō, thou shalt rule.
regitō, he shall rule.
regitōte, ye shall rule.
reguntō, they shall rule.

regitor, thou shalt be ruled.
regitor, he shall be ruled.

reguntor, they shall be ruled.

INFINITIVE.

PRES. regere, to rule.

regi, to be ruled.

PERF. rēxisse, to have ruled.

rēctus esse, to have been ruled.

FUT. rēctūrus esse, to be about to be
about to rule.

rēctum īri, to be about to be
ruled.

PARTICIPLES.

✓ PRES. regēns, -entis, ruling.
FUT. rēctūrus, -a, -um, about
to rule.

PRES. _____
GER. regendus, -a, -um, to be
ruled.

✓ PERF. _____

PERF. rēctus, -a, -um, ruled,
having been ruled.

GERUND.	SUPINE.
N. _____	_____
G. <i>regendī, of ruling.</i>	_____
D. <i>regendō, for ruling.</i>	_____
AC. <i>regendum, ruling.</i>	AC. <i>rēctum, to rule.</i>
AB. <i>regendō, by ruling.</i>	AB. <i>rēctū, to rule, to be ruled.</i>

514. Third Conjugation.—Verbs in -iō.

capiō, take.

PRINCIPAL PARTS: *capiō, capere, cēpī, captus.*
capere, capi, captus sum.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

ACTIVE.

PASSIVE.

PRESENT.

I take, etc.

I am taken.

<i>capiō</i>	<i>capimus</i>	<i>capior</i>	<i>capimur</i>
<i>capis</i>	<i>capitis</i>	<i>caperis, or -re</i>	<i>capimini</i>
<i>capit</i>	<i>capiunt</i>	<i>capitur</i>	<i>capiuntur</i>

IMPERFECT.

I was taking, etc.

I was taken, etc.

<i>capiēbam</i>	<i>capiēbāmus</i>	<i>capiēbar</i>	<i>capiēbāmūr</i>
<i>capiēbās</i>	<i>capiēbātis</i>	<i>capiēbāris, or -re</i>	<i>capiēbāmīnī</i>
<i>capiēbat</i>	<i>capiēbant</i>	<i>capiēbātūr</i>	<i>capiēbāntūr</i>

FUTURE.

I shall take, etc.

I shall be taken, etc.

<i>capiam</i>	<i>capiēmus</i>	<i>capiar</i>	<i>capiēmūr</i>
<i>capiēs</i>	<i>capiētis</i>	<i>capiēris, or -re</i>	<i>capiēmīnī</i>
<i>capiet</i>	<i>capiētūr</i>	<i>capiētūr</i>	<i>capiētūr</i>

PERFECT.

cēpī, cēpistī, cēpit, etc.

captus sum, es, est, etc.

PLUPERFECT.

cēperam, cēperās, cēperat, etc.

captus erām, erās, erat, etc.

FUTURE PERFECT.

cēperō, cēperis, cēperit, etc.

captus erō, eris, erit, etc.

cēperim

captū erū

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

capiam, capiās, capiat, etc. capiar, -iāris, or -re, -iātur, etc.

IMPERFECT.

caperem, caperēs, caperet, etc. caperer, -erēris, or -re, -erētur

PERFECT.

cēperim, cēperis, cēperit, etc. captus sim, sīs, sit, etc.

PLUPERFECT.

cēpissem, cēpissēs, cēpisset, etc. captus essem, essēs, esset, etc.

IMPERATIVE.

PRES. cape, *take thou.* capere, *be thou taken.*

capite, *take ye.* capimini, *be ye taken.*

FUT. capitō, *thou shalt take,* capitor, *thou shalt be taken,*
etc. etc.

INFINITIVE.

PRES. capere, *to take.* capi, *to be taken.*

PERF. cēpisse, *to have taken.* captus esse, *to have been taken.*

FUT. captūrus esse, *to be* captum īri, *to be about to be*
about to take. taken.

PARTICIPLES.

PRES. capiēns, -ientis, *taking.* PRES. —————

FUT. captūrus, *about to take.* GER. capiendus, *to be taken.*

PERF. ————— PERF. captus, *having been taken.*

GERUND.

G. capiēndi, *of taking,*
etc.

SUPINE.

AC. captum, *to take.*
AB. captū, *to take, to be taken.*

Fourth Conjugation Verbs are in ve

515. Fourth Conjugation.—I-Verbs.

almost like capio.
audiō, hear.

PRINCIPAL PARTS: audiō, audīre, audīvī, audītūs.
audīr, audīt, audītūs.

INDICATIVE.

ACTIVE.

PASSIVE.

PRESENT.

I hear, etc.

I am heard, etc.

audiō	audiō
audiō	audiō
audiō	audiō

audiō	audiō
audiō	audiō
audiō	audiō

IMPERFECT.

I was hearing, etc.

I was heard, etc.

audiēbam	audiēbāmus
audiēbās	audiēbātis
audiēbat	audiēbant

audiēbar	audiēbāmur
audiēbāris, or -re	audiēbāminī
audiēbātūr	audiēbāntūr

FUTURE.

I shall hear, etc.

I shall be heard, etc.

audiām	audiēmūs
audiēs	audiētis
audiēt	audiētūt

audiār	audiēmūr
audiēris, or -re	audiēminī
audiētūr	audiētūr

PERFECT.

I have heard, etc.

I have been heard, etc.

audiēvī	audiēvīmus
audiēvīstī	audiēvīstīs
audiēvīt	audiēvīrūt, or -re

audiētūs	sum es est
audiētūs	sum es est
audiētūs	sum es est

PLUPERFECT.

I had heard, etc.

audīveram audīverāmus
 audīverās audīverātis
 audīverat audīverant

I had been heard, etc.

audītus	eram erās erat	audītī	erāmus erātis erant
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FUTURE PERFECT.

I shall have heard, etc. I shall have been heard, etc.

audīveīō audīverimus
 audīveris audīveritis
 audīverit audīverint

audītus	erō eris erit	audītī	erimus eritis erunt
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SUBJUNCTIVE.

a is the subjunctive present.

audiām	audiāmus	audiār	audiāmūr
audiās	audiātis	audiārīs, or -re	audiāmīnī
audiāt	audiānt	audiātūr	audiāntūr

IMPERFECT.

audīrem	audīrēmus	audiārēr	audiārēmūr
audīrēs	audīrētis	audiārērīs, or -re	audiārēmīnī
audīret	audiārent	audiārētūr	audiārentūr

PERFECT.

audīverim	audīverimus	audītus	sim	audītī	simus
audīveris	audīveritis		sīs		sītis
audīverit	audīverint		sīt		sīnt

PLUPERFECT.

audīvissem	audīvissēmus	audītus	essem	audītī	essēmus
audīvissēs	audīvissētis		essēs		essētis
audīvisset	audīvissent		esset		essent

IMPERATIVE.

PRESENT.

audī, *hear thou.*
audīte, *hear ye.*

audīre, *be thou heard.*
audīminī, *be ye heard.*

FUTURE.

audītō, *thou shalt hear.*
audītō, *he shall hear.*
audītōte, *ye shall hear.*
audiuntō, *they shall hear.*

auditor, *thou shalt be heard.*
auditor, *he shall be heard.*
—
audiunctor, *they shall be heard.*

INFINITIVE.

PRES. audīre, *to hear.* audīrī, *to be heard.*
PERF. audīvisse, *to have heard.* audītus esse, *to have been heard.*
FUT. audītūrus esse, *to be* audītum irī, *to be about to be*
about to hear. heard.

PARTICIPLES.

PRES. audiēns, -entis, *hearing.* PRES. —————
FUT. audītūrus, -a, -um, *about* GER. audiendus, -a, -um, *to*
to hear. be heard.
PERF. ————— PERF. audītus, -a, -um, *heard,*
having been heard.

GERUND.

N. —————
G. audiendī, *of hearing.*
D. audiendō, *for hearing.*
AC. audiendum, *hearing.*
AB. audiendō, *by hearing.*

SUPINE.

—————
—————
—————
AC. audītum, *to hear.*
AB. audītū, *to hear, to be*
heard.

IRREGULAR VERBS.

516. Sum (STEMS es, fu), *be*.

PRINCIPAL PARTS: sum, esse, fuī, futūrus.

INDICATIVE.

PRESENT.

Singular.

sum, *I am.*
es, *thou art.*
est, *he (she, it) is.*

Plural.

sumus, *we are.*
estis, *you are.*
sunt, *they are.*

IMPERFECT.

eram, *I was.*
erās, *thou wast.*
erat, *he was.*

erāmus, *we were.*
erātis, *you were.*
erant, *they were.*

FUTURE.

erō, *I shall be.*
eris, *thou wilt be.*
erit, *he will be.*

erimus, *we shall be.*
eritis, *you will be.*
erunt, *they will be.*

PERFECT.

fuī, *I have been, was.*
fuistī, *thou hast been, wast.*
fuit, *he has been, was.*

fuimus, *we have been, were.*
fuistis, *you have been, were.*
 { fuērunt, or
 { fuēre, *they have been, were.*

PLUPERFECT.

fueram, *I had been.*
fuerās, *thou hadst been.*
fuerat, *he had been.*

fuerāmus, *we had been.*
fuerātis, *you had been.*
fuerant, *they had been.*

FUTURE PERFECT.

fuerō, *I shall have been.*
fueris, *thou wilt have been.*
fuerit, *he will have been.*

fuerimus, *we shall have been.*
fueritis, *you will have been.*
fuerint, *they will have been.*

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
sim	simus
sīs	sītis
sit	sint

IMPERFECT.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
essem	essēmus
essēs	essētis
esset	essent

PERFECT.

<i>fuerim</i>	<i>fuerimus</i>
fueris	fueritis
fuerit	fuerint

PLUPERFECT.

<i>fuissem</i>	<i>fuissemus</i>
<i>fuissēs</i>	<i>fuissētis</i>
<i>fuisset</i>	<i>fuissent</i>

IMPERATIVE.

PRESENT.

<i>Singular.</i>
<i>es, be thou.</i>

Plural.

<i>este, be ye.</i>

FUTURE.

<i>estō, thou shalt be.</i>
<i>estō, he shall be.</i>

<i>estōte, ye shall be.</i>
<i>suntō, they shall be.</i>

INFINITIVE.

PRES. *esse, to be.*

PERF. *fuisse, to have been.*

FUT. *futūrus esse, to be futūrus, -a, -um, about to be.*
about to be.

PARTICIPLE.

517. *possum, posse, potuī, —, be able, can.*

INDICATIVE.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
PRES. <i>possum</i>	<i>possumus</i>	<i>possim</i>	<i>possimus</i>
<i>potes</i>	<i>potestis</i>	<i>possis</i>	<i>possitis</i>
<i>potest</i>	<i>possunt</i>	<i>possit</i>	<i>possint</i>
IMP. <i>poteram</i>	<i>poterāmus</i>	<i>possem</i>	<i>possēmus</i>
FUT. <i>poterō</i>	<i>pōterimus</i>	<i>potuerim</i>	<i>potuerimus</i>
PERF. <i>potuī</i>	<i>potuimus</i>	<i>potuerim</i>	<i>potuerimus</i>
PLUP. <i>potueram</i>	<i>potuerāmus</i>	<i>potuissēm</i>	<i>potuissēmus</i>
F. P. <i>potuerō</i>	<i>potuerimus</i>		

INFINITIVE.

PRES. *posse*

PERF. *potuisse*

Retain d before e.

518. prōsum, prōdesse, prōfui, prōfutūrus, benefit.

INDICATIVE.

SUBJUNCTIVE:

*Singular.**Plural.**Singular.**Plural.*

PRES.	prōsum	prōsumus	prōsim	prosimus
	prōdes	prōdestis	prōsis	prōsitis
	prōdest	prōsunt	prōsit	prōsint
IMP.	prōderam	prōderāmus	prōdessem	prōdessēmus
FUT.	prōderō	prōderimus		
PERF.	prōfui	prōfuius	prōfuerim	prōfuerimus
PLUP.	prōfueram	prōfuerāmus	prōfuissem	prōfuiissēmus
F. P.	prōfuerō	prōfuerimus		

IMPERATIVE.

PRES. prōdes, prōdeste	FUT. prōdestō, prōdestōte
<i>bras no 3 vbls.</i>	

INFINITIVE.

PRES. prōdesse	PERF. prōfuisse
FUT. prōfutūrus esse	

PARTICIPLE.

FUT. prōfutūrus	-a, -um
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**519. volō, velle, volui, —, be willing, will, wish.
nōlō, nōlle, nōlui, —, be unwilling, will not.
mālō, mālle, mālui, —, be more willing, prefer.**

INDICATIVE.

PRES. volō	nōlō	mālō
vis	nōn vis	māvis
vult	nōn vult	māvult
volumus	nōlumus	mālumus
vultis	nōn vultis	māvultis
volunt	nōlunt	mālunt
IMP. volēbam	nōlēbam	mālēbam
FUT. volam, volēs, etc.	nōlam, nōlēs, etc.	mālam, mālēs, etc.
PERF. volui	nōlui	mālui
PLUP. volueram	nōlueram	mālueram
F. P. voluerō	nōluerō	maluerō

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRES. <i>velim</i>	<i>nōlim</i>	<i>mālim</i>
<i>velis</i>	<i>nōlis</i>	<i>mālis</i>
<i>velit</i>	<i>nōlit</i>	<i>mālit</i>
<i>velimus</i>	<i>nōlimus</i>	<i>mālimus</i>
<i>velitis</i>	<i>nōlitis</i>	<i>mālitis</i>
<i>velint</i>	<i>nōlint</i>	<i>mālint</i>
IMP. <i>vellem</i>	<i>nōllem</i>	<i>māllem</i>
PERF. <i>voluerim</i>	<i>nōluerim</i>	<i>māluerim</i>
PLUP. <i>voluissem</i>	<i>nōluissem</i>	<i>māluissem</i>

IMPERATIVE.

PRES. _____	<i>nōlī</i>	_____
	<i>nōlite</i>	_____

FUT. _____	<i>nōlītō</i> , etc.	_____
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INFINITIVE.

PRES. <i>velle</i>	<i>nōlle</i>	<i>mālle</i>
PERF. <i>voluisse</i>	<i>nōluisse</i>	<i>māluisse</i>

PARTICIPLE.

PRES. <i>volēns</i>	<i>nōlēns</i>	_____
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520. *eō, īre, īvi (ii), itūrus, go.*

fiō, fierī, factus sum (supplies passive to *faciō, make*),
be made, become.

INDICATIVE.

PRES. <i>eō</i>	<i>īmus</i>	<i>fiō</i>	<i>fīmus</i>
<i>īs</i>	<i>ītis</i>	<i>fiīs</i>	<i>fītis</i>
<i>it</i>	<i>eunt</i>	<i>fit</i>	<i>fīunt</i>

INDICATIVE.

IMP. <i>ībam</i>	<i>fiēbam</i>
FUT. <i>ībō</i>	<i>fiam</i>
PERF. <i>īi</i>	<i>factus sum</i>
PLUP. <i>ieram</i>	<i>factus eram</i>
F. P. <i>ierō</i>	<i>factus erō</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRES.	eam	fiam
IMPER.	irem	fierem
PERF.	ierim	factus sim
PLUP.	iissem	factus essem

IMPERATIVE.

PRES. i	ite	fi	fite
FUT. itō	itōte	—	—
itō	euntō	—	—

INFINITIVE.

PRES.	ire	fieri
PERF.	iisse	factus esse
FUT.	itūrus esse	factum iri

PARTICIPLES.

PRES.	iēns, Gen. euntis	PRES. —
FUT.	itūrus, -a, -um	GER. faciendus
PERF.	—	PERF. factus

GERUND.	SUPINE.	—♦♦—
N. —	—	—
G. eundi	—	—
D. eundō	—	—
AC. eundum	Ac. itum	—
AB. eundō	AB. itū	—

521. ferō, ferre, tuli, lātus: bear, carry, endure.

ferō, ferre, latus suer.

INDICATIVE.

ACTIVE.

PASSIVE.

PRES. ferō	ferimus	feror	ferimur
fers	fertis	ferris, or -re	ferimini
fert	ferunt	fertur	feruntur
IMP.	ferēbam	ferēbar	
FUT.	feram	ferar	
PERF.	tuli	lātus sum	
PLUP.	tuleram	lātus eram	
F. P.	tulerō	lātus erō	

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRES.	feram	ferar
IMP.	ferrem	ferrer
PERF.	tulerim	lātus sim
PLUP.	tulisse	lātus essem

IMPERATIVE.

ACTIVE.

PRES. fer	ferte	[ferre]	ferimini
FUT. fertō	fertōte	fertor	
	fertō	fertor	feruntor

INFINITIVE.

PRES.	ferre	ferri
PERF.	tulisse	lātus esse
FUT.	lātūrus esse	lātum iri

PARTICIPLES.

PRES.	ferēns	PRES. _____
FUT.	lātūrus	GER. ferendus
PERF.	_____	PERF. lātus

GERUND.

N.	_____
G.	ferendī
D.	ferendō
AC.	ferendum
AB.	ferendō

SUPINE.

AC.	lātum
AB.	lātū

RULES OF SYNTAX.

N. B.—These rules are here numbered consecutively for the convenience of teachers and pupils. The number following a rule is its section number.

1. *The subject of a finite verb is in the nominative.* 22.
2. *A finite verb agrees with its subject in number and person.* 65.
3. *A predicate noun agrees with the subject in case.* 37.
4. *An appositive agrees in case with the noun which it limits.* 45.
5. *A noun used to limit or define another, and not meaning the same person or thing, is put in the genitive.* 36.
6. *The partitive genitive is used to denote the whole of which a part is taken.* 203.
7. *Adjectives agree with their nouns in gender, number, and case.* 53.
8. *A predicate adjective after a complementary infinitive agrees with the subject of the main verb.* 298.
9. *The indirect object is put in the dative.* 28.

10. *The dative is used with est, sunt, etc., forms of the verb sum (516), to denote possession, the thing possessed being the subject.* 29.

11. *Most verbs meaning to favor, please, believe, trust, help, and their opposites, also to persuade, command, obey, serve, resist, pardon, and spare, and the like, govern the dative.* 372.

12. *Many verbs compounded with ad, ante, con, in, inter, ob, post, prae, prō, sub, and super, govern the dative.* 397.

13. *The dative is used with sum and a few other verbs to show that for which a thing serves.* 399.

14. *The gerundive with sum takes the dative denoting the person who has a thing to do.* 466.

15. *The direct object of a transitive verb is in the accusative.* 23.

16. *Names of towns used to express place whither are put in the accusative without a preposition.* 269.

17. *Extent of time or space is expressed by the accusative.* 260.

18. *The agent with a passive verb is expressed by the ablative with a or ab.* 76.

19. *The ablative is used to denote the means or instrument of an action.* 84.

20. *The manner of an action is denoted by the ablative, usually with cum; but cum may be omitted if an adjective is used with the ablative.* 93.

21. *The ablative is used to express cause.* 132.

22. *The ablative or the genitive of a noun may be used with an adjective to describe a person or thing.* 140.

23. *Time when or within which is expressed by the ablative.* 155.

24. *The ablative is used with verbs, adjectives, and nouns, to denote in what respect a thing is true.* 168.

25. *The comparative is followed by the ablative when quam (than) is omitted.* 194.

26. *Degree of difference is expressed by the ablative.* 210.

27. *Accompaniment is expressed by the ablative with cum.* 241.

28. *Utor, fruor, fungor, potior, vescor, and their compounds, govern the ablative.* 361.

29. *The ablative absolute is used to express the time, cause, condition, or some other circumstance of the action of the main verb.* 388.

30. *Words signifying privation, removal, or separation are followed by the ablative, with or without a preposition.* 413.

31. NAMES OF TOWNS: (1) *Place where is expressed by the locative.* 407. See 180.

(2) *Place whither is expressed by the accusative without a preposition.* 407. See 269.

(3) *Place whence is expressed by the ablative without a preposition.* 407.

32. *A relative agrees with its antecedent in gender and number, but its case depends on the construction of the clause in which it stands.* 113.

33. *The subjunctive is used with ut and nē to express purpose.* 254.

34. *The subjunctive is used with ut and ut nōn to express result* 278.

35. *In a cum-clause expressing time, the verb is in the subjunctive if the tense is the imperfect or pluperfect; otherwise, in the indicative.* 382.

36. *The verb of an indirect question is in the subjunctive.* 421.

37. *The subjunctive is used in relative clauses of purpose, result, characteristic, and cause.* 433.

38. *The subjunctive is used with cum causal or concessive.* 435.

39. *Wishes are expressed by the subjunctive with or without utinam, (oh that!)* 441.

40. *Wishes referring to the future, immediate or more remote, are expressed by the present subjunctive.* 442.

41. *Wishes referring to the present are expressed by the imperfect subjunctive.* 442.

42. *Wishes referring to the past are expressed by the pluperfect subjunctive.* 442.

43. *Conditional sentences referring to present or past time and implying nothing as to fact have the indicative in both clauses.* 450.

44. *Conditional sentences referring to present or past time and contrary to fact have the subjunctive in both clauses, the imperfect referring to present time, the pluperfect to past time.* 451.

45. *Conditional sentences referring to future time, if more vivid, take the future or future perfect indicative; if less vivid, take the present subjunctive in both clauses.* 452.

✓ **46.** *A primary tense in the main clause is followed by the present or perfect subjunctive in the dependent clause, and a secondary tense by the imperfect or pluperfect subjunctive.* 419.

✓ **47.** *The tenses of the infinitive denote present, future, or past time, relatively to the time of the leading verb.* 320.

✓ **48.** *The subject of the infinitive is in the accusative.* 299.

✓ **49.** *Indirect statements follow verbs and other expressions of saying, thinking, knowing, and perceiving, and are expressed by the infinitive with subject-accusative.* 318.

50. *The supine in um is used after verbs of motion to express purpose.* 476.



LATIN-ENGLISH VOCABULARY.

This Vocabulary includes all the words of the Reading Lessons.

IN this vocabulary words inclosed in brackets are, in most cases, those which are given in Latin lexicons and special vocabularies as the primitives of those against which they are set. But, except in compounds, and words obviously formed directly from others, it would be more correct to regard the bracketed words as connected with the others in formation from a common root or stem. It is on this ground that such instances will be found as *cūra* referred to *cūrō*, and *cūrō* to *cūra*. Neither is, strictly speaking, derived from the other, but both are formed from the stem *cūra*.

Words printed in *Gothic Italic* type are at once derivatives and definitions. Many other more or less remotely derived words, not definitions, are added in **SMALL CAPITALS**.

It will be seen that comparisons of words in reference to meaning are much more frequent than is usual in special vocabularies. This has been done from the conviction that the pupils should make such comparisons frequently from the outset.

ā or ab , prep. w. abl., <i>from, by.</i>	ab-sum , -esse, <i>āfūi</i> , <i>āfutūrus</i> , <i>be away, be absent, be distant;</i>
ab-dicō , -āre, <i>āvī</i> , -ātūs, <i>reject; with sē, resign, abdicate.</i>	<i>with ā or ab and abl.</i> (516.)
ab-dūcō , -ere, -dūxī, -ductus, <i>lead away, take off; abduct.</i>	ab-ūtor , -ī, -ūsus sum, <i>misuse; abuse; with abl.</i> (361.)
ab-eō , -īre, -īi, -itūrus, <i>go from, go off, go away.</i> (520.)	āc , conj., <i>see atque.</i>
ab-iciō , -ere, -iēcī, <i>iectus [iaciō], throw off, throw down.</i>	ac-cēdō , -ere, -cessī, -cessūrus [ad], <i>go or come near, approach.</i>
abs-tergeō , -ēre, -tersī, -tersus, <i>wipe off.</i>	ac-cēndō , -ere, -dī, -sus, <i>kindle, inflame.</i>
abs-tineō , -ēre, -uī, -tentus [teneō], <i>keep back; refrain from, abstain.</i>	ac-cidō , -ere, -cidī, — [ad, cadō], <i>fall upon, fall out, happen. ACCIDENT.</i>

ac-cipiō, -ere, -cēpī, -ceptus [ad, capiō], (take to), receive, accept. [adolēscō, grow], youth, young person. ADOLESCENCE. Cf. capiō.

ac-cūsō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [ad, causa], accuse. iuvenis.

ācer, ācris, ācre, adj. sharp, keen; active, eager. (163.) ACRID.

acerbus, -a, -um [ācer], bitter, sour.

aciēs, -ēī, f. [ācer], edge; line of battle.

ācriter, adv. [ācer], sharply, eagerly.

acūtus, -a, -um [acuō, sharpen], sharp.

ad, prep. w. acc., to, towards, near.

ad-eō, adv. to this; so, so very. Cf. ita, sīc, and tam.

ad-eō, -īre, -īi, -itus, go to, approach, visit. (520.)

ad-ferō (aff-), -ferre, attulī (adt-), dash at; weaken, afflict.

adlātus (all-), bear to, bring. (521.)

ad-fligō (aff-), -ere, -flīxī, flīctus, dash at; weaken, afflict.

ad-iciō, -ere, -iēcī, -iectus [iaciō], throw to; add to.

ad-iuvō, -āre, -iūvī, -iūtus, aid, help.

ad-ligō (all-), -āre, -āvī, -ātus, bind, tie.

ad-orior, -īrī, -ortus sum (rise up against), attack.

ad-rēpō (arr-), -ere, -sī, —, creep towards, steal up.

ad-ripiō (arr-), -ere, -uī, -reptus [rapiō], seize, snatch.

ad-sidō, -ere, -ēdī, —, sit down.

ad-sum, -esse, -fuī (aff-), -futūrus, be present, be here; w. dat. (516.)

adulēscēns, -entis, m. and f.

[adolēscō, grow], youth, young person. ADOLESCENCE. Cf. capiō.

adventus, -ūs, m. [adveniō, approach], approach, arrival. ADVENT.

adversus, -a, -um [p. of advertō], turned towards, opposite, in front.

aedificium, -ī, n. [aedificō], building. EDIFICE.

aedificō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [aedēs, house, faciō], build. EDIFY.

aedis (ēs-), -is, f. building; plur. house.

Aeduī, -ōrum, m. the Aeduans, a Gallic tribe.

aeger, aegra, aegrum, adj. sick, weak, feeble. (500.)

Aegyptus, -ī, f. Egypt.

āēr, āeris, m. (acc. āera), air.

aestās, -ātis, f. summer.

aetās, -ātis, f. life, age.

Africānus, -ī, m. [Āfrica], Africānus, surname of Scipio.

ager, agrī, m. field, territory. (57.)

ag-gredior (adg-), -ī, -gressus sum [ad, gradior, step], approach, attack.

agitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [frequentative of agō], shake, disturb, chase, drive. AGITATE.

āgnōscō, -ere, -gnōvī, -gnitus [ad, (g)nōscō, know], recognize. Cf. cōgnōscō.

agō, -ere, ēgī, āctus, drive, lead; act, do; celebrate; pass (life).

agricola, -ae, m. [ager, colō], farmer.

Albānus, -a, -um, adj. *Alban*; as

noun, *inhabitant of Alba, a town in Latium.*

albus, -a, -um, adj. *white.*

Alexander, -drī, m. *Alexander, king of Macedon.*

aliquam-diū, adv. *for a time.*

ali-quandō, adv. [alius], *at some time; formerly, once.* Cf. *olim.*

ali-quantum, -ī, n. [alius], *some, a considerable amount.*

aliquis, -qua, -quid (-quod), indef. pron. *some one, some, any.* (308.)

alius, -a, -ud, adj. *another, other;* *alius . . . alius, one . . . another.* (292.)

alō, -ere, -uī, -tus, or -itus, *nourish, strengthen.*

Alpēs, -ium, f. *the Alps.*

alter, -era, -erum, adj. *the other (of two); alter . . . alter, the one, . . . the other.* (291, 292, a.)

altitūdō, -inis, f. [altus], *height.*

altus, -a, -um, adj. *high, deep.*

ambulō, -āre, -āvī, -ātūs, *walk, take a walk.*

amīctia, -ae, f. [amīcus], *friendship.*

amīcus, -a, -um, adj. [amō], *friendly; noun, friend.*

amō, -āre, -āvī, -ātūs, *love, like, be fond of.* (511.)

amplius, adv. comp. *more, longer.*

ancilla, -ae, f. *maid-servant, maid.*

anguis, -is, m. *serpent, snake.*

angustus, -a, -um, adj. *narrow.*

anim-advertō, -ere, -tī, -sus [animus], *turn the mind to, notice.*

animal, -ālis, n. [anima, *breath*], *living being, animal.* (148.)

animus, -ī, m. *mind, soul, spirit.*

annus, -ī, m. *year.* ANNUAL.

ante, prep. w. acc., *before.*

anteā, adv. [ante], *before.*

ante-cēdō, -ere, -cessī, —, *go before.*

ante-quam, adv. *sooner than, before.*

antīquus, -a, -um, adj. [ante], *old, ancient.* ANTIQUITY. Cf. *vetus.* (175, 207.)

aperiō, -īre, -uī, -tus, *open.*

ap-pellō, -āre, -āvī, -ātūs [ad], *address, call, name.* APPEAL.

ap-plaudō, -ere, -sī, -sus [ad], *applaud.*

ap-prehendō, -ere, -dī, -sus [ad], *seize, take hold of.*

apud, prep. w. acc., *with, by, near, among.*

aqua, -ae, f. *water.* AQUATIC.

āra, -ae, f. *altar.* Page 8.

arātrum, -ī, n. [arō], *plough.* Page 34.

arbor, -oris, f. *tree.*

arceō, ēre, -uī, —, *keep off.*

arcus, -ūs, m. *bow.* (231.) ARC. Page 73.

arduus, -a, -um, adj. *steep; difficult, arduous.*

arma, -ōrum, n. [armō], *arms, weapons.*

armō, -āre, -āvī, -ātūs [arma], *arm, equip.*

arō, -āre, -āvī, -ātūs, *plough.*

Arpinum, -ī, n. *Arpinum, a town in Italy.*

ars, artis, f. *art, skill; plur. qualities.*

arvum, -ī, n. [arō], *ploughed land, field.*

arx, arcis, f. [arceō], *citadel.* (152.)

Asia, -ae, f. *Asia*. autem, conj. (never the first word), *but, however, moreover*.
 at, conj. *but*. Cf. sed and autem. **āter**, -tra, -trum, adj. *black*. Cf. auxilium, -i, n. [augeō], *help, aid, support*; plur. *auxiliaries*.
 āter, -tra, -trum, adj. *black*. Cf. auxilium, -i, n. [augeō], *help, aid, support*; plur. *auxiliaries*.
Athēna, -ae, f. *Athena*, a goddess. avārus, -a, -um, adj. *greedy, rapacious*. **AVARICIOUS**.
Athēnae, -ārum, f. *Athens*.
Athēniēnsis, -is, m. [Athēnae], *an Athenian*. avis, -is, f. *bird*. (148, c.)
at-que (before vowels and consonants, āc before consonants only) [ad], *and also, and especially, and*. Cf. et and -que. avunculus, -i, m. [dimin. of avus, *grandfather*], *(maternal) uncle*.
at-tingō, -ere, -tigī, tāctus [ad, tangō], *touch, reach*. barba, -ae, f. *beard*.
at-tonitus, -a, -um [ad], *thunder-struck, astounded, awe-struck*. barbarus, -i, m. *barbarian*.
auctōritās, -ātis, f. *authority, dignity*. beātus, -a, -um, adj. *happy*.
audācia, -ae, f. [audāx], *daring, boldness*. bellō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [bellum], *war, carry on war*. Cf. bellum
audāx, -ācis, adj. [audeō], *daring, bold*. (163.) AUDACIOUS. gerō.
audeō, -ēre, ausus sum [audāx], *dare, be bold*. (363, a.) bellum, -i, n. [bellō], *war*.
audiō, -ire, -īvī (-īi), -ītus, *hear, listen*. (515.) AUDIENCE. bene, adv. [bonus], *well*. (215.)
au-ferō, auferre, abstulī, ablātus [ab(s)], *bear off, carry away*. (510.) ABLATIVE. benignus, -a, -um, adj. [bene, genus] *(of good birth), kind, good*. BENIGNANT.
au-fugiō, -ere, fūgī, — [ab], *run away, escape*. bēstia, -ae, f. *beast*.
augeō, -ēre, auxī, auctus [auxili-um], *increase, enlarge*. bibō, -ere, bibī, —, *drink*.
Augustus, -i, m. *Augustus, title of Caesar Octavianus as emperor*. bonus, -a, -um, adj. *good*. (207, 500.)
aureus, -a, -um, adj. [aurum], *gold, golden*. bōs, bovis, m. and f. *ox, cow*.
auris, -is, f. *ear*. bracchium, -i, n. *arm*.
aurum, i, n. *gold*. brevis, -e, adj. *short, brief*.
aut, conj. *or*; aut . . . aut, either . . . or. britannia, -ae, f. *Britain*.
caedō, -ere, cecidī, cāsūrus, *fall*.
caedēs, -is, f. [caedō, *cut*], *slaughter, carnage*.
caedō, -ere, cecidī, caesus, *cut; kill*.

caenum, -ī, n. *dirt, filth, mire.* ↗ castra, -ōrum, n. *camp.*

Caesar (C. I.), -aris, m. *Caius cāsus, -ūs, m. [cadō], a falling; Julius Caesar, a famous Roman.* ↗ chance; misfortune, loss.

calcar, -āris, n. [calx, heel], spur. ↗ Catilīna, -ae, m. *Catiline, a famous Roman conspirator.*

calceus, -ī, m. *shoe.* Page 152.

Campānia, -ae, f. *Campania, a district of Italy.*

Campānus, -a, -um, adj. *Campanian.*

canis, -is, m. and f. *dog.*

Cannēnsis, -e, adj. [Cannae], of *Cannae.*

cantō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [cantus], sing. *CHANT.*

cantus, -ūs, m. [cantō], singing, song. *CHANT.*

capessō, -ere, -īvī (-īī), -ītūrus [capiō], take eagerly; resort to.

capillus, -ī, m. [caput], hair (of the head).

capiō, -ere, cēpī, captus, take, seize, capture.

captīvus, -ī, m. [capiō], captive, prisoner.

Capua, -ae, f. *Capua, a city in Italy.*

caput, -itis, n. head. (126.) CAPITAL.

carcer, -eris, m. *prison.*

cārē, adv. [cārus], dearly.

careō, -ēre, -ūī, -ītūrus, be in want of, lack, want; with abl.

carpō, -ere, -sī, -tus, pluck, nibble.

carrus, -ī, m. *wagon, cart, car.*

Carthāgō, -inis, f. *Carthage, a town in Africa.*

Carthāgō Nova, a town in Spain.

cārus, -a, -um, adj. dear, precious.

Casca, -ae, m. *Casca.*

↗ castra, -ōrum, n. *camp.*

↗ cāsus, -ūs, m. [cadō], a falling; chance; misfortune, loss.

↗ Catilīna, -ae, m. *Catiline, a famous Roman conspirator.*

↗ Catō, -ōnis, m. *Cato, a celebrated Roman censor.*

causa, -ae, f. *cause, reason;* causā (after a genitive), for the sake.

↗ celeritās, -ātis, f. [celer, swift], *swiftness, speed.*

celeriter, adv. [celer], *swiftly.*

cēlō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, conceal.

cēna, -ae, f. *dinner.*

cēnseō, -ēre, -ūī, -us, reckon; think, deem, be of opinion. Cf. putō. CENSURE.

centēsimus, -a, -um, num. adj. [centum], *hundredth.*

centum, num. adj., indecl. hundred. CENT.

Cerēs, -eris, f. *Ceres, goddess of agriculture.* CEREAL.

certāmen, -inis, n. [certō], strife, contest.

certus, -a, -um, adj. fixed, determined, certain, sure; certiōrem faciō, make (one) more certain, inform.

cerva, -ae, f. *deer, hind.*

Christus, -ī, m. *Christ.*

cibus, -ī, m. *food.*

↗ Cicerō, -ōnis, m. *Cicero, a famous Roman orator.*

Cimber, -bī, m. *Cimbrian.*

Cincinnātus, -ī, m. *Cincinnatus, a famous Roman.*

↗ circum, prep. w. acc., around.

circum-stō, -āre, -stetī, —, stand around, surround.

circum-veniō, -ire, -vēnī, -ventus, surround; *circumvent*.

cīterior, -ius, adj. (no positive), hither. (200.)

cīvis, -is, m. and f. *citizen*. (148, c.)

cīvitās, -ātis, f. [cīvis], (body of citizens), state; *citizenship*.

CITY.

clādēs, -is, f. *disaster, overthrow, defeat*.

clāmitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [frequentative of clāmō], *cry out, call out*.

clāmō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *cry, shout*.

clāmor, -ōris, m. [clāmō, shout], *shout, cry*. CLAMOR.

clārus, -a, -um, adj. *clear, loud; renowned, famous*.

classis, -is, f. *fleet*.

clausula, -ae, f. [claudō, close], *close, conclusion*.

cliēns, -entis, m. *client*. (152.)

coepi, -isse, coeptus (defective; tenses from present stem wanting), *began*.

cō-gnōscō, -ere, -gnōvī, -gnitus [co(m), gnōscō], *learn, recognize, know, understand*. Cf. āgnōscō.

co-hortor, -ārī, -ātus sum [co(m), intensive], *exhort, urge, encourage*.

collis, -is, m. *hill*. Cf. mōns.

colloquium, -ī, n. [colloquor, converse], *conversation, colloquy*.

collum, -ī, n. *neck*.

colō, -ere, coluī, *cultus, care for, cultivate, till; honor*. Cf. in-

cola, agricola.

columba, -ae, f. *dove*.

com- (col-, con-, cor-, co-), primi-

tive form of *cum*, a prefix denoting completeness or union; sometimes intensive.

comes, -itis, m. and f. [com, eō], *comrade, companion*.

comitātus, -ūs, m. [comes], *company*.

com-mittō, -ere, -mīsī, -mīssus, *in-trust, commit*.

commodē, adv. *properly, suitably*.

com-moveō, -ēre, -mōvī, -mōtus (*put in violent motion*), *shake, disturb, agitate, move*. COM-MOTION.

cōmō, -ere, -psī, -ptus, *comb, dress*.

com-pleō, -ēre, -plēvī, -plētus, *fill out, fill up, cover*.

com-prehendō, -ere, -dī, -sus, *seize, catch, grasp; comprehend*.

com-primō, -ere, -pressī, -pressus [premō], *press together; check, suppress*.

con-cēdō, -ere, -cessī, -cessus [com], *grant, allow, concede; depart, withdraw*.

con-citō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [com], *rouse up, spur on*. Cf. incitō.

con-clāmō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [com], *cry out together, shout*.

con-curro, -ere, -currī (-cucurrī), -cursus [com], *run together, rush together*.

concursus, -ūs, m. [concurrō], *assault*.

con-cutīō, -ere, -cussī, -cussus [com, quatīō, shake], *shake violently*.

con-dō, -ere, -dīdī, -ditus [com], *conceal, hide*.

cōn-ferō, -ferre, contulī, conlātus

(coll.), [com], *bring together, collect.* CONFER. *constantia*, -ae, f. [cōnstāns], *firmness; constancy.*

cōn-ficiō, -ere, -fēcī, -fectus [com, faciō], *make, accomplish, carry out, finish; weaken, wear out.* cōn-fodiō, -ere, -fōdī, -fossus [com], *stab, pierce.*

cōn-iciō, -ere, -iēcī, iectus [com, iaciō], *throw together; throw, put.*

coniūrātī, -ōrum, m. [coniūrō, *conspire*], *conspirators.*

con-locō (coll.), -āre, -āvī, -ātus [com], *place, station.*

con-loquor (coll.), -ī, -locūtus sum [com], *speak together, converse.*

cōnor, -ārī, -ātus sum, *endeavor, attempt, try.*

cōn-salūtō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [com], *salute cordially, greet.*

cōnsēnsus, -ūs, m. [cōn-sentiō], *agreement, unanimity, consent.*

cōn-sequor, -ī, -cūtās sum [com], *follow close upon; follow.*

cōn-serō, -ere, -vī, -sertus [com], *join; with manū, fight hand to hand.*

cōn-servō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [com], *preserve, save.*

cōn-sidō, -ere, -sēdī, -sessus [com], *sit down.*

cōnsilium, -ī, n. [cōnsulō, *consult*], *advice, counsel, prudence, wisdom; plan, design.*

cōn-spiciō, -ere, -spēxī, -spectus [com, speciō, *look*], *look at attentively; observe, see, behold.*

cōn-spicor, -ārī, -ātus sum [cōn-spiciō], *get sight of, descry.*

cōnstāns, -antis, adj. [p. of cōn-stō, *stand firm*], *firm, steady.*

cōnstantia, -ae, f. [cōnstāns], *firmness; constancy.*

cōn-sternō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [com], *confound, terrify.*

cōnsul, -ulīs, m. [cōnsulō, *consult*], *consul.* (138.)

contentiō, -ōnis, f. [contendō, *strain*], *struggle, exertion.*

contentus, -a, -um, adj. [p. of contineō], *contented; w. abl.*

con-tineō, -ēre, -vī, -tentus [com, teneō], *hold together, hold, contain.*

continuus, -a, -um, adj. [con-tineō], *continuous, successive.*

contra, prep. w. acc., *against.* CONTRARY.

con-veniō, -īre, -vēnī, -ventus [com], *come together, assemble; convene.*

con-vocō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [com], *call together, summon, convvoke.*

cōpia, -ae, f. [com, ops], *abundance, wealth; plur. troops; forces.* COPIOUS.

Corinthus, -ī, f. *Corinth.* (13, 2.)

Cornēlia, -ae, f. *Cornelia, mother of the Gracchi.*

Cornēlius, -ī, m. *Cornelius, a Roman family name.*

cornū, -ūs, n. *horn.* (230.) Page 130.

corpus, -oris, n. *body.* (138.)

corrigō, -ere, -rēxī, -rēctus [com, regō], *make straight, reform, correct.*

cor-ripiō, -ere, -vī, -reptus [com, rapiō], *seize, take hold of.*

corvus, -ī, m. *raven; grappling-hook.*

cottidiē (cot-), adv. [quot, diēs], *daily.*

crēdō, -ere, -didī, -ditus, *trust, believe*; w. dat. CREDIT.

creō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *make, create; choose, elect.*

cruentus, -a, -um, adj. [cruor, blood], *bloody.*

culpa, -ae, f. [culpō], *blame, fault. CULPABLE.* Cf. vitium.

culpō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [culpa], *blame, find fault with.*

cum, conj. *when; as, since; though, although.* (382, 435.)

cum, prep. w. abl., *with.*

cūnae, -ārum, f. plur. *cradle.*

cupiō, -ere, -īvī, ītus, *desire, be eager for.* Cf. volō.

cūr, adv. [quā, rē], *why, wherefore.*

cūra, -ae, f. [cūrō], *care, anxiety.*

Cūriātius, -ī, m. *Curiatius, one of the Curiatii.*

cūrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [cūra], *care for, take care.*

currus, -ūs, m. [currō, *run*], *chariot, car.*

cursus, -ūs, m. [currō], *running.*

custōdia, -ae, f. [custōs], *guard; custody, prison.*

custōdiō, -īre, -īvī (-īī), -ītus [custōs, *guard*], *guard, protect, defend.*

custōs, -ōdis, m. and f. [custōdiō], *guardian, keeper.*

cymba, -ae, f. *boat.* Page 25.

Dārēus, -ī, m. *Darius, king of Persia.*

dātor, -ōris, m. [dō], *giver.*

dē, prep. w. abl., *from, about, concerning, of (of time), in, during.*

dea, -ae, f. [deus], *goddess.* (Page 13, note 5.)

dēbēō, -ēre, -uī, -ītus, *owe, ought. DEBIT, DEBT.*

decem, num. adj., indecl. *ten.*

dē-cernō, -ere, -crēvī, -crētus (*separate from*), *decide, settle, determine; decree.*

decimus, -a, -um, num. adj. *tenth.*

dē-dūcō, -ere, -dūxī, -ductus, *lead down, lead off, escort.*

dē-fatigō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *tire out, exhaust.*

dē-fendō, -ere, -dī, -sus [dēfēnsor], (*strike off from*), *defend, protect.*

dēfēnsor, -ōris, m. [defendō], *defender, protector.*

dē-fessus, -a, -um, adj. *tired out, weary, very tired.*

de-inde (*from thence*), *then, afterwards.*

dēlectō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *delight.*

dēleō, -ēre, -ēvī, -ētus, *destroy. DELETE.*

dē-litēscō, -ere, -litū, — [late^{lit.}], *hide away, lie hid.*

Delphī, -ōrum, m. *Delphi, a town in Greece.*

dē-migrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *migrate from; remove, go away.*

denarius, -ī, m. *denarius, a coin.*

dēnique, adv. *at last, finally.*

dēns, dentis, m. *tooth.*

dē-pōnō, -ere, -posuī, -positus, *put down.*

dē-serō, -ere, -uī, -tus, *abandon, desert.*

dē-sistō, -ere, -stitī, -stitus (*stand off or apart*), *leave off, cease; desist.*

dē-sum, -esse, -fuī, —, *be from, be wanting, lack*; w. dat. (516.)

dē-terreō, -ēre, -uī, -itus, *frighten off, deter*.

deus, -ī, m. *god*. (499.)

dē-vincō, -ere, -vīcī, -vīctus, *overcome, subdue*.

dexter, -era, -erum (oftener -trum), adj. *right (hand)*.

dīcō, -ere, dīxī, *dictus, say, tell, speak; appoint*.

dictātōr, -ōris, m. [dictō, dīcō], *chief magistrate, dictator*.

dictātūra, -ae, f. [dictātōr], *dictatorship*.

dīēs, -ēī, m. and f. *day*. (258.)

dif-ficilis, -e, adj. [dis, facilis, *apart from easy*], *hard, difficult*.

(198.)

dīligēns, -entis, adj. *diligent, careful, industrious*.

dīligenter, adv. [dīligēns], *diligently, industriously*.

dīligentia, -ae, f. [dīligēns], *diligence, carefulness, industry*.

—nicō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *fight, contend*. Cf. pūgnō.

dī-moveō, -ēre, -mōvī, -mōtus, *move asunder; separate, drive away*.

dis-, dī- (a prefix denoting separation), -under, apart, in different directions. Cf. dīmoveō, discēdō, disertiō, dissimilis.

dis-cēdō, -ere, -cessī, -cessus, *depart, withdraw, go off*.

discō, -ere, didicī, —, *learn*.

dis-pertiō, -īre, -īvī (-īī), -ītus [partiō, *divide*], *distribute, divide*.

dis-similis, -e, adj. (apart from like), *unlike, dissimilar*. (198.)

dis-trahō, -ere, -āxī, -actus, *pull apart; perplex, distract*.

dīū, adv. *for a long time, long*.

dīūtius (comp. of dīū), *longer*.

dīvitiae, -ārum, f. [dīves, *rich*], *riches, wealth*.

dō, dare, dedī, datus, *give; put*; dō poenās, *suffer punishment*.

doceō, -ēre, -uī, -tus, *teach, show*.

doctor, -ōris, m. [doceō], *teacher*.

dolor, -ōris, m. *pain, grief*. DOLOROUS.

dominus, -ī, m. *lord, master*. (61.) DOMINATE.

domus, -ūs, f. *house, home*; domī, *at home*. (407, a, 499.) DOMESTIC.

dōnum, -ī, n. [dō], *gift, present*. DONATE.

Drūsus, -ī, m. *Drusus, a Roman*.

dubitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [dubius], *hesitate, doubt*.

dubius, -a, -um, adj. [duo], *doubtful*. DUBIOUS.

ducentēsimus, -a, -um, num. adj. [ducentī], *two hundredth*.

ducentī, -ae, -a, num. adj. [duo, centum], *two hundred*.

dūcō, -ere, dūxī, *ductus [dux], lead*.

Dūlius (C.), -ī, m. *Caius Dūlius, a Roman general*.

dulcis, -e, adj. *sweet, pleasant*. DULCET.

dum, conj. *while, as long as; until*.

duo, duae, duo, num. adj. *two*. (284.)

duo-dē-trīgintā, num. adj., *indecl. twenty-eight*.

dux, ducis, m. and f. [dūcō],

leader, general. DUKE. Cf. *imperātor.*

ē, see ex.

ecquid, interrog. adv. *whether . . . at all.*

ē-dō, -ere, -didī, -ditus, *put forth, raise, utter.*

ēducō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *bring up, train, educate.*

ē-dūcō, -ere, -dūxī, -ductus, *lead out, lead forth, bring away.*

ef-ferō, -ferre, extulī, ēlātus [ex], *bear out, carry forth.* (521.)

ego, pers. pron. I. (245.)

ēheu, interj. *alas!*

ēlegantia, -ae, f. *elegance.*

elephantus, -ī, m. *elephant.*

ē-lūdō, -ere, -sī, -sus, *deceive, mock.*

ē-mergō, -ere, -sī, -sus, *arise; come forth; emerge.*

ē-mittō, -ere, -mīsī, mīssus, *send forth, let loose.*

enim, conj. (never the first word), *for.*

Ennius, -ī, m. *Ennius, father of Roman poetry.*

ēō, adv. [is], *to that place, thither, there.*

ēō, īre, īvī (īī), itūrus, *go.* (520.)

epistula, -ae, f. *letter, epistle.*

epulae, -ārum, f. plur. *feast, banquet.*

eques, -itis, m. [equus], *horseman, knight.* Page 44.

equitātus, -ūs, m. [eques], *(body of equites), cavalry.*

equus, -ī, m. *horse.*

ē-ripiō, -ere, -uī, -reptus [rapiō], *snatch out, seize; sē ēripere, escape.*

ērudītus, -a, -um, adj. [p. of ērūdiō, *train*], *educated, learned.*

et, conj. *and*; et . . . et, *both . . . and.* Cf. atque, āc, and -que.

etiam, adv. and conj. [et, iam, and now], *also, even.*

Eurōpa, -ae, f. *Europe.*

ē-vertō, -ere, -tī, -sus, *overturn, destroy.*

ex or ē, prep. w. abl., *out of, from.*

excelsus, -a, -um, adj. *elevated, lofty, high.*

ex-clāmō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *cry out, exclaim.* Cf. clāmitō.

ex-cōgitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *think out, devise, contrive.*

excubiae, -ārum, f. plur. *watch, watchmen.*

ex-cūsō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [causa], *excuse.*

ex-ēō, -īre, -īī, -itus, *go out, come out.* (520.) EXIT.

exercitus, -ūs, m. [exerceō, *train*], *(the thing trained), army.*

eximius, -a, -um, adj. *excellent, remarkable.*

ex-orior, -īrī, -ortus sum, *arise, begin.*

ex-pōnō, -ere, -posuī, -positus, *set forth, explain, relate.*

ex-pūgnō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *take by storm, capture.* Cf. oppūgnō.

ex-sistō, -ere, -stītū, —, *come forth; arise; be, exist.*

ex-spectō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *await, wait for, expect.*

ex-spīrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *breathe out, expire, die.*

ex-stinguō, -ere, -nxī, -nctus

(quench completely), *extinguish*; *kill, destroy*.
ex-sultō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *leap up, exult*.
ex-terreō, -ēre, -uī, -itus, *frighten, affright*.
ex-timēscō, -ere, -timuī, — [timeō], *fear greatly*.
ex-trahō, -ere, -trāxī, -tractus, *draw out, drag out*.
extrēmus, -a, -um, adj. [exterus], *outermost, last; extreme*. (199.)

Fabricius, -ī, m. *Fabricius*, a famous Roman general.
fābula, -ae, f. [for, speak], *story, tale, fable*.
facētus, -a, -um, adj. *witty, facetious*.
facile, adv. [facilis], *easily*.
facilis, -e, adj. [faciō], (*that can be done*), *easy to do, easy*. (198.)
 FACILITY.
facinus, -oris, n. [faciō], (*the thing done*), *deed; crime*.
faciō, -ere, fēcī, factus, *do, make*.
fāma, -ae, f. [for, speak], *rumor, report; fame, renown*.
familia, -ae, f. *household, family*.
fascis, -is, m. *bundle, load*.
fatigō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *tire out, fatigue*.
fātum, -ī, n. [for, speak], *fate*.
faveō, -ēre, fāvī, *fautūrus*, *be favorable to, favor, befriend*; w. dat. **fēlīciter**, adv. [fēlix, fortunate], *luckily, fortunately, successfully*.
fēmina, -ae, f. *woman*. Cf. *mulier*. FEMININE.
fera, -ae, f. [ferus, *wild*], *wild beast*.

ferē, adv. *nearly, for the most part, almost, about*.
ferō, ferre, tulī, lātus, *bear, bring*; fertur, *it is said*; ferunt, *they say*. (521.) Cf. *portō* and *vehō*.
ferōx, -ōcis, adj. [ferus], *fierce, impetuous*. FEROIOUS.
ferreus, -a, -um, adj. [ferrum], *of iron*.
ferrum, -ī, n. *iron; sword*.
fessus, -a, -um, adj. *weary, exhausted*.
fidēlis, -e, adj. [fidō], *trust, faithful*.
fidēliter, adv. [fidēlis], *faithfully*.
fidō, -ere, fīsus sum, *trust*. (362, a.)
fidus, -a, -um, adj. [fidō], *trust, faithful*.
figūra, -ae, f. *shape, form; figure*.
filia, -ae, f. *daughter*. (P. 13, n. 5.)
filiolus, -ī, m. [dimin. of *filius*], *little son*.
filius, -ī, m. *son*. (59.) FILIAL.
finis, -is, m. *end, border; plur. territories*. (148, c.) FINAL.
fiō, fierī, factus sum (*supplies pass. to faciō*), *be made, become*. (520.)
flectō, -ere, flēxī, *flexus, bend, turn*.
flōreō, -ēre, -uī, — [flōs], *florish, be conspicuous, be distinguished*.
flōs, flōris, m. [flōreō], *flower*.
fluctus, -ūs, m. [fluō, *flow*], *wave*.
flūmen, -inis, n. [fluō], (*that which flows*), *river, stream*.
foedus, -ēris, n. *league, treaty*.
folium, -ī, n. *leaf*. FOLIAGE.
fōns, fontis, m. *spring, fount, source*.
fore, for *futūrum esse*.

foris, -is, f. *door, gate*; plur. *fold-ing door*.

fōrma, -ae, f. *form, figure*; *beauty*.

formidō, -inis, f. *fear, terror*.

fōrte, adv. [fōrs, chance], *by chance, perhaps*.

fortis, -e, adj. *strong, brave, cour-ageous*.

fortiter, adv. [fortis], *bravely, courageously*.

fortitūdō, -inis, f. [fortis], *strength, bravery, endurance; fortitude*.

fōrtūna, -ae, f. [fōrs, chance], *fortune, good fortune*.

forum, -ī, n. *market-place; forum*.

frāter, -tris, m. *brother*. FRA-TER-NAL.

frigus, -oris, n. *cold*.

frūmentum, -ī, n. [fruor], *corn, grain*.

fruor, -ī, frūctus sum, *enjoy; w. abl.* (361.)

frūstrā, adv. *in vain*.

Fūfetius, -ī, m. *Fufetius, leader of the Albans*.

fuga, -ae, f. [fugiō], *flight*.

fugiō, -ere, fügī, — [fugō, fuga], *run away, flee; flee from*. FUGITIVE.

fugō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [fugiō, fuga], *put to flight, rout*.

fulgeō, -ēre, fulsī, —, *flash, gleam*.

fūnāle, -is, n. *torch*.

fungor, -ī, fūnctus sum, *perform, discharge; w. abl.* (361.)

FUNCTION.

Gāius, Gāī (also written Cāius), m. *Caius, a Roman first name*.

Galba, -ae, m. *Galba*.

galea, -ae, f. *helmet*. Page 97.

Gallia, -ae, f. *Gaul*.

gallina, -ae, f. [gallus, cock], *hen*.

Gallus, -ī, m. a *Gaul*.

gaudeō, -ēre, gāvīsus sum [gau-dium], *be glad, rejoice*. (362, a.)

gaudium, -ī, n. [gaudeō], *joy, gladness*.

geminātus, -a, -um, adj. [p. of geminō], *doubled, double*.

gener, -erī, m. *son-in-law*.

genus, -eris, n. *race; kind, class*.

Germānia, -ae, f. *Germany*.

Germānus, -ī, m. a *German*.

gerō, -ere, gessī, gestus, *bear, carry on, wage (war); manage, do*.

gladius, -ī, m. *sword*. Page 67.

glōria, -ae, f. *glory, fame, renown*.

Gracchus, -ī, m. *Gracchus, a Roman name*.

gradus, -ūs, m. *step; period, stage*. (230.) GRADE.

Graecia, -ae, f. *Greece*.

Graecus, -ī, m. a *Greek*.

grāmen, -inis, n. *grass*.

graphium, -ī, n. *stilus (for writing)*.

grātulor, -ārī, -ātus sum [grātus], *congratulate*.

grātus, -a, -um, adj. *acceptable, pleasing*. GRATEFUL.

gravis, -e, adj. *heavy, severe*. GRAVE.

graviter, adv. [gravis], *heavily, severely, vehemently*.

grex, gregis, m. *flock, herd*.

gustō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *taste, eat*.

habeō, -ēre, -ūī, -ītus, *have, hold, keep*.

habitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [frequentative of habeō], *inhabit*; *dwell*, *live*.

Hannibal, -alis, m. *Hannibal*, a famous Carthaginian general.

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hasta, -ae, f. *spear*. Page 15.

haud, adv. *not*. Cf. nōn.

Helvētia, -ae, f. *Helvetia*.

Helvētiī, -ōrum, m. the *Helvetians*.

Henna, -ae, f. *Henna*, a city of Sicily.

herī, adv. *yesterday*.

hiberna, -ōrum, n. [hiems], *winter-quarters* (sc. castra). Hi-BERNATE.

hīc, haec, hōc, demon. pron. *this*, *this of mine*; as pers. pron. *he, she, it.* (100.)

hīc, adv. *here*, *hereupon*.

hiems (hiemps), hiemis, f. *winter*; *storm*.

hilaritās, -ātis, f. *cheerfulness*, *hilarity*.

hinc, adv. [hīc], *hence*.

Hispānia, -ae, f. *Spain*.

Hispānus, -ī, m. a *Spaniard*.

historia, -ae, f. *history*.

ho-diē, adv. [hōc, diē], *to-day*.

homō, -inis, m. and f. (*human being*), *man*. (141.)

hōra, -ae, f. *hour*.

Horātius, -ī, m. *Horatius*, one of the *Horatii*.

horror, -ōris, m. *trembling*; *dread*, *horror*.

hortus, -ī, m. *garden*. (43.)

hospes, -ītis, m. and f. *guest-friend*.

hostilis, -e, adj. [hostis], *hostile*.

hostis, -is, m. and f. *enemy*. (148, 149.) *HOSTILE*.

humī (loc. of humus, *ground*), *on the ground*.

iaceō, -ēre, -uī, — [iaciō], (be thrown), *lie*.

iaciō, -ere, iēcī, *iactus* [iaceō], *throw, cast, hurl*.

iam, adv. *already, now, at last*; nōn iam, *no longer*. Cf. nunc.

iamiam, adv. *already*; iamiam ventūrus, *just about to come*.

ibi, adv. [is], *in that place, there*.

[īcō], -ere, īcī, *ictus, strike*; foedus īcō, *make a league*.

īdem, eadem, idem, demon. pron. [is], *same*. (303.)

īdōneus, -a, -um, adj. *fit, suitable*.

igitur, conj. (seldom the first word), *therefore, then*. Cf. itaque.

īgnis, -is, m. *fire*. (148.) *IGNITE*.

īgnōrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [īgnārūs, *ignorant*], *not know, be ignorant of*. Cf. nēsciō. *IGNORE*.

īlicō, adv. [in, locō], *on the spot, immediately*.

ille, -a, -ud, demon. pron. *that (yonder)*; as pers. pron. *he, she, it.* (100.)

immānis, -e, adj. *huge, immense*.

im-pār, -paris, adj. [in], *unequal; not a match for*.

imperātor, -ōris, m. [imperō], *commander, general*. *EMPEROR*.

imperātum, -ī, n. [imperō], *order, command*.

im-perītus, -a, -um, adj. [in], *unskilled*.

imperium, -ī, n. [imperō], *command, rule, power.* EMPIRE.

imperō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [imperiū], *order, command;* w. dat. IMPERATIVE.

impetrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *gain, procure, obtain.*

impetus, -ūs, m. [impetō, *rush upon*], *attack, assault.* IMPETUOUS.

im-plōrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [in], *cry out to, beseech, implore.*

im-pōnō, -ere, -posuī, -positus, [in], *put or place upon; mount;* w. dat. IMPOSE.

im-pudēns, -entis, adj. [in, not; pudēns, *modest*], *shameless, impudent, bold, brazen.*

in, prep. w. acc., *into, to, against, for;* w. abl., *in, on.*

in-, prefix, in composition with nouns, adjectives, and participles, often having negative sense. Cf. Eng. *un-, in-, not.*

inānis, -e, adj. *empty, useless.*

in-cipiō, -ere, -cēpī, -ceptus [capiō], *(take in hand), begin.* INCIPIENT.

incitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *arouse, excite, incite.*

in-clāmō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *cry out; appeal to.*

in-cōgnitus, -a, -um, adj. *unknown.*

incola, -ae, m. and f. [incolō], *inhabitant.*

in-colō, -ere, -uī, — [incola], *dwell in, inhabit; live, dwell.* Cf. habitō and vivō.

incolumis, -e, adj. *unharmed, safe.*

in-crepō, -āre, -uī, -itus, *sound, resound, clash.*

in-cūriōsus, -a, -um, adj. *careless, negligent.*

inde, adv. [is], *thence.*

in-dīcō, -ere, -dīxī, -dictus, *proclaim, appoint.*

indūtus, -a, -um [p. of induō], *clothed, clad.*

in-eō, -ire, -īvī (-ī), -itus, *go in, enter; begin.* (520.)

in-eptus, -a, -um, adj. [aptus, *fit*], *awkward, silly.*

in-ermis, -e, adj. [arma], *unarmed.*

inferī, -ōrum, m. [inferus], *inhabitants of the lower world; the Infernals.*

inferior, -ius, adj. *lower.* (199.)

in-ferō, in-ferre, intulī, inlātus (ill-), *(bear in or against), cause; bellum in-ferre, make war upon;* w. dat. (521.)

inferus, -a, -um, adj. *below.* (199.)

infestus, -a, -um, adj. *unsafe; hostile.*

infrā, prep. with acc., *below.*

ingenium, -ī, n. *genius.*

ingēns, -entis, adj. *huge, great.*

in-gredior, -ī, gressus sum [gradior], *step in, enter.*

in-hiō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *gape at, long for.*

in-iciō, -ere, -iēcī, -iectus [iaciō], *throw upon, cast upon.*

in-imīcūs, -ī, m. *enemy* [amicus]. (149.) INIMICAL.

in-līdō (ill-), -ere, -sī, -sus, *dash against, crush.*

inopia, -ae, f. [inops, *without resources*], *want, poverty, lack.*

inquit (placed after one or more quoted words), *said he, says he.*

in-ruō (irr.), -ere, -uī, —, *rush upon, make an attack.* in-vocō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *call.*

in-siliō, -ire, -uī, — [saliō], *leap upon.* iocus, -ī, m. (plur. iocī and ioca), *joke, jest; per iocum, in jest, for a joke.*

in-struō, -ere, -strūxī, -strūctus, *build in, form; instruct, train; prepare, provide.* ipse, -a, -um, demon. adj. and pron. *self, very.* (303.)

in-sula, -ae, f. *island.* PENINSULA. is, ea, id, demon. pron. *that; as among; w. dat. and w. in and* iste, -a, -ud, demon. pron. *that (of abl.* (516.) *yours).* (303.)

in-tāctus, -a, -um, adj. *untouched, uninjured.* isthmus, -ī, m. *isthmus.*

integer, -gra, -grum, adj. *un-touched, uninjured; fresh.* ita, adv. *so, thus.* Cf. adeō, sīc, tam.

inter, prep. w. acc., *between, among, amid.* Italia, -ae, f. *Italy.*

inter-dum, adv. *sometimes.* iter, itineris, n. [eō], *way, journey, march.* (499.) ITINERANT.

inter-eā, adv. *meanwhile.* iterum, adv. *a second time, again.*

inter-ficiō, -ere, -fēcī, -fectus [ficiō], *kill, put to death.* Cf. necō and occidō. iubeō, -ēre, iussī, iūssus, *bid, order, command.* Cf. imperō.

interim, adv. *in the meantime, meanwhile.* iūgerum, -ī, n. (gen. plur. iūgerūm), *acre, juger.*

inter-pellō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *treat, importune.* iugulum, -ī, n. *throat, neck.*

inter-rogō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *ask, inquire, question.* (422.) INTERROGATION. iugum, -ī, n. *yoke.*

inter-sum, -esse, -fuī, -futūrus, *be among, be present at; w. dat.* (516.) Cf. adsum. Iuppiter, Iovis, m. *Jupiter, the supreme deity of the Romans.* (499.)

inter-vallum, -ī, n. *interval, distance; per intervalla, at intervals.* iūstus, -a, -um, adj. *just.*

intus, adv. [in], *within, inside.* iuvenis, -e, adj. *young.* Cf. adulēscēns. (207.) JUVENILE.

in-veniō, -ire, -vēnī, -ventus, *come upon, find, discover.* Cf. reperiō. iuventūs, -ūtis, f. [iuvenis], *body of youth, youth.*

in-vicem, adv. *in turn, mutually.* iuvō, -āre, iūvī, iūtus, *help, aid.*

in-victus, -a, -um, adj. [vincō], *unconquered, invincible.* Labiēnus, -ī, m. *Labiēnus, a lieutenant in Caesar's army.*

labor, -ōris, m. [labōrō], *labor*, *toil*. Cf. opus.

labōrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [labor], *work, toil; suffer*. ELABORATE.

laetus, -a, -um, adj. *glad, merry*.

lapis, -idis, m. *stone*. (130.) LAPIDARY.

lateō, -ēre, -ūi, —, *lurk, lie hid*. LATENT.

Latīnī, -ōrum, m. [Latium], *the Latins*.

lātitūdō, -inis, f. [lātus], *width*. LATITUDE.

lātus, -a, -um, adj. *broad, wide*.

laudō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [laus], *praise, laud*.

laus, laudis, f. [laudō], *praise, glory, fame*.

lēgātus, -ī, m. [lēgō, *depute*], *ambassador, deputy, lieutenant*. LEGATE.

legiō, -ōnis, f. [legō], *(a gathering), legion*.

legō, -ere, lēgī, lēctus, *gather; select; read*.

lēnis, -e, adj. *soft, smooth, gentle, mild*. LENIENT.

lēnōcinium, -ī, n. *allurement, charm, personal adornment*.

Lentulus, -ī, m. *Lentulus*.

leō, -ōnis, m. *lion*.

levō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [levis], *lift up, raise*.

lēx, lēgis, f. *law*. LEGAL.

libenter, adv. [libet, *it pleases*], *willingly, gladly*.

liber, -brī, m. *book*.

liber, -era, -erum, adj. *free*. LIBERAL. (500.)

liberī, -ōrum, m. [liber], *children*. (61.)

liberō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [liber], *set free, free, liberate*; w. abl. of separation.

libētās, -ātis, f. [liber], *freedom, liberty*.

licet, -ēre, licuit or licitum est, *impers. it is permitted, (one) may*.

lictor, -ōris, m. *lictor, ceremonial attendant of a high officer*.

līgneus, -a, -um, adj. [līignum], *wooden*.

līnum, -ī, n. *wood*; plur. *sticks*.

līgō, -ōnis, m. *mattock, hoe*.

littera, -ae, f. *letter (of the alphabet)*; plur. *letter, epistle; despatches*.

locus, -ī, m. (plur. loci and loca), *place, position*. LOCAL.

longē, adv. [longus], *far, far off*.

longus, -a, -um. adj. *long*. LONGITUDE.

lōrum, -ī, n. *thong, strap*.

lūdō, -ere, lūsī, lūsus [lūdus], *play*. INTERLUDE.

lūdus, -ī, m. [lūdō], *game, play*.

lūgeō, -ēre, lūxī, lūctus, *mourn, lament*.

lūgubris, -e, adj. [lūgeō], *doleful, mournful*.

lūna, -ae, f. [lūx], *moon*. LUNATIC.

lupus, -ī, m. *wolf*.

lūx, lūcis, f. [lūceō, *shine*], *light*.

M., abbreviation for *Mārcus*, a Roman first name.

māchina, -ae, f. *machine, engine, device*.

maestus, -a, -um, adj. *sad*.

magis, adv. [māg(nus)], *more*. (215.)

magister, -trī, m. [māg(nus)], *master, teacher.* (61.)

māgnificus, -a, -um, adj. [māgnus, faciō], *splendid, magnificent.*

māgnitūdō, -inis, f. [māgnus], *greatness, size, magnitude.*

māgnus, -a, -um, adj. *great, large.* (207.)

māior, -ius, adj. *greater, larger.* (207.) **MAJOR.**

male, adv. [malus], *badly, ill.* (215.)

maleficus, -ī, m. [male, faciō], *evil-doer.*

mālō, mālle, māluī, — [magis, volō], *be more willing, prefer, would rather.* (519.)

malum, -ī, n. [malus], *bad thing, evil.*

malus, -a, -um, adj. *bad, evil.* (207.)

mandātum, -ī, n. [mandō], *order, command.*

maneō, -ēre, mānsī, mānsus, *stay, remain, wait.* **PERMANENT.**

manus, -ūs, f. *hand; force, band.* (229, a.) **MANUAL.**

Mārcus, -ī, m. *Marcus, a Roman first name.*

mare, -is, n. *sea.* (148.) **MARINE.**

Marius (C.), -ī, m. *Caius Marius, a famous Roman general.*

massa, -ae, f. *mass, lump.*

māter, -trīs, f. *mother.* **MATER-NAL.**

mātrōna, -ae, f. [māter], *matron, wife, lady.*

māximē, adv. [māximus], *most, especially, greatly.* (215.)

māximus, -a, -um, adj. *greatest.* (207.)

medicus, -ī, m. [medeō, *cure*], *physician.* **MEDICINE.**

medius, -a, -um, adj. *in the middle, middle.*

melior, -ius, better. (207.) **AMELIORATE.**

memoria, -ae, f. *memory.*

mendāx, -ācis, adj. [mentior, *lie*], *lying, deceitful.*

mēnsa, -ae, f. *table.*

mēnsis, -is, m. *month.*

Mercurius, -ī, m. *Mercury, messenger of the gods.* (59.)

mergō, -ere, -si, -sus, *sink.*

metus, -ūs, m. *fear, dread.*

meus, -a, -um, poss. adj. and pron. *my, mine.* (247.)

micō, -āre, -uī, —, *quiver; flash, gleam.*

miles, -itis, m. *soldier.* **MILITARY.** Page 133.

militāris, -e, adj. [miles], *military.*

militiae (loc. of *militia*), *in service, in the field.*

mille, num. adj., indecl. in sing.; in plur., mīlia, -ium, *thousand.* (284, d.)

Milō, -ōnis, m. *Milo, a famous Roman.*

Miltiadēs, -is, m. *Miltiades, a Greek general.*

mīmūs, -ī, m. *mimic; farce.*

Minerva, -ae, f. *Minerva, goddess of wisdom.*

minor, -ārī, -ātus sum, *threaten.*

minor, -us, adj. *smaller.* (207.)

Minturnae, -ārum, f. plur. *Minturnae, a town in Campania.*

mīrābilis, -e, adj. [mīror], *to be wondered at; wonderful, extraordinary.* **ADMIRABLE.**

miror, -ārī, -ātus sum, *wonder*,
wonder at, admire.
miser, -era, -erum, adj. *wretched,*
unhappy, miserable.
miseria, -ae, f. [miser], *wretched-*
ness, misery.
mittō, -ere, mīsī, missus, *send.*
 MISSION.
moenia, -ium, n. [mūniō], *walls*
(of a city).
molestus, -a, -um, adj. [mōlēs,
pile], *troublesome, tiresome.*
 MOLEST.
moneō, -ēre, -ūī, -itus, *remind,*
advise, warn. (512.) MONITOR.
mōns, montis, m. *mountain, hill.*
 Cf. collis.
monumentum, -ī, n. [moneō],
monument. (346, a.)
mora, -ae, f. *delay.*
morior, -ī, mortuus sum (fut.
 part. moritūrus), [mors], *die.*
mors, mortis, f. (morior), *death.*
 MORTAL.
mōs, mōris, m. *manner, habit,*
custom. MORAL.
moveō, -ēre, mōvī, mōtus, *move.*
mox, adv. *soon, presently.*
mulier, -eris, f. *woman.* Cf.
 fēmina.
multus, -a, -um, adj. *much, many.*
 (207.)
mūniō, -īre, -īvī, -ītus [moenia],
fortify, defend.
mūnus, -eris, n. *duty, office.*
mūrus, -ī, m. *wall.*
Mūsa, -ae, f. *Muse.*
mūtō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *change,*
alter. MUTATION.
nam, conj. *for.*

nārrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *tell, relate,*
narrate.
nāscor, -ī, nātus sum, *be born.*
Nāsica, -ae, m. *Nasica*, *surname*
of one of the Scipios.
nātiō, -ōnis, f. [nāscor], *race,*
nation.
nātū (abl. of nātus), [nāscor],
by birth, in age.
nauta, -ae, m. [for nāvita; nāvis],
sailor.
nāvālis, -e, adj. [nāvis], *naval.*
nāvis, -is, f. *ship.* (149.) NAVAL.
 Pages 79, 88.
nē, conj. *that not, that; lest; w.*
hortatory subjunctive, not.
-ne, interrog. adv. enclitic. (9, 3.)
 Cf. nōnne and num.
necō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *kill, slay.*
 Cf. interficiō and occīdō.
nectō, -ere, nexūī, *nexus, bind,*
weave. CONNECT.
neg-legō, -ere, -lēxī, -lēctus [nec],
disregard, neglect.
negō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *say not;*
deny, refuse.
nēmō, -inī (dat.), m. and f. [nē,
 homō], (no gen. or abl.), *no*
one, nobody.
nē-quāquam, adv. *by no means,*
not at all.
ne-que or nec, conj. *and not, nor;*
neque . . . neque, neither . . .
nor.
neuter, -tra, -trum, adj. *neither*
(of two). (291.) NEUTRAL.
niger, -gra, -grum, adj. *black.* Cf.
 āter. NEGRO.
nihil, n., indecl. *nothing.* NIHIL-
 IST.
Nilus, -ī, m. the *Nile.*

ni-si, conj. *if not, unless, except.*
 nix, nivis, f. *snow.* (499.)
 nōbilis, -e, adj. [nōscō], *well-known, of high birth; noble.*
 noceō, -ēre, -uī, -itūrus, *do harm to, hurt, injure;* w. dat. *Noxious.* Cf. obsum.

Nōla, -ae, f. *Nola, a town in Campania.*

nōlō, nōlle, nōluī, — [nē, volō], *be unwilling, will not, not wish.* (519.)

nōmen, -inis, n. [nōscō], *(that by which a thing is known), name.* NOMINAL.

nōn, adv. [nē, ūnum]. *not.*

nōn-ne, interrog. adv. expecting an affirmative answer, *not.* Cf. -ne and num.

nōscō, -ere, nōvī, nōtus, *learn, know.* P. nōtus, -a, -um, as adj. *known.*

noster, -tra, -trum, poss. adj. and pron. *our, ours.* Nostrī, *our men.*

novus, -a, -um, adj. *new.* Nov-ELTY.

nox, noctis, f. *night.* (152.) Noc-TURNAL.

nūbēs, -is, f. *cloud.* (148.) nūdus, -a, -um, adj. *unclothed, stripped; nude.*

nūllus, -a, -um, adj. [nē, ūllus], *no, none, no one.* (291.) NUL-LITY.

num, interrog. adv. expecting a negative answer, *whether.* Cf. nōnne and -ne.

numerus, -ī, m. *number.*

numquam, adv. [nē, umquam], *never.*

nunc, adv. *now.* Cf. iam.
 nūntiō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [nūntius], *report, announce.*
 nūntius, -ī, m. [nūntiō], *bearer of news, messenger.*
 nūper, adv. [for noviper; novus], *recently, lately.*

Ō, interj. *O, Oh!*

ob, prep. w. acc., *on account of.*
 ob-eō, -īre, -īvī (-ī), -itus, *go to meet; perish, die.* (520.)

ob-linō, -ere, -lēvī, -litus, *daub, smear, defile.*

oblīviscor, -ī, oblītus sum, *forget.* OBLIVIOUS.

obses, -idis, m. and f. [ob, sedeō, sit], *(one who sits or remains as a pledge), hostage.*

ob-sum, -esse, -fūi, —, *be against, be opposed to; injure;* w. dat. (516.) Cf. noceō.

ob-temperō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *comply with, yield to;* w. dat.

obviam, adv. *in the way; ob-viam fiō, meet; w. dat.*

ob-volvō, -ere, -ī, -volūtus, *wrap around, cover up.*

oc-cīdō, -ere, -cīdī, -cīsus [ob, caedō, cut], *cut down, kill.* Cf. necō and interficiō.

occupō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [ob, capiō], *take possession of, seize; occupy.* Cf. potior.

oc-currō, -ere, -currī, -cursus [ob], *run to meet; meet, fall in with.*

Ocelum, -ī, n. *Ocelum, a town in Hither Gaul.*

of-fendō, -ere, -dī, -sus [ob], *strike against; come upon, find.*

officium, -ī, n. [opus, faciō], *service, kindness.*

ōlim, adv. [olle, old form of ille], (*at that time*); *formerly, once; once upon a time.* Cf. aliquandō.

omnis, -e, adj. *whole, all, every.* Cf. tōtus.

onus, -eris, n. *load, burden.*

onustus, -a, -um, adj. [onus], *laden, loaded.*

opera, -ae, f. [opus], *labor, care; operam dō, try.* Cf. labor.

oppidānus, -ī, m. [oppidum], *townsman.*

oppidum, -ī, n. *town.*

op-pūgnō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [ob], *attack, assault, besiege.* Cf. ex-pūgnō.

[ops], opis, f. *aid, help.*

optimus, -a, -um, adj. *best.* (207.) *OPTIMIST.*

opus, -eris, n. *work, labor.* Cf. labor.

ōrātor, -ōris, m. [ōrō, *speak*], *orator.*

orbis, -is, m. *circle, orb; orbis terrārum, earth, world.*

ōrnāmentum, -ī, n. [ōrnō], (*that which adorns*), *ornament, jewel.*

ōrnō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *adorn, ornament, deck.*

os-tendō, -ere, -dī, -tus [ob(s)], *stretch out; show, display.*

ōtium, -ī, n. *leisure, idleness.*

ovis, -is, f. *sheep.*

ovō, -āre, —, —, *exult; triumph.*

ōvum, -ī, n. *egg.*

pācō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [pāx], *make quiet, subdue.* Cf. vincō.

Padus, -ī, m. *the Po, a river of Italy.*

paene, adv. *nearly, almost.*

paenitentia, -ae, f. *repentance, penitence.*

palūs, -ūdis, f. *swamp, marsh.*

pār, paris, adj. *equal.*

parcō, -ere, pepercī (parsī), *par-sus, spare; w. dat.*

parēns, -entis, m. and f. *parent.* (152, a.)

pārēō, -ere, -ūī, —, (*come forth, appear*), *be obedient to, obey; w. dat.*

pariō, -ere, peperī, *partus, bring forth, bear; lay.*

Parmeniō, -ōnis, m. *Parmenio, one of Alexander's generals.*

parō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *get ready, prepare for.*

pars, partis, f. *part, share.* PARTIAL.

parvus, -a, -um, adj. *small, little.* (207.)

pāscō, -ere, pāvī, pāstus, *feed, tend; pasture.*

passus, -ūs, m. [pateō], (*a stretching out of the feet in walking*), *step, pace; mille passuum, mile.*

pater, -tris, m. *father.* (138.) PATERNAL.

patienter, adv. [patiēns, *patient*], *patiently, with patience.*

patientia, -ae, f. [patiōr, *bear*], *patience.*

patria, -ae, f. [patrius, sc. terra; pater], *fatherland, native land, country.* PATRIOTISM.

paucus, -a, -um, adj. (generally plur.), *few, little.* PAUCITY.

paulō, adv. [paulus], *by a little, little.*

paulum, adv. [paulus], *a little, somewhat.*

pāx, pācis, f. (no gen. plur.), *peace.* PACIFY.

peccō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *make a mistake, commit (a fault), sin.*

pectus, -oris, n. *breast.*

pecūnia, -ae, f. [pecus, *cattle*], *money.* PECUNIARY.

pedes, -itis, m. [pēs], *foot-soldier.*

peditātus, -ūs, m. [pedes], *in-fantry.*

pēior, -ius, adj. *worse.* (207.)

pellō, -ere, pepulī, pulsus, *drive away; repel.*

pēnsum, -ī, n. [pendō, *weigh*], (*what is weighed out, e.g. wool, as a task for spinning*), *task; lesson, exercise.*

per, prep. w. acc., *through, by, by means of, on account of.*

pēra, -ae, f. *bag, wallet.*

per-agrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [ager], *wander through, pass over, traverse.*

per-contor, -ārī, -ātus sum, *ask, inquire.*

per-dō, -ere, -didi, -ditus, *lose.*

per-ferō, -ferre, -tulī, -lātus, *spread abroad.* (521.)

per-ficiō, -ere, -fēcī, -fectus [faciō], *accomplish; perfect.*

per-fruor, -ī, -frūctus sum, *enjoy thoroughly, enjoy; w. abl.*

periculum, -ī, n. *trial, attempt; risk, danger, peril.*

perītus, -a, -um, adj. [p. of perior, *try*], (*having tried*), *skilful.*

per-mittō, -ere, -mīsī, -mīssus,

allow, grant, suffer, permit; w. dat.

Persae, -ārum, m. *the Persians.*

per-sequor, -ī, -secūtus sum, *follow up, pursue.*

per-stō, -stāre, -stītī, stātūrus, *stand fast, persist.*

per-stringō, -ere, -strinxī, -strictus, *bind closely; affect deeply, thrill.*

per-suādeō, -ēre, -suāsī, -suāsus, *persuade; w. dat.*

per-terreō, -ēre, —, -itus, *thoroughly frighten.*

pertinācia, -ae, f. *perseverance; obstinacy, pertinacity.*

pēs, pedis, m. *foot.* (130.) PEDAL.

pessimus, -a, -um, adj. *worst.* (207.) PESSIMIST.

petō, -ere, -īvī (-īī), -ītus, *seek, demand, beg; attack.* PETITION. Cf. rogō.

pharetra, -ae, f. *quiver.*

Philotimus, -ī, m. *Philotimus.*

piger, -gra, -grum, adj. *slow, lazy.*

pigritia, -ae, f. [piger], *laziness, sloth.*

pilum, -ī, n. *javelin.* Page 102.

placeō, -ere, -ūī, -ītus, *please; w. dat.*

plāga, -ae, f. *stroke, blow, thrust.*

plānitiēs, -ēī, f. [plānus, *even, level*], (*a flatness*), *level ground, plain.*

plūrimus, -a, -um, adj. *most, very many.* (207.)

plūs, plūris, adj. *more.* (208.)

Plūto, -ōnis, m. *Pluto, god of the lower world.*

pōculum, -ī, n. *cup, bowl.* Page 69.

poena, -ae, f. [pūniō], *quit-money; fine, punishment.* PENAL.

Poenus, -ī, m. *a Carthaginian.*
 poēta, -ae, m. *poet.*
 polliceor, -ērī, -itus sum, *promise.*
 Pompēius, -ēi, m. *Pompey, a famous Roman general.*
 pōnō, -ere, posuī, -positus, *put, place, set, pitch (camp).* POSITION.
 pōns, pōntis, m. *bridge.*
 Popēdius, -ī, m. *Popedius.*
 populus, -ī, m. *people.*
 Porcius, -ī, m. *Porcius, family name of Cato.*
 porta, -ae, f. *gate, door.* PORTAL.
 portō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *carry, bring.* Cf. ferō and vehō.
 portus, -ūs, m. *harbor, port.* (231.)
 possum, posse, potuī, — [potis, able, sum], *be able, can; plūrimum posse, be very powerful, have most influence.* (296, 517.)
 post, prep. w. acc., *after, behind; as adv., afterwards.*
 post-eā, adv. *afterwards.*
 [posterus], -a, -um, adj. [post], *following, next.* (199.)
 post-quam, conj. *after.*
 potior, -īrī, -itus sum [potis, able], *become master of, get, get possession of; w. gen. or abl.*
 praebeō, -ēre, -uī, -itus [prae. habeō], *hold forth, offer, furnish; cause, render.*
 prae-cinō, -ere, -cinuī, — [canō, sing], *play before.*
 prae-clārus, -a, -um, adj. *very splendid, glorious.*
 praeda, -ae, f. *booty, spoil, prey.* PREDATORY.

prae-dicō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [prae, dicō, -āre, *make known*], *proclaim, boast.*
 prae-ferō, -ferre, -tulī, -lātus, *carry before.* (521.)
 prae-lūceō, -ēre, -xī, —, *shine before, light the way before.*
 prae-mium, -ī, n. *reward, prize.* PREMIUM.
 praesidium, -ī, n. [prae, sedeō, sit before], *defense, help, protection.*
 prae-stō, -stāre, -stītī, -stītus, *stand out, surpass, be superior to.*
 prae-sum, -esse, -fūī, —, *be before, be at the head of, command;* w. dat. (516.)
 praeter, prep. w. acc., *beyond, besides, except.*
 praetextus, -a, -um, adj. [p. of praetexō, fringe], *bordered; toga praetexta, toga with purple border, worn by the higher magistrates and by free-born children.* Page 191.
 prātum, -ī, n. *meadow.*
 pretiōsus, -a, -um, adj. [pretium, price], *precious.*
 [prex, precis], f. (used mostly in plur.), *prayer, entreaty.*
 primus, -a, -um, adj. *first, foremost.* (200.) PRIME.
 princeps, -cipis, m. [prīmus, capiō], *(taking the first place), chief, leader.* (126.) PRINCE.
 prius, adv. [prior], *before, sooner, previously.*
 prius-quam, conj. *sooner than, before.*
 prō, prep. w. abl., *before, in behalf of, for; considering.*

prō, interj. *O!*

prō-cēdō, -ere, -cessī, —, *go forward, advance, proceed.* Cf.

prōgredior. *q. discēdō.*

procul, adv. *far, afar off.*

proelium, -ī, n. *battle, combat.* Cf. pūgna.

prō-ferō, -ferre, -tulī, -lātus, *bring forth.* (521.)

proficīscor, -ī, -fectus sum, *set out, march, go.* Cf. exeō.

prō-gredior, -ī, -gressus sum [gradior, *step*], *go forward, advance, progress.* Cf. prō-cēdō.

prope, prep. w. acc., *near, near to; close at hand, nearly.*

properē, adv. *hastily, quickly.*

properō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *hasten.*

propior, -ius, adj. [prope], *nearer.* (200.)

propius, adv. [prope], *nearer.*

prō-pōnō, -ere, -posuī, -positus, *put before, set forth; make known, declare.* PROPOSE.

prōpositum, -ī, n. [prōpōnō], *purpose, design, resolution.* PROPOSITION.

propter, prep. w. acc., *on account of.*

Prōserpina, -ae, f. *Proserpine, daughter of Ceres.*

prō-siliō, -īre, -uī, — [saliō], *leap forward.*

prō-sum, prōdesse, prōfui, —, *be before, be useful to, benefit; w. dat.* (518.)

prōvincia, -ae, f. *province.*

proximus, -a, -um, adj. *nearest, next.* (200.) PROXIMITY.

prūdēns, -entis, adj. [for prōvi-

dēns], *wise, sagacious, knowing, prudent.* (163.)

prūdentia, -ae, f. [prūdēns], *foresight, sagacity, wisdom, prudence.*

pūblicus, -a, -um, adj. [populus], *(pertaining to the people), public.*

Pūblius, -ī, m. *Publius, a Roman first name.*

puella, -ae, f. [dimin. of puer], *girl, maiden.*

puer, -erī, m. *boy, child.* (57, 61.) PUERILE.

puerulus, -ī, m. [dimin. of puer], *little boy.*

pūgiō, -ōnis, m. *short dagger.*

pūgna, -ae, f. [pūgnō], *battle, contest.* Cf. proelium. PUGNACIOUS.

pūgnō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [pūgna], *fight.* Cf. dīmicō.

pulcher, -chra, -chrum, adj. *beautiful, fair, pretty.*

pulvis, -eris, m. *dust.*

Pūnicus, -a, -um, adj. *Carthaginian.*

pūniō, -īre, -īvī, -ītus [poena], *punish.*

putō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *think, believe, reckon.* Cf. reor.

Pyrrhus, -ī, m. *Pyrrhus, king of Epirus.*

quaerō, -ere, *quaesīvī, quaesītus, seek, ask, inquire.* (422.)

quaesō (-ere), *(used only in ind. pres. 1st sing. and plur.), [quaerō], beg, pray.*

quam, adv. *than.*

quantus, -a, -um, adj. [quam],

how great, how much ; as great as, as much as.

quā-rē, adv. (*on account of which thing*), *wherefore*.

qua-si, adv. *as if*.

quater, num. adv. [*quattuor*], *four times*.

quattuor, num. adj., indecl. *four*.

-que, conj., enclitic, *and*. Cf. *et*, *atque*, and *āc*.

qui, *quae*, *quod*, rel. and adj. pron. *who, which, what, that.* (110.)

quia, conj. *because*. Cf. *quod*.

quīdam, *quaedam*, *quod- or quid-dam*, indef. pron. *certain, a certain one, a.* (308.)

quidem, adv. (*never the first word*), *indeed, certainly, in truth*; *nē . . . quidem, not . . . even*.

quīlibet, *quaelibet*, *quod- or quid-libet*, indef. pron. *any one (you please).* (308, b.)

Quīntilius, -ī, m. *Quinctilius*, *family name of Varus.*

Quīnctius, -ī, m. *Quinctius*, *family name of Cincinnatus.*

quīndecim, num. adj., indecl. *fifteen.*

quīnquāgintā, num. adj., indecl. [*quīnque*], *fifty.*

quīnque, num. adj., indecl. *five.*

quis or **qui**, *quae*, *quid or quod*, interrog. pron. and adj. *who ? which ? what ?* (105.)

quisquam, *quidquam* (*no fem. or plur.*), indef. pron. *any, any one (at all).* (308, b.)

quisque, *quaeque*, *quid- or quod-que*, indef. pron. *each one, each, every.* (308, b.)

qui-vīs, *quaevīs*, *quod- or quidvīs*, indef. pron. *any one (you please).* (308, b.)

quō, adv. [*qui*], *whither, where.*

quod, conj. *because*. Cf. *quia*.

quoque, conj. (*after an emphatic word*), *also, too.*

quot, interrog. and rel. adj., indecl. *how many ? as many as.*

quot-annīs, adv. *every year, yearly.*

Racilia, -ae, f. *Racilia.*

rapiō, -ere, -ui, -tus, *seize and carry off; snatch, drag.*

re-cipiō, -ere, -cēpī, -ceptus [*capiō*], *take back, receive, recover.* Sē recipere, withdraw, retreat, be-take one's self.

re-creō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [*creō, make*], *refresh, recreate.*

re-cūsō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [*causa*], *decline, refuse.*

red-dō, -ere, -didī, -ditus [*re*], *give back, return.*

red-eō, -ire, -iī, -itus [*re(d)*], *go back, return.* (520.)

re-dūcō, -ere, -dūxī, -ductus, *lead back, bring back.* REDUCE.

rēgīna, -ae, f. [*regō*], *(the ruling one), queen.*

rēgnō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [*rēgnūm, rēx*], *be king ; rule, reign.*

rēgnūm, -ī, n. [*rēgnō, rēx*], *king-dom, throne.*

regō, -ere, *rēxī, rēctus* [*rēx*], *rule.* REGENT.

re-linquō, -ere, -līquī, -līctus, *leave behind, leave, abandon.* RE-LINQUISH.

re-mittō, -erē, -mīsī, -mīssus, *send back, give up.* REMIT.

rēmus, -ī, m. *oar.*

re-nuō, -ere, -uī, —, *nod backward; deny, refuse.*

reor, rērī, rātus sum, *reckon, think.* Cf. putō.

re-periō, -ire, repperī, repertus [pariō, *procure*], *find, discover, ascertain.*

re-portō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *bring back, win, gain.* Cf. referō. REPORT.

re-putō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus (*count over*), *reckon, think over.*

rēs, reī, f. *thing, event, circumstance, affair* (258); rēs pūblica, *republic, state, commonwealth.*

re-spiciō, -ere, -spēxī, -spectus [speciō], *look back.*

re-spondeō, -ēre, -dī, -spōnsus (*promise in return*), *answer, reply, respond.*

re-stituō, -ere, -uī, -ūtus [statuō, *place*], *replace, restore.*

re-veniō, -ire, -vēnī, —, *come back, return.*

re-vertor, -ī, -ī, -sus (deponent in pres., imp., and fut.), *turn back, return.* REVERT.

re-vocō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *call back, recall; revoke.*

rēx, rēgis, m. [regō], *(ruler), king.* (126.) REGAL.

Rhēnus, -ī, m. *the Rhine.*

rictus, -ūs, m. [ringor, *open the mouth*], *wide open, jaws.*

rīdeō, -ere, rīsī, rīsus, *laugh.* Cf. cachinnō. DERIDE.

rōbur, -oris, n. *oak; strength.*

rogō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *ask, question.*

Rōma, -ae, f. *Rome.*

Rōmānus, -ī, m. [Rōma], *a Roman.*

Rōmulus, -ī, m. *Romulus, first king of Rome.*

rosa, -ae, f. *rose.*

rōstrum, -ī, n. [rōdō, *gnaw*], *beak of a vessel.* ROSTRUM. Page 39.

rūrī (loc. of rūs), *in the country.*

rūs, rūris, n. *the country.* (269, a.)

rūsticus, -ī, m. [rūs], *countryman, peasant.* RUSTIC.

Sabīnī, -ōrum, m. *the Sabines.*

saepe, adv. *often, frequently.*

sagitta, -ae, f. *arrow.*

salūs, -ūtis, f. *safety, welfare.* SALUTARY.

sapiēns, -entis, adj. [sapiō, *be wise*], *wise, sensible.*

schola, -ae, f. *school.*

scientia, -ae, f. [sciō], *knowledge, skill.*

sciō, -ire, scīvī, scītus, *know, know how.* SCIENCE.

Scīpiō, -ōnis, m. *Scipio, a famous Roman general.* Page 55.

scribō, -ere, scripsī, scriptus, *write.* SCRIPTURE.

scriptor, -ōris, m. [scribō], *writer, author.*

scūtum, -ī, n. *shield.* Page 76.

secundus, -a, -um, adj. [sequor], *following, next; second.*

sed, conj. *but.* Cf. autem.

sēmentis, -is, f. *a sowing.*

semper, adv. *always, ever.*

semipaternus, -a, -um, adj. [semper], *everlasting.*

senātor, -ōris, m. [senex], *senator.*

senātus, -ūs, m. [senex], *council of elders, senate.*

senectūs, -ūtis, f. [senex], *old age.*

senex, senis, adj. *old*; noun, *old man.* (211, 499.) **SENILE.**

sententia, -ae, f. [sentiō], *opinion; purpose.*

sentiō, -ire, sēnsī, sēnsus, *feel, know (by the senses), see, perceive.*

septem, num. adj., indecl. *seven.*

septen-decim, num. adj., indecl. [decem], *seventeen.*

septuāgēsimus, -a, -um, num. adj. [septuāgintā], *seventieth.*

sequor, -ī, secūtus sum, *follow.*

sermō, -ōnis, m. *speech, conversation.* **SERMON.**

serō, -ere, sēvī, satus, *sow.*

serta, -ōrum, n. [serō, *plait*], *garlands, wreaths of flowers.*

sērus, -a, -um, adj. *late.*

servō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *save, keep, preserve.*

servus, -ī, m. [serviō], *slave, servant.*

sex, num. adj., indecl. *six.*

sexāgintā, num. adj., indecl. [sex], *sixty.*

sextus, -a, -um, num. adj. [sex], *sixth.*

Sextus, -ī, m. *Sextus, a Roman first name.*

sī, conj. *if, whether.*

sic, adv. *so, thus.* Cf. adeō, ita, and tam.

Sicilia, -ae, f. *Sicily.*

signum, -ī, n. *mark, sign, signal.*

Page 105.

silva, -ae, f. *wood, forest.* **SILVAN.**

similis, -e, adj. [simul], *like, resembling, similar.* (198.)

simul, adv. [similis], *at the same time.*

sine, prep. w. abl., *without.*

singulī, -ae, -a, adj. *one at a time, one on each side, single, separate.*

sinister, -tra, -trum, adj. *left (hand).* **SINISTER.**

Sōcratēs, -is, m. *Socrates, a famous Greek philosopher.*

sōl, sōlis, m. (no gen. plur.), *sun.* **SOLAR.**

Sōl, Sōlis, m. *the Sun-god.*

soleō, -ēre, solitus sum, *be accustomed, be wont.* (362, a.)

solitus, -a, -um, adj. [soleō], *usual, customary.*

sōlum, adv. [sōlus], *alone, only.*

sōlus, -a, -um, adj. *alone, single; sole.* (291.)

solvō, -ere, solvī, solūtus, *loosen; break.* **SOLVE.**

somnus, -ī, m. *sleep.*

spargō, -ere, -sī, -sus, *strew, scatter.* **SPARSE.**

spatium, -ī, n. *room, space.*

speciēs (-ēi), f. *sight, appearance, pretense.*

spectō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [speciō, *look*], *look at, behold, witness.* **SPECTACLE.**

speculum, -ī, n. *looking-glass, mirror.*

spērō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [spēs], *hope, hope for.*

spēs, speī, f. [spērō], *hope.*

spoliō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *rob, plunder, spoil, despoil.*

statim, adv. [stō], *(standing*

there), on the spot, immediately, at once.

statua, -ae, f. [statuō, *set*], (*the thing set up*), **statue**.

statūra, -ae, f. [stō], **stature**.

status, -ūs, m. [stō], **station, position, condition**.

stō, stāre, stetī, **status, stand**.

strepitus, -ūs, m. *din, applause*.

stringō, -ere, strinxī, strictus, *draw tight; draw*.

studeō, -ēre, -uī, — [studium], *be eager, strive earnestly, study*.

studium, -ī, n. [studeō], **zeal, eagerness; study**.

stultus, -a, -um, adj. *foolish*.

sub, prep. w. acc. and abl., *under, up to*.

subeō, -ire, -iī, -itus, *go under or up to, enter; undergo*. (520.)

subitō, adv. [subitus], **suddenly, unexpectedly**.

subitus, -a, -um, adj. [subeō], *sudden*.

sub-mittō, -ere, -mīsī, -mīssus, *let down; let grow*.

sub-siliō, -ire, -uī, — [saliō, *leap*], *jump up*.

sub-veniō, -ire, -vēnī, -ventus (*come to one's relief*), **help, aid, assist**.

suc-currō, -ere, -currī, -cursus [sub], (*run up to*), **help, aid, succor**.

sūdor, -ōris, m. *sweat*.

sūi, reflex. pron. of *himself (herself, itself, themselves)*. (245.)

sum, esse, fuī, futūrus, *be, exist*. (516.)

summus, -a, -um, adj. *highest, greatest*. (199.) **CONSUMMATE**.

sūmō, -ere, sūmpsī, sūmptus, *take, take up; assume*.

super, prep. w. acc. and abl., *over, above, upon*.

super-iaciō, -ere, -iēcī, -iectus [iaciō], *throw over, cast upon*.

superior, -ius, adj. *higher, superior*. (199.)

superō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [super], *pass over; surpass, outdo, overcome, conquer*.

super-sum, -esse, -fuī, —, *be over, be left over; survive*. (516.)

superus, -a, -um, adj. [super], *above*. (199.)

supplicātiō, -ōnis, f. [supplicō, *kneel down*], **supplication; thanksgiving**.

suprēmus, -a, -um, adj. *last*. (199.)

sus-pendō, -ere, -dī, -pēnsus [sub, pendō, *hang*], *hang up, hang, suspend*.

su-spīcor, -ārī, -ātus sum [sus-pīciō, *look askance at*], **suspect, mistrust**.

sus-tineō, -ēre, -tinuī, -tentus [sub, teneō], *hold up, bear, endure; sustain*.

suis, -a, -um, poss. adj. and pron. reflex. [suī], *his, her, hers, its, theirs, their*. (247.)

T., abbreviation of *Titus*.

talentum, -ī, n. *talent, a sum of money* (\$1132). [ita, and sic.]

tam, adv. *so, so much*. Cf adeō, tamen, adv. *yet, but, nevertheless*.

tandem, adv. [tam], (*just so far*), *at length, finally*.

tangō, -ere, tetigī, tāctus, *touch*.

TANGENT.

tantum, adv. [tantus], *only*.
tantus, -a, -um, adj. *so great, such*.
tardō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *delay, hinder*.
tegō, -ere, tēxī, tēctus, *cover*.
tēlum, -ī, n. *weapon*.
temerē, adv. *rashly, inconsiderately*.
templum, -ī, n. *temple*. Page 93.
tempus, -oris, n. *time*. TEMPORAL.
teneō, -ēre, -uī, tentus, *hold, keep, have*.
tener, -era, -erum, adj. *soft, delicate, tender*.
tentō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *try, attempt*.
ter, num. adv. [trēs], *three times, thrice*.
Terentia, -ae, f. *Terentia, Cicero's wife*.
tergum, -ī, n. *back*.
ternī, -ae, -a, distrib. num. adj. [trēs], *three each, three on each side, three*.
terra, -ae, f. *earth, land*. RACE.
terreō, -ēre, -uī, -itus [terror], *frighten, alarm, terrify*.
terrestris, -e, adj. [terra], *of the land, land-*. TERRESTRIAL.
territus, -a, -um, adj. [p. of terreō], *frightened*.
terror, -ōris, m. [terreō], *terror, alarm*.
tertius, -a, -um, num. adj. [trēs], *third*.
testūdō, -inis, f. [testa, shell], *tortoise; shed or covering to protect besiegers, testudo*. Page 148.
Themistoclēs, -is, m. *Themistocles, a famous Athenian*.

Tiberis, -is, m. (acc. in -im), *the Tiber*.
Tiberius, -ī, m. *Tiberius, a Roman first name*.
tibīcen, -inis, m. [tibia, *pipe*, canō, sing], *piper*.
Ticīnus, -ī, m. *the Ticinus, a river of Italy*.
timeō, -ēre, -uī, —, *fear, be afraid of*. TIMID.
Titus, -ī, m. *Titus, a Roman first name*.
toga, -ae, f. *toga*. Page 191.
togātus, -a, -um, adj. [toga], *clad in the toga*.
tolerō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *bear, endure*. TOLERATE.
tollō, -ere, sustulī, sublātus, *raise, pick up*.
tōnsor, -ōris, m. [tondeō, *shear*], *barber*.
tot, adj., indecl. *so many*. Cf. quot.
tōtus, -a, -um, adj. *whole, all, entire*. (291.) TOTAL.
trahō, -ere, trāxī, tractus, *draw, drag*.
trā-iciō, -ere, -iēcī, -iectus [trāns, iaciō], *throw across, pierce*.
Trallēs, -ium, f. *Tralles, a town in Asia*.
tranquillus, -a, -um, adj. *calm, tranquil*.
trāns, prep. w. acc., *across, beyond, over, the other side of*.
trāns-eō, -ire, -iī, -itus, *go over, cross*. (520.) TRANSIENT.
trans-igō, -ere, -ēgī, -āctus [agō], *drive through; finish, transact*.
tre-decim, num. adj. [trēs, decem], *thirteen*.

tremō, -ere, -uī, —, *shake, tremble.*
trēs, tria, num. adj. *three.* (284.)
trigeminī, -ōrum, m. *triplets.*
trigintā, num. adj., indecl. [trēs], *thirty.*
tristis, -e, adj. *sad, gloomy.*
triumphālis, -e, adj. [triumphus], *triumphant, having enjoyed a triumph.*
triumphō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [triumphus], *celebrate a triumph.*
triumphus, -ī, m. [triumpho], *triumph.*
trucidō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *kill.*
tū, pers. pron. *thou, you.* (245.)
tuba, -ae, f. *trumpet.* (19.) Page 13.
tubicen, -inis, m. [tuba, canō, *sing*], *trumpeter.*
tugurium, -ī, n. *hut, cottage.*
Tullus Hostilius, -ī, m. *Tullus Hostilius, third king of Rome.*
tum, adv. *at that time, then.*
tumultus, -ūs, m. *uproar, confusion, tumult.*
tunc, adv. [tum], *at that time, then.*
turpis, -e, adj. *ugly, foul; base, disgraceful, shameful.*
tūtus, -a, -um, adj. *safe.*
tuus, -a, -um, poss. adj. and pron. *thy, thine; your, yours (of only one person).* (247.)

ubi, adv. *where, when.*
ūllus, -a, -um, adj. [for ūnulus, dimin. of ūnus], *any, any one.* (291.)
ūltior, -ius, adj. (no positive), *further.* (200.)
ūltimus, -a, -um, adj. *furthest, last.* (200.) **ULTIMATE.**
umbra, -ae, f. *shade.* **UMBRELLA.**
umērus, -ī, m. *shoulder.*
unde, adv. *whence.*
undique, adv. *from all parts, on all sides, everywhere.*
ūnicus, -a, -um, adj. [ūnus], *only.*
ūnus, -a, -um, num. adj. *one; alone.* (284.)
urbs, -is, f. *city.* (152.) **SUBURBS.**
ūsus, -ūs, m. *use, benefit.*
ut or utī, adv. and conj. *how, as, when; that, in order that, so that.*
uter, -tra, -trum, interrog. pron. *which (of two)?* (291.)
uterque, utraque, utrumque, indef. pron. *each (of two), both.* (291.)
ūtilis, -e, adj. [ūtor], *useful, advantageous.* **UTILITY.**
uti-nam, adv. *would that! O that! I wish that.*
ūtor, -ī, ūsus sum, *use, employ;* w. abl. (361.)
utrimque, adv. *on both sides.*
ūva, -ae, f. *grape, bunch of grapes.*
uxor, -ōris, f. *wife.*

vacuus, -a, -um, adj. *empty, vacant, destitute.*
valeō, -ēre, -uī, -itūrus, *be strong, be in good health;* **valē**, *fare-well, good-bye.*
valētūdō, -inis, f. [valeō], *state of health, health.*
validus, -a, -um, adj. [valeō], *strong, stout, sturdy.* **VALID.**
Vārus, -ī, m. *Varus, one of Augustus's generals.*

vāstō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [vāstus, *waste, desolate*], *lay waste, ravage.*

vehō, -ere, vēxī, vēctus, *carry, draw, convey*; pass. *ride. VEHICLE.*

vēlōcītās, -ātis, f. [vēlōx], *swiftness, velocity.*

vel-ut, adv. *just as.*

vēnātor, -ōris, m. [vēnor, *hunt*], *hunter.*

venēnum, -ī, n. *poison.* VENOM.

veniō, -īre, vēnī, *ventus, come.*

ventus, -ī, m. *wind.*

venustus, -a, -um, adj. *charming, beautiful, graceful.*

vēr, vēris, n. *spring.* VERNAL.

verbūm, -ī, n. *word.* VERB.

Vergilius, -ī, m. *Vergil, a famous Roman poet.*

vēritās, -ātis; f. [vērus], *truth, verity.*

vertō, -ere, -tī, -sus, *turn, change.*

vērus, -a, -um, adj. *true, real.*

Vesta, -ae, f. *Vesta, a goddess.*

vester, -tra, -trum, poss. adj. and pron. *your, yours (of more than one person).* (247.)

vestīmentum, -ī, n. [vestiō], *clothing.*

vestiō, -īre, -ivī, -ītus [vestis, *garment*], *clothe.*

vetus, -eris, adj. *old.* (175, 207, 211.) VETERAN.

vēxillum, -ī, n. *signal-flag.*

via, -ae, f. *way, road, street.*

vīcīnus, -a, -um, adj. [vīcus, *village*], *near, neighboring; as a noun, neighbor.* VICINITY.

vīctor, -ōris, m. [vi(n)cō], *conqueror, victor.* (138.)

Vīctōria, -ae, f. *Victoria.*

vīctōria, -ae, f. [vīctor], *victory.*

videō, -ēre, vīdī, vīsus, *see, perceive; pass. be seen, seem.* VISION.

vīgintī, num. adj., indecl. *twenty.*

vinciō, -īre, vinxī, vinctus, *bind.*

vincō, -ere, vīcī, vīctus, *conquer, defeat.*

vīnum, -ī, n. *wine.*

vir, virī, m. *man, hero.* (57, 141.)

virtūs, -ūtis, f. [vir], *manliness, courage, bravery; virtue.*

vīs, vīs, f. (gen. and dat. rare), *strength, power.* (499.)

vīta, -ae, f. [vīvō], *life; vītam agō, pass life.* VITAL.

vītis, -is, f. *vine.*

vītium, -ī, n. [vītis], *(a moral twist), fault, blemish, vice.* Cf. culpa.

vituperō, -āre, -āvī, ~~—~~ [vītūperō], *blame, censure.* Cf. culpō. VITUPERATION.

vīvō, -ere, vīxī, —, *live.* Cf. habitō and incolō. VIVID.

vīvus, -a, -um, adj. [vīvō], *alive, living.*

vix, adv. *hardly, with difficulty.*

vōci-feror, -ārī, -ātus sum [vōx, ferō], *cry out, exclaim; vociferate.*

vocō, -āre, āvī, -ātus [vōx], *call.*

volō, velle, volū, —, *wish, be willing, desire, intend.* (519.)

volō, -āre, -āvī, -ātūrus, *fly.*

Volscī, -ōrum, the *Volscians.*

voluptās, -ātis, f. [volō], *pleasure, enjoyment.*

vōveō, -ēre, vōvī, vōtus, *vow, promise solemnly.*

vōx, vōcis, f. [vocō], *voice, word.*

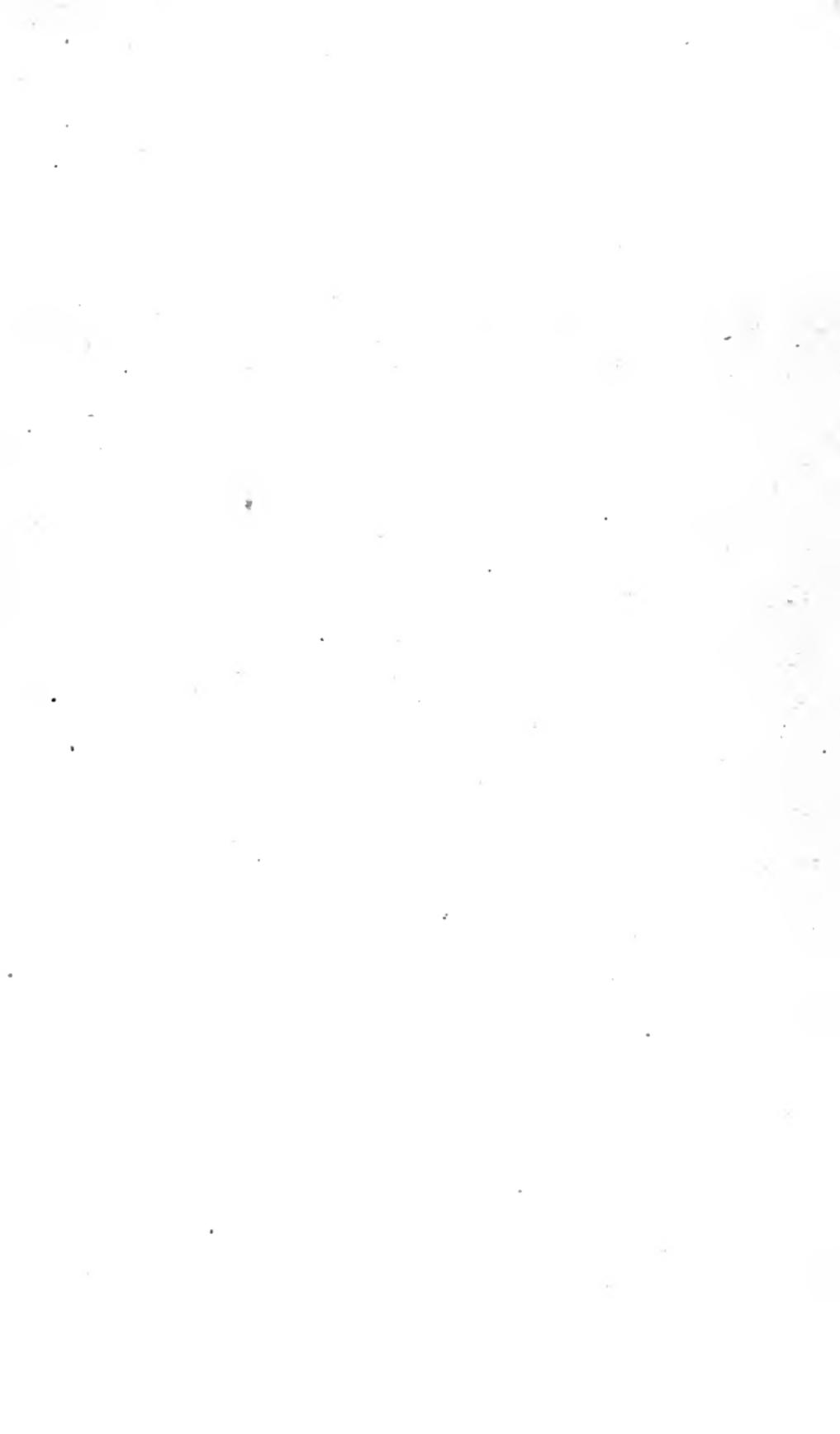
vulnerō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [vulnus], *wound, hurt, injure.* VULNER-ABLE.

vulnus, -eris, n. [vulnerō], *wound.*

vulpēs, -is, f. *fox.*

vultus, -ūs, m. *countenance, looks, features.*

Zama, -ae, f. *Zama, a town in Africa.*



ENGLISH-LATIN VOCABULARY.

FOR the principal parts of verbs and other details not given here, reference may be made to the Latin-English vocabulary or to the special vocabularies.

a, art., commonly not translated ; **alas !** ēheu !
quīdam, quādam, quoddam **Alexander**, Alexander, -drī, *m.*
(quiddam) (308). **all**, omnīs, -e ; tōtus, -a, -um (292).
abandon, relinquo, *3.* **alone**, sōlus, -a, -um ; ūnus, -a,
able (be), possum (296, *a*, 517). -um (291).
about, dē, *w. abl.* **also**, quoque.
absent (be), absum (516). **altar**, āra, -ae, *f.*
abundance, cōpia, -ae, *f.* **although**, cum.
abuse, abūtor, *3*, *w. abl.* **always**, semper.
accept, accipio, *3.* **ambassador**, lēgātus, -ī, *m.*
account of (on), abl. of cause. **ancient**, antīquus, -a, -um ; vetus,
accuse, accūsō, *1.* -eris (175, 207).
accustomed (be), soleō, *2* (362). **and**, et ; atque, or āc ; -que.
address, cōtiōnor, *1.* **anger**, īra, -ae, *f.*
admonish, moneō, *2* (512). **animal**, animal, -ālis, *n.* (148).
adorn, īrnō, *1.* **another**, alius, -a, -ud (292).
advice, cōnsilium, -ī, *n.* **any**, ūllus, -a, -um (291) ; aliquis,
advise, moneō, *2* (512). -qua, -quid, or -quod (308) ;
Africa, Āfrica, -ae, *f.* quisquam, —, quidquam
Africanus, Āfricānus, -ī, *m.* (308, *b*) ; quīvīs (308, *b*).
after, post, *w. acc.* ; cum, *w. subj.* ; **arm**, armō, *1.*
 sometimes implied in participle.
afterwards, posteā, deinde.
aid, iuvō, *1.* **arms**, arma, -ōrum, *n.*
alarm, *n.* terror, -ōris, *m.* **army**, exercitus, -ūs, *m.*
alarm, *v.* terreō, *2.* **around**, circum, *w. acc.*
 arouse, incitō, *1.*
Arpinum, Arpinum, -ī, *n.*

arrow, *sagitta*, -ae, *f.*
 art, *ars*, *artis*, *f.*
 as, *ut*.
 as to, *ut*.
 Asia, *Asia*, -ae, *f.*
 ask, *interrogō*, 1; (*for*), *quaerō*, 3.
 assault, *n.* *impetus*, -ūs, *m.*
 assault, *v.* *oppūgnō*, 1.
 at, in, *w. acc.* or *abl.*; in combination w. verbs (*wonder at*, etc.), see the verbs; *w. names of towns*, locative case (180).
 at once, *statim*.
 attack, *n.* *impetus*, -ūs, *m.*
 attack, *v.* *oppūgnō*, 1.
 away (go), *abeō* (327); *discēdō*, 3.
 away from, *ā* or *ab*, *w. abl.*; *ē* or *ex*, *w. abl.*

back (bring or carry), *referō* (521); *reportō*, 1.
 bad, *malus*, -a, -um (207).
 band, *manus*, -ūs, *f.*
 barbarian, *barbarus*, -ī, *m.*
 battle, *pūgna*, -ae, *f.*; *proelium*, -ī, *n.*
 be, *sum* (516).
 beak (of a ship), *rōstrum*, -ī, *n.*
 bear, *ferō* (521); *portō*, 1; *tolerō*, 1; (*off*), *abdūcō*, 3; *auferō* (521).
 beautiful, *pulcher*, -chra, -chrūm.
 because, *quod*; *quia*.
 become, *fiō* (520).
 before, *ante*, *w. acc.*
 begin, *incipiō*, 3; *ineō* (521).
 Belgae, *Belgae*, -ārum, *m.*
 believe, *crēdō*, 3, *w. dat.*
 benefit, *prōsum* (518), *w. dat.*
 besiege, *obsideō*, 2; *oppūgnō*, 1.
 best, *optimus*, -a, -um (207).
 better, *melior*, -us (207).

between, *inter*, *w. acc.*
 bid, *iubeō*, 2.
 big, *māgnus*, -a, -um.
 bind, *vinciō*, 4.
 bird, *avis*, -is, *f.* (148, c).
 black, *niger*, -gra, -grum.
 blame, *culpa*, -ae, *f.*
 boat, *cymba*, -ae, *f.*
 body, *corpus*, -oris, *n.*
 boldly, *cum audāciā*.
 book, *liber*, -brī, *m.*
 booty, *praeda*, -ae, *f.*
 born (be), *nāscor*, 3.
 both (*each of two*), *uterque*, *utraque*, *utrumque* (200); *both* . . . and, *et* . . . *et*.
 bow, *arcus*, -ūs, *m.* (231).
 boy, *puer*, -erī, *m.*
 brave, *fortis*, -e.
 bravely, *fortiter*; *cum virtūte*.
 bravery, *fortitūdō*, -inis, *f.*; *virtūs*, -ūtis, *f.*
 bring, *portō*, 1; *ferō* (521); together), *cōferō*; (up), *ēducō*, 1; (*back*), *reportō*, 1.
 Britain, *Britannia*, -ae, *f.*
 broad, *lātus*, -a, -um.
 brother, *frāter*, -trī, *m.*
 build, *aedificō*, 1.
 building, *aedificium*, -ī, *n.*
 but, at; *autem*; *sed*.
 by, *ā*, *ab*, *w. abl.*; denoting means or instrument, *abl. alone*; sometimes implied in participle.

Caesar, *Caesar*, -aris, *m.*
 call, *appellō*, 1; *vocō*, 1; together), *convocō*, 1.
 camp, *castra*, -ōrum, *n.*
 can, *possum* (296, a, 517).
 captive, *captīvus*, -ī, *m.*

capture, capiō, 3.
 Capua, Capua, -ae, *f.*
 care, cūra, -ae, *f.*
 carefully, cum cūrā.
 carry, portō, 1; ferō (521); (away, off), auferō, abdūcō; (back), referō; *carry on war*, bellum gerō.
 Carthaginian, Poenus, -ī, *m.*
 cause, praebeō, 2.
 cavalry, equitātus, -ūs, *m.*
 certain, (a), quīdam, quaedam, quoddam (quiddam) (308); (=sure), certus, -a, -um.
 change, mūtō, 1.
 chief, prīnceps, -cipis, *m.*
 children, puerī, -ōrum, *m.*; libe-
 rī, -ōrum, *m.* (61).
 Christ, Christus, -ī, *m.*
 Cicero, Cicerō, -ōnis, *m.*
 circumstance, rēs, reī, *f.* (258).
 citadel, arx, arcis, *f.*
 citizen, cīvis, -is, *m.* and *f.*
 city, urbs, -is, *f.*
 close at hand, prope.
 clothe, vestiō, 4.
 cold, frīgus, -oris, *n.*
 come, veniō, 4; (back), reveniō, 4; (out), ēmergō, 3; (together), conveniō, 4.
 command, imperō, 1, *w. dat.*; iu-
 beō, 2, *w. acc.*; praeſum (516),
 w. dat.
 commander, imperātor, -ōris, *m.*; dux, ducis, *m.* and *f.*
 companion, comes, -itis, *m.* and *f.*
 comrade, comes, -itis, *m.* and *f.*
 conquer, superō, 1; vincō, 3.
 consul, cōſul, -ulīs, *m.*
 corn, frūmentum, -ī, *n.*
 Cornelia, Cornēlia, -ae, *f.*

correct, corrigō, 3.
 country (*fatherland*), patria, -ae, *f.*; terra, -ae, *f.*; (*not city*), rūs, rūris, *n.*
 country people, rūsticī, -ōrum, *m.*
 courage, virtūs, -ūtis, *f.*
 course, iter, itineris, *n.* (499).
 creature, bēstia, -ae, *f.*
 cross, trānſeō (520).
 cultivate, colō, 3.
 cup, pōculum, -ī, *n.*

danger, perīculum, -ī, *n.*
 dare, audeō, 2 (362).
 daring, audācia, -ae, *f.*
 daringly, cum audāciā.
 Darius, Dārēus, -ī, *m.*
 daughter, filia, -ae, *f.* (p. 13, n. 5).
 day, diēs, -ēī, *m.* and *f.* (258).
 daybreak (at), prīmā lūce.
 dear, cārus, -a, -um.
 deck, īrnō, 1.
 decree, dēcernō, 3.
 deep, altus, -a, -um.
 deer, cerva, -ae, *f.*
 defeat, vincō, 3; superō, 1.
 defend, dēfendō, 3.
 delay, mora, -ae, *f.*
 delight, dēlectō, 1.
 Delphi, Delphī, -ōrum, *m.*
 depart, discēdō, 3; exeō (520).
 deputy, lēgātus, -ī, *m.*
 desire, volō (519); cupiō, 3.
 despatch, litterae, -ārum, *f.*
 destroy, dēlēō, 2.
 die, morior, 3.
 difficult, difficilis, -e (198).
 difficulty (with), vix.
 diligence, dīlēgentia, -ae, *f.*
 diligent, dīlēgēns, -entis.

diligently, diligenter; *cum dili-*
gentiā.

disgraceful, turpis, -e.

do, faciō, 3; agō, 3.

doubtful, dubius, -a, -um.

dove, columba, -ae, *f.*

draw up, īstruō, 3.

drive, agō, 3; agitō, 1.

Duilius, Duīlius, -ī, *m.*

during, (= amid) inter.

duty, mūnus, -eris, *n.*

each (one), quisque, quaeque,
 quidque (quodque) (308, *b*); (of
 two), uterque, utraque, utrum-
 que (291).

eager, ācer, ācris, ācre.

eagerly, cum studiō.

eagerness, studium, -ī, *n.*

earth, terra, -ae, *f.*

easily, facile.

easy, facilis, -e (198).

educate, ēducō, 1.

eighth, octāvus, -a, -um.

elder, senior, -ius (207).

encourage, cohortor, 1.

end, fīnis, -is, *m.* (148, *c*).

endure, tolerō, 1.

enemy, hostis, -is, *m.* and *f.*;
 inimīcus, -ī, *m.* (149).

enjoy, fruor, 3, *w. abl.*

Ennius, Ennius, -ī, *m.*

enter, ineō (520).

equal, pār, paris.

escape, sē ēripere.

especially, māximē.

Europe, Eurōpa, -ae, *f.*

even, etiam; ipse (304, *g*).

Fabricius, Fabricius, -ī, *m.*

fact, rēs, reī, *f.* (258).

fair, pulcher, -chra, -chrūm.

faithfully, fidēliter.

famous, clārus, -a, -um.

far, longē.

farmer, agricola, -ae, *m.*

father, pater, -tris, *m.*

fault, vitium, -ī, *n.*; culpa, -ae,
f.; *find fault with*, vituperō, 1;
 culpō, 1.

favor, faveō, 2, *w. dat.*

fear, *n.* terror, -ōris, *m.*

fear, *v.* timeō, 2.

few, paucī, -ae, -a.

field, ager, agrī, *m.*; *in the field*,
 mīlitiae (*loc.*).

fight, pūgnō, 1; dīmicō, 1.

fill up, compleō, 2.

find, reperiō, 4.

fine, pulcher, -chra, -chrūm.

finish, cōficiō, 3.

fire, īgnis, -is, *m.*

firmness, cōnstantia, -ae, *f.*

first, prīmus, -a, -um.

five hundred, quīngentī, -ae, -a.

flee, fugiō, 3.

flight, fuga, -ae, *f.*

flower, flōs, flōris, *m.*

follow, sequor, 3.

fond of (be), amō, 1.

food, cibus, -ī, *m.*

foot, pēs, pedis, *m.*

foot-soldier, pedes, -itis, *m.*

for, *conj.* nam.

for, *sign of dative*; *prep.*, dē, prō,
w. abl.; of time, space, pur-
 pose, in, *w. acc.*

force, manus, -ūs, *f.*

forces, cōpiae, -ārum, *f.*

foresight, prūdentia, -ae, *f.*

forever, semper.

form, faciō, 3.

former (the), ille (100, *e*).
 fortify, mūniō, 4.
 fortune, fōrtūna, -ae, *f*.
 forum, forum, -ī, *n*.
 forward (go), prōcēdō, 3; prō-
 gredior, 3.
 free, liber, -era, -erum.
 friend, amīcus, -ī, *m*.
 friendly, amīcus, -a, -um.
 frighten, terreō, 2.
 frightened, territus, -a, -um.
 from, dē, *w. abl.*; away from, ā
 or ab, *w. abl.*; out of, ē or ex,
 w. abl.
 furnish, praebeō, 2.
 further, ūltior, -ius (200).
 gain, reportō, 1.
 Galba, Galba, -ae, *m*.
 garden, hortus, -ī, *m*.
 gate, porta, -ae, *f*.
 Gaul, Gallia, -ae, *f*.
 Gaul (a), Gallus, -ī, *m*.
 general, dux, ducis, *m*. and *f*.;
 imperātor, -ōris, *m*.
 Germans, Germānī, -ōrum, *m*.
 get (possession of), potior, 4, *w.*
 abl.; (ready), parō, 1.
 gift, dōnum, -ī, *n*.
 girl, puella, -ae, *f*.
 give, dō, 1.
 glad, laetus, -a, -um.
 go, eō (520); (forth, out), exeō;
 (off, away), abeō; discēdō, 3;
 (on, forward), prōgredior, 3;
 (up to), subeō.
 god, deus, -ī, *m*. (499).
 goddess, dea, -ae, *f*. (p. 13, *n*. 5).
 gold, aurum, -ī, *n*.
 golden, aureus, -a, -um.
 good, bonus, -a, -um (500).
 good-bye, valē, valēte.
 grain, frūmentum, -ī, *n*.
 grant, dō, 1.
 great, māgnus, -a, -um (207);
 ingēns, -entis.
 greatest, summus, -a, -um (199).
 greatly, māximē.
 Greece, Graecia, -ae, *f*.
 Greek (a), Graecus, -ī, *m*.
 ground (on the), humī (*loc.*).
 guard, custōdiō, 4.
 hand, manus, -ūs, *f*.
 handsome, pulcher, -chra, -chrum.
 Hannibal, Hannibal, -alis, *m*.
 happen, accidō, 3.
 harbor, portus, -ūs (231).
 harm (do), noceō, 2; obsum (395);
 w. dat.
 hasten, properō, 1.
 have, habeō, 2.
 he, is (119); hīc (100); ille (100).
 head, caput, -itis, *n*. (126); be at
 the head of, praesum (516).
 health, valētūdō, -inis, *f*.
 health (be in good), valeō, 2.
 hear, audiō, 4 (515).
 heavy, gravis, -e.
 helmet, galea, -ae, *f*.
 help, iuvō, 1.
 Helvetia, Helvētia, -ae, *f*.
 Helvetians (the), Helvētiī, -ōrum,
 m.
 Henna, Henna, -ae, *f*.
 her, ēius (119); illīus (100); *re-*
 flexive, suus, -a, -um (248, *b*).
 hero, vir, virī, *m*. (141).
 hesitate, dubitō, 1.
 hide, lateō, 2.
 high, altus, -a, -um; superus, -a,
 -um (199).

highest, summus, -a, -um (199).
hill, collis, -is, *m.*
himself, *see* self.
his, ēius (119); illius (100); *reflexive*, suus, -a, -um (248, *b*).
history, historia, -ae, *f.*
hither, citerior, -ius (200).
hold, habeō, 2; teneō, 2; contineō, 2.
home, domus, -ūs, *f.* (499); *at home*, domī.
hope, *n.* spēs, -ēi, *f.*
hope, *v.* spērō, 1.
horn, cornū, -ūs, *n.* (230).
horse, equus, -ī, *m.*
horseman, horse-soldier, eques, -itis, *m.*
hostage, obses, -idis, *m.* and *f.*
hour, hōra, -ae, *f.*
house, domus, -ūs, *f.* (499).
hundred, centum.
hunter, vēnātōr, -ōris, *m.*
hurt, noceō, 2, *w. dat.*

I, ego (245).
if, sī; *if not*, nisi.
ill, adv. male (215).
in, in, *w. abl.*
incite, incitō, 1.
increase, augeō, 2.
industriously, cum diligentiā.
industry, diligentia, -ae, *f.*
infantry, peditēs, -um, *m.*; peditatus, -ūs, *m.*
Infernals (the), īferī, -ōrum, *m.*
inform, certiōrem faciō.
inhabitant, incola, -ae, *m.* and *f.*
injure, noceō, 2; obsum (516); *w. dat.*
into, in, *w. acc.*
island, īnsula, -ae, *f.*

it, is, ea, id (119); hīc, ille (100).
Italy, ītālia, -ae, *f.*
itself, *see* self.

javelin, pīlum, -ī, *n.*
jewel, īrnāmentum, -ī, *n.*
joy, gaudium, -ī, *n.*
joyfully, cum gaudiō.
Jupiter, Iuppiter, Iovis, *m.* (499).
just, iūstus, -a, -um.

keep, habeō, 2; teneō, 2.
keep off, arceō, 2.
kill, necō, 1; interficiō, 3.
king, rēx, rēgis, *m.*
know, sciō, 4; *(not)*, nēsciō, 4.
known, nōtus, -a, -um.

Labienus, Labiēnus, -ī, *m.*
labor, *n.* labor, -ōris, *m.*
labor, *v.* labōrō, 1.
lack, dēsum (516); careō, 2.
land, terra, -ae, *f.*
large, māgnūs, -a, -um (207).
last, suprēmus, -a, -um (199); ūltimus, -a, -um (209).
latter (the), hīc, haec, hōc (100, *c*).
laugh, rīdeō, 2; *(aloud)*, cachinō, 1.
laziness, pigritia, -ae, *f.*
lazy, piger, -gra, -grum.
lead, dūcō, 3; *(out, forth, off)*, ēdūcō, 3.
leader, dux, ducis, *m.* and *f.*; prīnceps, -ipis, *m.*
leaf, folium, -ī, *n.*
learn, discō, 3.
left (hand), sinister, -tra, -trum.
legate, lēgātus, -ī, *m.*
legion, legiō, -ōnis, *f.*
let, *sign of subj. or imperative.*

letter, epistula, -ae, *f.*; litterae, -ārum, *f.*
lie (= *recline*), iaceō, *z.*
lieutenant, lēgātus, -ī, *m.*
life, vīta, -ae, *f.*
light; *adj.* levis, -e.
light, *n.* lūx, lūcis, *f.*
like, similis, -e (198).
line of battle, aciēs, -ēī, *f.*
little, parvus, -a, -um.
live, vīvō, *z.*; habitō, *i.*
long, longus, -a, -um; *for a long time*, long, diū.
look (at), spectō, *i*; (out for), cūrō, *i.*
love, amō, *i* (511).
lower, īferior, -ius (199).
luckily, fēlīciter.

maiden, maid, puella, -ae, *f.* (servant), ancilla, -ae, *f.*
make, faciō, *z.*
man, vir, virī, *m.* (57); homō, -inis, *m.* (141).
many, multī, -ae, -a.
march, via, -ae, *f.*; iter, itineris, *n.* (499).
Marcus, Mārcus, -ī, *m.*
Marius, Marius, -ī, *m.*
master, dominus, -ī, *m.*; magister, -trī, *m.* (61).
mean, habeō in animō.
means (*by means of*), use *abl.*
meantime (*in the*), interim.
meanwhile, interim.
Mercury, Mercurius, -ī, *m.*
merry, laetus, -a, -um.
messenger, nūntius, -ī, *m.*
mind, animus, -ī, *m.*
mine, meus, -a, -um (247).
Minerva, Minerva, -ae, *f.*

money, pecūnia, -ae, *f.*
month, mēnsis, -is, *m.*
moon, lūna, -ae, *f.*
more, plūs (208); magis.
most, plūrimus, -a, -um (207).
mother, māter, -tris, *f.*
mountain, mōns, montis, *m.*
mourn, lūgeō, *z.*
move, moveō, *z.*
much, multus, -a, -um (207).
multitude, multitūdō, -inis, *f.*
Muse, Mūsa, -ae, *f.*
must, *expressed by gerundive.*
my, meus, -a, -um (247).
name, nōmen, -inis, *n.*
narrow, angustus, -a, -um.
Nasica, Nāsīca, -ae, *m.*
near, ad, *w. acc.*; prope, *w. acc.*
near by, at hand, prope.
nearer, propior, -ius (200).
neighbor, vicīnus, -ī, *m.*
neither, neque.
neither (of two), neuter, -tra, -trum (291).
never, numquam.
nevertheless, tamen.
new, novus, -a, -um.
next, posterus, -a, -um; postrēmus, -a, -um (199).
nibble, carpō, *z.*
night, nox, noctis, *f.*
Nile (*the*), Nīlus, -ī, *m.*
nine, novem.
ninth, nōnus, -a, -um.
no, nūllus, -a, -um (291).
nobody, no one, nēmō, -inis, *m.* and *f.*; *that no one* (*neg. purpose*), nē quis.
no longer, iam, *w. neg.*
nor, neque.

not, nōn; nē.
 nothing, nihil, *indecl.*
 now, nunc; iam.
 number, numerus, -ī, *m.*

oar, rēmus, -ī, *m.*
 obey, pāreō, 2, *w. dat.*
 of, *sign of genitive*; dē, *w. abl.*;
 out of, ē or ex, w. abl.
 offer, *n.* prōpositum, -ī, *n.*
 offer, *v.* prōpōnō, 3.
 often, saepe.
 Oh! O.
 old, antīquus, -a, -um; vetus, -eris
 (175, 206, 211); (*man*), senex,
 senis (499).
 on, in, *w. abl.*; (*of time*), *abl.*
 once (*upon a time*), ōlim.
 one, ūnus, -a, -um (284); *one . . .*
 another, aliis . . . aliis; *the one . . . the other*, alter . . . alter.
 only, tantum.
 open, aperiō, 4.
 order, imperō, 1, *w. dat.*; iubeō,
 2, *w. acc.*; *in order to*, ut, *w. subj.*
 other, aliis, -a, -ud (292); *some . . . others*, aliī . . . aliī; (*of two*), alter, -era, -erum.
 ought, dēbeō, 2; *gerundive*.
 our, noster, -tra, -trum.
 ourselves, *see* self. [the verbs.
 out, in combination *w. verbs*, *see*
 out of, ē or ex, *w. abl.*
 overcome, vincō, 3; superō, 1.
 overwhelm, superō, 1.
 own (*his, her, their*), suus, -a,
 -um; (*my*), meus, -a, -um; (*our*),
 noster, -tra, -trum; (*your*),
 vester, -tra, -trum; (*thy*), tuus,
 -a, -um (247).

parent, parēns, -entis, *m.* and *f.*
 Parmenio, Parmeniō, -ōnis, *m.*
 part, pars, partis, *f.*
 patience, patientia, -ae, *f.* [entiā].
 patiently, patienter; cum pati-
 peace, pāx, pācis, *f.*
 peasant, rūsticus, -ī, *m.*
 people, populus, -ī, *m.*
 perform, fungor, 3, *w. abl.*
 peril, periculum, -ī, *n.*
 permit, permittō, 3, *w. dat.*
 persuade, persuādeō, 2, *w. dat.*
 physician, medicus, -ī, *m.*
 pitch (*camp*), pōnō, 3.
 place, locus, -ī, *m.* (242); in
 that place, ibi.
 plain, plānitiēs, -ēī, *f.*
 pleasant, grātus, -a, -um.
 please, placeō, 2, *w. dat.*
 pleasing, grātus, -a, -um.
 plough, *n.* arātrum, -ī, *n.*
 plough, *v.* arō, 1.
 pluck, carpō, 3.
 Pluto, Plūtō, -ōnis, *m.*
 Po (*the*), Padus, -ī, *m.*
 poet, poēta, -ae, *m.*
 Pompey, Pompēius, Pompēī, *m.*
 poor, miser, -era, -erum.
 praise, *n.* laus, laudis, *f.*
 praise, *v.* laudō, 1.
 prefer, mālō (519).
 present (*be*), adsum (516), *w. dat*
 presently, mox.
 preserve, cōservō, 1.
 pretty, pulcher, -chra, -chrūm.
 Proserpine, Prōserpina, -ae, *f.*
 protect, tegō, 3.
 province, prōvincia, -ae, *f.*
 prudence, prūdentia, -ae, *f.*
 prudent, prūdēns, -entis.
 punish, pūniō, 4.

punishment, poena, -ae, *f.*
purpose (*for the purpose of*), ut
 or qui, *w. subj.*; ad, *w. gerund*
or gerundive; causā, *w. gerund*
or gerundive; supine.
put, pōnō, 3; (*to death*), inter-
 ficiō, 3; (*to flight*), fugō, 1.
queen, rēgīna, -ae, *f.*
question, interrogō, 1.
rather, comp. *degree*; *wish rather*,
 mālō (519).
read, legō, 3.
receive, recipiō, 3; accipiō, 3;
 excipiō, 3.
refresh, recreō, 1.
reign, rēgnō, 1.
rejoice, gaudeō, 2.
remain, maneō, 2.
remove (= *emigrate*), dēmigrō, 1.
render, praebeō, 2.
renown, fāma, -ae, *f.*; glōria, -ae, *f.*
reply, respondeō, 2.
return, redeō (520); revertor, 3.
reward, praemium, -ī, *n.*
riches, dīvitiae, -ārum, *f.*
right (*hand*), dexter, -tra, -trum.
river, flūmen, -inis, *n.*
road, via, -ae, *f.*
Roman, Rōmānus, -a, -um.
Rome, Rōma, -ae, *f.*
Romulus, Rōmulus, -ī, *m.*
rose, rosa, -ae, *f.*
rout, fugō, 1.
rule, *n.* imperium, -ī, *n.*
rule, *v.* regō, 3 (513); rēgnō, 1.
Sabines, Sabīnī, -ōrum, *m.*
sad, trīstis, -e; maestus, -a, -um.
safe, tūtus, -a, -um.
safety, salūs, -ūtis, *f.*
sailor, nauta, -ae, *m.*
sake (*for the sake*), causā, *w. gen*
same, idem, eadem, idem (303).
save, servō, 1; cōservō, 1.
say, dīcō, 3; inquit.
Scipio, Scipiō, -ōnis, *m.*
sea, mare, -is, *n.*
second, secundus, -a, -um.
see, videō, 2.
seem, videor, 2.
seize, occupō, 1.
self, ipse, -a, -um (303); suī (245).
senate, senātus, -ūs, *m.*
send, mittō, 3.
servant, servus, -ī, *m.*
set (*out*), proficiscor, 3; (*free*),
 liberō, 1.
seventeen, septendecim.
seventh, septimus, -a, -um.
Sextus, Sextus, -ī, *m.*
shake, agitō, 1.
share, dispertiō, 4.
she, ea (119, *c.*); haec, illa (100, *f.*).
shield, scūtum, -ī, *n.*
ship, nāvis, -is, *f.* (149).
short, brevis, -e.
shrewd, ācer, -cris, -cre.
sick, aeger, -gra, -grum.
side (*on the other side of*), trāns,
w. acc.
since, cum, *w. subj.*; sometimes
 implied in participle.
sixth, sextus, -a, -um.
sixty, sexāgintā.
size, māgnitūdō, -inis, *f.*
skill, scientia, -ae, *f.*
skillful, skilled, perītus, -a, -um.
slave, servus, -ī, *m.*
slay, necō, 1; interficiō, 3.
sleep, somnus, -ī, *m.*

small, parvus, -a, -um.
so, ita; tam; (**great**), tantus, -a, -um; (**that**), ut; (**as not to**), ut nōn; nē.
soldier, miles, -itis, *m.*
some (one), aliquis, -qua, -quid, -quod (308); quīdam, quaedam, quod- or quiddam; **some . . . others**, aliī . . . aliī; (**of two parties**), alterī . . . alterī; often not expressed.
something, aliquid.
sometimes, interdum.
son, filius, -ī, *m.* (495).
soon, mox.
source, fōns, fontis, *m.*
sowing, sēmentis, -is, *f.*
space, spatiū, -ī, *n.*
Spain, Hispānia, -ae, *f.*
spear, hasta, -ae, *f.*
speedily, cum celeritāte, celeriter.
spirit, animus, -ī, *m.*
spirited, ācer, -cris, -cre.
spur, calcar, -āris, *n.*
state, cīvītās, -ātis, *f.*; rēs pūblica, reī pūblicae, *f.*
statue, statua, -ae, *f.*
stature, statūra, -ae, *f.*; māgnitūdō corporis.
stay, maneō, 2.
stone, lapis, -idis, *m.*
story, fābula, -ae, *f.*
still, *adv.* tamen.
strange, mīrābilis, -e.
street, via, -ae, *f.*
strong, validus, -a, -um; fortis, -e.
sturdy, validus, -a, -um.
subdue, pācō, 1.
successfully, optimē; fēlīciter.
suddenly, subitō.
suffer, tolerō, 1; labōrō, 1.

summer, aestās, -ātis, *f.*
sun, sōl, sōlis, *m.*
superior, superior, -ius (199).
sure (be), fac, facite, *w. ut.*
surpass, superō, 1.
survive, supersum (516).
swiftly, celeriter.
sword, gladius, -ī, *m.*

table, mēnsa, -ae, *f.*
take, capiō, 3; occupō, 1; sūmō, 3; (**by storm**), expīgnō, 1.
talent, talentum, -ī, *n.*
tale, fābula, -ae, *f.*
tall, altus, -a, -um.
task, pēnsum, -ī, *n.*
taste, gustō, 1.
tell, nārrō, 1; dīcō, 3.
temple, templum, -ī, *n.*
ten, decem.
tender, tener, -era, -erum.
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though, cum, *w. subj.*; sometimes implied in participle.

thousand, mille (284, *d.*).

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through, per, *w. acc.*

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Ticinus (the), Ticīnus, -ī, *m.*

time, tempus, -oris, *n.*

tired, tired out, dēfessus, -a, -um.

to, sign of dative; ad, in, *w. acc.*; (expressing purpose), ut, *w. subj.*; ad, *w. gerund or gerundive*; causā, *w. gerund or gerundive*; supine.

to-day, hodiē.

together with, cum, *w. abl.*

toil, labōrō, *i.*

touch, tangō, *3.*

towards, ad, in, *w. acc.*

town, oppidum, -ī, *n.*

townsman, oppidānus, ī, *m.*

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unknown, incōgnitus, -a, -um.

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vehemently, graviter.

Vergil, Vergilius, -ī, *m.*

very, superl. degree; ipse, -a, -um.

victor, vīctor, -ōris, *m.*

victory, vīctōria, -ae, *f.*

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warn, moneō, *2.*

water, aqua, -ae, *f.*

wave, fluctus, -ūs, *m.*

way, *via*, -ae, *f.*; *iter*, *itineris*, *n.* **with**, *cum*, *w.* *abl.*; sometimes *abl.* alone.

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weary, *dēfessus*, -a, -um. **without**, *sine*, *w.* *abl.* [-eris, *f.*]

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aeho - ve - cēcidi calsus = Tra
aeho - ve - cēcidi — = Int
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vetō + verbō in indirect commands
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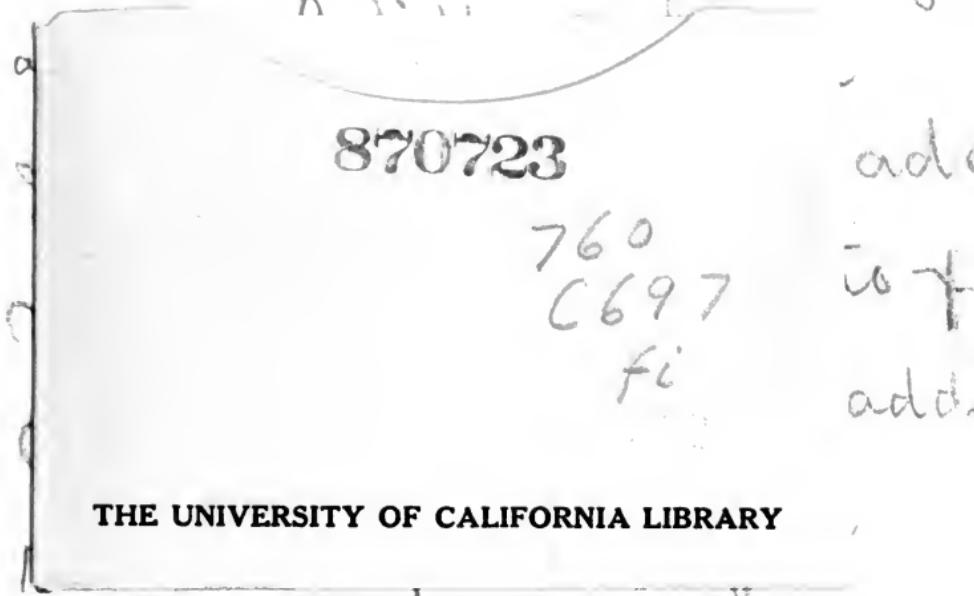
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